APPENDICES

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- Section A

Appendix A Issue Action Plans

Coastal and Marine Action Plan
Indirect and Cumulative Effects Action Plan
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Gulf Coast Parkway

Coastal and Marine Action Plan

The Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the Gulf Coast Parkway will be developed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended; and to comply with all federal and state laws and requirements. Given that the alternatives developed for the proposed project will be on new alignment or in combination with existing roadways, the level of documentation will be an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Coordination with state, federal and local agencies, including those with jurisdiction over the referenced requirements, will be conducted throughout the EIS process.

In order to further define the project study, a scoping meeting will be conducted with the regulatory agencies to ensure that the scope of work adequately addresses all of the issues raised by the agencies. Agency coordination will continue throughout the study with regular conference calls to report on the project's progress and discuss agency concerns. The project team will meet with the Environmental Technical Assistance Team (ETAT) at key points in the study's development. In addition, the ETAT will have the opportunity to formally comment during the review period for the Draft EIS, Final EIS and Record of Decision (ROD).

Several members of the ETAT, through their review of the project in the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Programming Screen, had comments regarding a number of environmental issues. While Action Plans have been prepared to address several issues, the focus of this plan is the procedure to be used to address comments concerning potential impacts of the proposed action on Coastal and Marine resources. Among the concerns expressed are: the road's potential impact on and the need to maintain the natural hydrology and freshwater inflow to the estuarine environment; the effects of increased traffic and automobile-associated pollutants carried by stormwater runoff; and the effect of residential and commercial development resulting from the presence of the new road.

Given that the information presented in the ETDM programming screen was on the corridor level, most of the issues raised by ETAT members will be addressed during the development of alignments within the corridors selected for further study. Estimates of impacts will be based on the right-of-way width for the alternative(s) developed rather than the corridor widths. The general study process that will be utilized to address issues raised by the agencies is as follows:

• The study team will submit the proposed methodology for conducting essential fish habitat surveys to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC) prior to conducting field investigations.

- The study team will conduct field investigations to identify the nature and extent of the essential fish habitat resources within the alternative alignments in accordance with Part 2 of the FDOT PD&E Manual. This will include the identifying the location of listed species and their habitats within the alternative alignments, including vegetation surveys (salt marsh, sea grass, etc.); determining the habitat suitability for listed species; the determination of actual or potential impacts of the proposed alternatives fish species and/or their habitats; and conducting an Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) assessment.
- The analysis of the alternatives impacts will also consider the barrier effect the new roadway might have on the area hydrology and the estuarine environment and the potential for, and impacts of, coastal and riverine flooding, such as changes in salinity.
- An EFH assessment report will be prepared that documents the available habitat and species that occur or have a potential to occur in the study area, the potential impacts of the project alternatives on essential fish habitat, and proposed mitigation. Coordination with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) will occur, as will similar coordination with various state agencies with jurisdiction over Marine and Coastal resources including fisheries and habitat.
- Based upon the data gathered and coordination with the agencies, adjustments will be made and/or design changes implemented to the alternative alignments to minimize or avoid impacts where feasible to do so.
- Coordination with all appropriate ETAT member agencies will be maintained throughout the process, as indicated above.
- Consistency with the Coastal Zone Management Act will be determined by the Florida Department Environmental Protection (FDEP).

Through project scoping and direct consultation with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the NMFS, and the FFWCC, the level of detail and scope of the Essential Fish Habitat analysis will be determined. Specifically, NMFS noted that the salt marsh, tidal flats, marine and estuarine water column, and non-vegetated bottom found within the project's study area have been identified as EFH for postlarval/juvenile penaeid shrimp; postlarval/juvenile, sub-adult, and adult red drum; juvenile Spanish and king mackerel; juvenile and adult gray snapper; and juvenile gag grouper. Any federal activities which may adversely impact EFH are required to consult with NMFS and provide an EFH assessment.

Once the assumptions and expectations for the analysis of EFH impacts have been established, the analysis will be initiated. The procedure for analyzing the effects on Coastal and Marine resources will be conducted in the following manner and summarized in the Essential Fish Habitat Assessment and the Draft EIS.

- Define the boundaries for each issue/resource.
- Identify managed species and existing habitats.
- Identify potential project impacts.
- Evaluate the potential project impacts.
- Compare potential impacts among alternatives
- Assess the consequences and develop strategies for avoidance, minimization, and mitigation.

Direct consultation with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC), the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), and the FDEP will address such Coastal and Marine issues as and potential project impacts to recreational and commercial fisheries, shellfish, water quality, salt marsh, and sea grass.

Gulf Coast Parkway

Indirect and Cumulative Effects Action Plan

The Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the Gulf Coast Parkway will be developed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended; and to comply with all federal and state laws and requirements. Given that the alternatives developed for the proposed project will be on new alignment or in combination with existing roadways, the level of documentation will be an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Coordination with state, federal and local agencies, including those with jurisdiction over the referenced requirements, will be conducted throughout the EIS process.

In order to further define the project study a scoping meeting will be conducted with the agencies to ensure that the scope of work adequately addresses all of the issues raised by the agencies. Agency coordination will continue throughout the study with regular conference calls to report on the project's progress and discuss agency concerns. The project team will meet with the Environmental Technical Assistance Team (ETAT) at key points in the study's development. In addition, the ETAT will have the opportunity to formally comment during the review period for the Draft EIS, Final EIS and Record of Decision (ROD).

Several members of the ETAT, through their review of the project in the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Programming Screen, had comments regarding Secondary (Indirect) and Cumulative Effects. Concern was expressed that the proposed alternatives would introduce greater potential for development in the least developed portions of the project area with the attendant risk of reduced water quality, loss of wetlands, hydrologic alterations and flooding within the watershed, the introduction and spread of exotic invasive plants, reduced aquatic habitat quality, fragmentation or loss of terrestrial habitat, and increased threats to listed species.

According to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) publication "Questions and Answers Regarding the Consideration of Indirect and Cumulative Impacts in the NEPA Process," potential effects or impacts of a proposed action that must be considered by Federal agencies as required by the NEPA process are defined by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR §§1500-1508) as:

Direct effects are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place. (40 CFR § 1508.8)

Indirect effects are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems. (40 CFR § 1508.8)

Cumulative impact is the impact on the environment, which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions

regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. (40 CFR § 1508.7)

The terms "effect" and "impact" are used synonymously in the CEQ regulations (40 CFR §1508.8). "Secondary impact" does not appear, nor is it defined in either the CEQ regulations or related CEQ guidance. However, the term is used in the FHWA's Position Paper: Secondary and Cumulative Impact Assessment In the Highway Project Development Process (April, 1992) but is defined with the CEQ definition of indirect impact (40 CFR § 1508.8). Some authors on this subject have distinguished secondary impacts from indirect impacts, while others; including the FHWA have used the terms interchangeably. For purposes of this guidance, secondary and indirect impacts mean the same thing.

Through project scoping and direct consultation with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and other agencies, the level of detail and scope of the Secondary (Indirect) and Cumulative Effects analysis will be determined. Specific items to be discussed in the scoping meeting include the verification of issues to be analyzed, the determination of the study area and time period for the analysis, the methodology to identify future development and growth trends, the identification of secondary and cumulative impacts (encroachment-alteration/single-source additive or interactive effects and project-induced growth effects), the techniques to be utilized to determine the significance of the indirect and cumulative impacts (matrices, networks, cartographic techniques, etc.) and the identification of mitigation measures for the Secondary (Indirect) and Cumulative Effects within the affected watershed/ecosystem.

The procedure for analyzing the indirect and cumulative effects on specific resources will be conducted in the following manner and summarized in the draft EIS.

Identify resources to be evaluated for indirect (secondary) and cumulative effects.

Participants in the scoping meeting will be asked to identify the resources to be evaluated; to provide the baseline condition (health and sustainability) of each affected resource; to identify the issues to be addressed in terms of characteristics, functions and importance of the affected resources; and to provide any available data or information for the evaluation.

• Define the boundaries for each issue/resource.

Scoping participants will be requested to suggest the appropriate spatial and temporal boundaries for the indirect and cumulative analysis for each resource.

Inventory notable features.

The inventory of notable features confirms the baseline condition of the affected ecosystem and socioeconomic resources. It is also the stage of the analysis when past trends, goals, and the potential for change is determined. Sources for trend data include recent and historical demographic data from the US Census Bureau, state and regional agencies. Economic data may be obtained from other government sources such as the Bureau of Economic Affairs and from local

authorities. Land use and comprehensive plans reflect community goals and infrastructure plans and economic development agencies are sources for identification of economic development goals. Local and regional development regulations, zoning ordinances, special district regulations, and development incentives/disincentives help determine where change may occur.

Identify project impact-causing activities.

This step identifies the indirect and cumulative impact-causing activities of the project and their causal relationships. Indirect impact-causing actions may be encroachment-alteration effects or access-alteration effects (project-induced growth effects). Induced-growth effects are attributable to induced growth itself, and not the project design features. Cumulative impact-causing activities include those resulting from the proposed activity and other reasonably foreseeable actions, such as planned developments.

Determine significance of the potential Secondary (Indirect) and Cumulative effects for analysis.

The objective of this step is to compare the project impact-causing actions with the goals and notable features of the study area to establish which effects are potentially significant and merit subsequent detailed analysis.

Analyze the Secondary (Indirect) and Cumulative Effects.

Assess the consequences of the indirect and cumulative effects. Because the proposed project is partially on new alignment, an integrated transportation-land use model, such as Tranus or Transite, will be used. These models predict how changes in accessibility influence changes in locations. The allocation of population growth will be performed for both the No-Build and the Build alternatives. This allows the separation of project-induced growth effects from growth-induced effects.

Evaluate the analytical results.

Due to the uncertainty of future events, it is necessary to make assumptions regarding the nature of the impact-causing activities, the nature of the cause and effect relationships, and how the environment will affected by the impacts. If there is uncertainty regarding the underlying assumptions used to estimate the indirect and cumulative effects and changes in those assumptions would result in significant changes in the findings, then a sensitivity analysis will be conducted. This is a procedure whereby forecast assumptions are changed one at a time to test the sensitivity of effects to the particular assumptions.

Assess the consequences and develop strategies for avoidance, minimization, and mitigation.

In this step, each identified indirect effect is evaluated in the context of the overall aim of the project and the study area goals and notable features. An affect that would adversely impact a study area goal or notable feature may require mitigation. Practical mitigation measures within the jurisdiction of the

FDOT/FHWA will evaluated. Where practical mitigation measures are not within the jurisdiction of the FDOT/FHWA, strategies and techniques for growth management by others will be presented.

Gulf Coast Parkway

Wetlands Action Plan

The Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the Gulf Coast Parkway will be developed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended; and to comply with all federal and state laws and requirements. Given that the alternatives developed for the proposed project will be on new alignment or in combination with existing roadways, the level of documentation will be an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Coordination with state, federal and local agencies, including those with jurisdiction over the referenced requirements, will be conducted throughout the EIS process.

In order to further define the project study, a scoping meeting will be conducted with the regulatory agencies to ensure that the scope of work adequately addresses all of the issues raised by the agencies. Agency coordination will continue throughout the study with regular conference calls to report on the project's progress and discuss agency concerns. The project team will meet with the Environmental Technical Assistance Team (ETAT) at key points in the study's development. In addition, the ETAT will have the opportunity to formally comment during the review period for the Draft EIS, Final EIS and Record of Decision (ROD).

Several members of the ETAT, through their review of the project in the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Programming Screen, had comments regarding a number of environmental issues. While Action Plans have been prepared to address several issues, the focus of this plan are the procedures used to address those comments concerning potential impacts of the proposed action to Wetlands. Concern was expressed for the amount of wetlands potentially impacted by the proposed action and by indirect and cumulative actions potentially occurring as a result of the project, project-specific water quality and water quantity alterations, reduced aquatic habitat quality, and impacts to listed species and their habitats, including essential fish habitat.

Given that the information in the ETDM programming screen was on the corridor level, the issues raised by ETAT members will be addressed during the development of alignments within the corridors selected for further study. Estimates of impacts will be based on the right-of-way width for the alternative(s) developed rather than the corridor widths. The general study process that will be utilized to address those issues raised by the agencies is as follows:

- The study team will coordinate with the agencies prior to conducting field work.
 This includes providing the survey methodology for agency review.
- The study team will conduct field investigations to identify the nature and extent
 of the natural resources within the alternative alignments in accordance with Part
 2 of the FDOT PD&E Manual. This will include identification of the type and
 functions of wetlands, their contiguity, vegetative structural diversity, wildlife

habitat value, and integrity. Wetlands will be identified using both the state Florida Wetlands Delineation Manual and the US Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual to ensure that wetlands falling under either the state or federal definitions will be identified. Wetlands will be classified using the Florida Land Use Cover Classification System (FLUCCS) and the USFWS classification system as described in "Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States".

- The functions and values of representative wetlands of each principal type will be evaluated utilizing the Uniform Mitigation Assessment Method (UMAM).
- Based upon the results of the wetland impact evaluation and coordination with the
 agencies, adjustments will be made and/or design changes implemented to the
 alternative alignments, to minimize or avoid impacts where feasible to do so.
- Where wetland avoidance is not viable, practicable measures to minimize harm will be identified through coordination with the resource agencies (USCOE, FDEP, USFWS, FFWCC, and NWFWMD).
- A Wetland Evaluation Report (WER) will be prepared to document the types and functions of existing wetlands; the potential impacts to wetland functions, including indirect and cumulative impacts, as a result of the proposed project; and the consultation and coordination conducted with the resource agencies. The Final WER will include conceptual mitigation measures to offset the anticipated impacts.
- Coordination with all appropriate ETAT member agencies will be maintained throughout the process, as indicated above.

Through project scoping and direct consultation with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and other agencies, the level of detail and scope of the Wetland analysis will be determined. Specific items to be discussed in the scoping meeting include the types and functions of existing wetlands; the potential impacts to wetland functions, including indirect and cumulative impacts. Once the assumptions and expectations for the analysis of Wetland impacts have been established, the analysis will be initiated.

Once the assumptions and expectations for the analysis of impacts to Wetlands have been established, the analysis will be initiated. The procedure for analyzing the effects on Wetlands will be conducted in the following manner and summarized in the WER and Draft EIS.

- Define the boundaries for each issue/resource.
- Inventory notable features.

- Identify project impact-causing activities.
- Evaluate the analytical results.
- Assess the consequences and develop strategies for avoidance, minimization, and mitigation.

Gulf Coast Parkway

Wildlife and Habitat Action Plan

The Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the Gulf Coast Parkway will be developed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended; and to comply with all federal and state laws and requirements. Given that the alternatives developed for the proposed project will be on new alignment or in combination with existing roadways, the level of documentation will be an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Coordination with state, federal and local agencies, including those with jurisdiction over the referenced requirements, will be conducted throughout the EIS process.

In order to further define the project study, a scoping meeting will be conducted with the regulatory agencies to ensure that the scope of work adequately addresses all of the issues raised by the agencies. Agency coordination will continue throughout the study with regular conference calls to report on the project's progress and discuss agency concerns. The project team will meet with the Environmental Technical Assistance Team (ETAT) at key points in the study's development. In addition, the ETAT will have the opportunity to formally comment during the review period for the Draft EIS, Final EIS and Record of Decision (ROD).

Several members of the ETAT, through their review of the project in the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Programming Screen, had comments regarding a number of environmental issues. While Action Plans have been prepared to address several issues, the focus of this plan are the procedures used to address those comments concerning potential impacts of the proposed action to Wildlife and Habitat. Concerns expressed include the need to produce an EIS to adequately address the potential impacts from the proposed action, the potential for direct, indirect and cumulative impacts to state and federally listed species by the proposed action, habitat fragmentation, increased risk of road kill, the need for seasonal surveys to confirm the presence or absence of listed flora and fauna, and consideration of the loss and degradation of adjacent habitat utilized by migratory birds.

Given that the information in the ETDM programming screen was on the corridor level, most of these issues raised by ETAT members will be addressed during the development of alignments within the corridors selected for further study. Estimates of impacts will be based on the right-of-way width for the alternative(s) developed rather than the corridor widths. The general study process that will be utilized to address those issues raised by the agencies is as follows:

 The study team will coordinate with the FFWCC to establish an appropriate methodology to assess the presence of Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) and/or their suitable habitats. Due to the large coverage area of this project, this analysis will likely be desktop based with some field investigation for more detailed verification. The list of SGCN and the list of 45 habitat categories are in Florida's Wildlife Legacy Initiative, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's (FFWCC) Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy.

The study team will conduct field investigations to identify the nature and extent of the natural resources within the alternative alignments in accordance with Part 2 of the FDOT PD&E Manual. This will include the identifying the location of wildlife, listed species, and their habitats within the alternative alignments, including vegetation surveys during the various flowering seasons, and the evaluation of habitat types and quality.

- An analysis of potential impacts of the proposed alternatives on listed species and habitats will include an evaluation of the connectivity between related populations and the potential for fragmentation of habitats.
- Based upon the data gathered and coordination with the agencies, adjustments will be made and/or design changes implemented to the alternative alignments, to minimize or avoid impacts where feasible to do so.
- Coordination with the FFWCC as well as informal Section 7 consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has been initiated as part of this process.
 If necessary, formal consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act will be conducted.
- A Biological Assessment (BA) will be prepared that documents the field survey
 methodology, the presence of wildlife, including threatened and/or endangered
 species, that occur or have a potential to occur within the alternatives, the
 availability of habitat for these species, potential impacts of the project
 alternatives, and measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate for involvement with
 listed species and critical habitat. The BA will also address species afforded
 protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Marine Mammals Protection
 Act, and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act.
- The Essential Fish Habitat Assessment conducted for this project will be incorporated into the Biological Assessment.
- Coordination with all appropriate ETAT member agencies will be maintained throughout the process, as indicated above.

Through project scoping and direct consultation with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and other agencies, the level of detail and scope of the Wildlife and Habitat analysis will be determined. Specific items to be discussed in the scoping meeting include the use of longer bridges to span riparian areas adjacent to waterbody crossings; structures to maintain the natural stream system to provide for fish passage; the need for and location

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of wildlife crossings; the use of fencing; the use of roadside swales for stormwater treatment in addition to ponds; avoidance, minimization and mitigation for potential impacts including, but not limited to the Florida Black Bear, Panama City Crayfish, red-cockaded woodpecker, flatwoods salamander, bald eagle, Gopher tortoise, rare plants, and migratory birds.

Once the assumptions and expectations for the analysis of impacts to Wildlife and Habitat have been established, the analysis will be initiated. The procedure for analyzing the effects on Wildlife and Habitat will be conducted in the following manner and summarized in the BA and Draft EIS.

- Define the boundaries for each issue/resource.
- · Inventory notable features.
- Identify project impact-causing activities.
- Evaluate the analytical results.
- Assess the consequences and develop strategies for avoidance, minimization, and mitigation.

Appendix B Resolutions and Letters of Project Support

Panama City Metropolitan Planning Organization 4/28/03 Letter

Panama City Metropolitan Planning Organization Resolution 03-06

Department of the Air Force (Tyndall AFB) 9/9/02 Letter

City of Springfield Resolution 09-10

City of Callaway Resolution 09-23

Bay County Transportation Planning Organization Resolution 09-47

Bay County Chamber of Commerce Resolution of 12/17/09

Bay County Chamber of Commerce 1/8/10 Letter

Gulf County Board of County Commissioners 11/3/09 Letter

Bay County Board of County Commissioners 11/18/09 Letter

Port St. Joe Port Authority 10/24/12 Letter

City of Callaway 11/27/12 Letter

Gulf County Board of County Commissioners 02/12/13 Letter

PANAMA CITY URBANIZED AREA METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION

P. O. Box 9759 (3435 North 12th Avenue 32503) (850) 595-8910 • S/C 695-8910 Pensacola, Florida 32513-9759 1-800-226-8914 Web Site: www.wfrpc.dst.fl.us FAX (850) 595-8967

Cornel Brock Chairman

Staff to the MPO: West Florida Regional Planning Council Girard L. Clemons, Jr. Vice Chairman

April 28, 2003

Ms. Rosemary Woods PBS&J 1901 Commonwealth Lane Tallahassee, FL 32303

RE: Gulf Coast Parkway Corridor Feasibility Study

Dear Rosemary:

At the April 23, 2003 meeting, the Panama City MPO approved the enclosed Resolution 03-06 concerning the subject study. By adoption of this resolution, the MPO's official position on the Gulf Coast Parkway Corridor Feasibility Study is as follows:

- 1. The MPO recommends that Alternatives A or B be selected as the Preferred Alternative for inclusion in the Concept Master Plan, and
- 2. The MPO supports the appropriation of additional project development funding for Alternatives A or B that will not take away from funding of the MPO's current Major Project Priorities.

Alternatives A and B are consistent with the MPO's adopted Long Range Transportation Plan for a Tyndall AFB Bypass. Thank you for your assistance at the MPO meetings and we look forward to working with you in the future. Please call me at (800) 226-8914 Ext 212 if additional information is needed.

Sincerely,

Nick Nickoloff, AICP TPO Coordinator

Copies:

Chris Merritt, PBS&J

Jim DeVries, FDOT Urban Office



[&]quot;...planning for the future transportation needs of the Panama City Urbanized Area and its municipalities..."

RESOLUTION 03-06

A RESOLUTION OF THE PANAMA CITY URBANIZED AREA METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION RECOMMENDING THAT GULF COAST PARKWAY FEASIBILITY STUDY ALTERNATIVES A OR B BE SELECTED AS THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

WHEREAS, the Panama City Urbanized Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is the organization designated by the Governor of Florida as being responsible, together with the State of Florida, for carrying out provisions of 23 U.S.C. 134(h) and (i) (2), (3), and (4); 23 CFR 450.324, 326, 328, 330, and 332; and Section 339.175(5) and (7), Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, Opportunity Florida (a regional economic development partnership in Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gulf, Gadsden, Jackson, Holmes, and Washington Counties) received a Transportation Outreach Program (TOP) grant from the State of Florida to conduct the Gulf Coast Parkway Corridor Feasibility Study for the possible construction of a new roadway connecting US98 in western Gulf County to US231 in Bay County; and

WHEREAS, the Gulf Coast Parkway Corridor Feasibility Study includes two western Corridor Alternatives (A and B) that are consistent with the Panama City Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) Long Range Transportation Plan for a project that would serve as an alternative route around Tyndall Air Force Base; and

WHEREAS, Gulf Coast Parkway Corridor Feasibility Study Alternatives A or B would provide an important transportation link consistent with the MPO's Long Range Transportation Plan, enhance economic development opportunities and improve emergency evacuation of coastal areas in Bay and Gulf Counties;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE PANAMA CITY URBANIZED AREA METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION THAT:

- The MPO recommends that Gulf Coast Parkway Corridor Feasibility Study Alternatives A or B be selected as the Preferred Alternative for inclusion in the Concept Master Plan, and
- The MPO supports the appropriation of additional project development funding for Corridor Feasibility Study Alternatives A or B that will not take away from funding of the MPO's current Major Project Priorities.

Passed and duly adopted by the Panama City MPO on this 23rd day of April 2003.

PANAMA CITY METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION

(Sea!)

Commissioner Cornel Brock, Chairman

ATTEST:

Michael W. Zeigler, Director Transportation Planning

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

9 SEP 2002

Brig Gen Larry D. New Commander, 325th Fighter Wing 445 Suwannee Road, Ste 101 Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5541

Ms. Rosemary Woods 1901 Commonwealth Lane Tallahassee FL 32303

Dear Ms. Woods

In response to your letter of 23 May 02, we appreciate the opportunity to comment on the impact to Tyndall AFB of a proposed new roadway referred to as the "Tyndall By-pass". The proposal to construct a public roadway that would offer an alternative to the existing US 98 that transits through the Tyndall reservation would be of benefit to Tyndall in several ways.

As you know, the current US 98 bisects Tyndall AFB, as well as the entire 29,000-acre Tyndall reservation, into two distinct halves from the Dupont Bridge to Mexico Beach, and provides unrestricted access to within a few hundred yards to one of the busiest flight line operations in the United States Air Force. Since the events of 11 September, we have been constantly reminded of the vulnerability that results from such a US highway through the middle of a military installation.

The potential of another roadway that could provide a suitable alternative for the public that currently transits the Tyndall reservation would provide a beneficial security option by allowing the base to close off the existing portion of US 98 that runs through Tyndall when necessary.

This would significantly upgrade our force protection posture and the safety and security of Tyndall personnel and resources, as well as enhance our ability to execute our mission in heightened threat conditions. The international visibility that Tyndall AFB will gain with the pending F-22 mission underscores the importance of upgrading our force protection posture. Residential or business development immediately along a by-pass on the north side of East Bay would not be in conflict with current Tyndall operations.

As always, we are committed to being a good neighbor, and will continue to work closely with city and county planners, government leaders, developers, and concerned citizens so

that they are aware of Tyndall operations and can make informed decisions concerning land use development that could impact future operations of Tyndall AFB.

Sincerely

LARRY D. NEW
Brigadier General, USAF
Commander

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, FLORIDA BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA RESOLUTION NO: 09-10

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, FLORIDA IN SUPPORT OF CORRIDOR 17 AS THE SELECTED CORRIDOR FOR THE NEW GULF COAST PARKWAY

WHEREAS, PBS&J has prepared for the Florida Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration a Corridor Alternatives Evaluation Summary Report dated January 2009 and is currently receiving public input concerning the preferred corridor for the new Gulf Coast Parkway (the "Project"); and

WHEREAS, the purpose and the need for the Project is to 1) enhance economic development in Gulf County through provision of direct access to major transportation facilities (regional freight transportation routes and inter-modal facilities); improved mobility; and direct access to tourist destinations in south Gulf County; 2) improve mobility within the regional transportation network by providing a new connection to existing and future transportation routes consistent with the Bay County LRTP; 3) improve security of the Tyndall AFB by providing a shorter detour route, and 4) improve hurricane evacuation for residents of coastal Gulf County by providing an additional evacuation route; and

WHEREAS, PBS&J has evaluated over 20 different corridors, and after evaluating the purpose and need, environmental involvement and total cost, PBS&J has ranked Corridor 17 as the preferred alignment for the Project;

WHEREAS, Corridor 17 is described as follows: Corridor 17 begins at the intersection of US98 and CR 386 and travels north along existing CR 386 for approximately 1.6 miles. The corridor then heads northwesterly on mostly new alignment for approximately 4.2 miles until it nears the eastern boundary of Tyndall AFB. The corridor then turns to the north, also on new alignment, bridges over East Bay at Allanton Road, and continues north (and slightly northwest) to an intersection with SR22. This section of the corridor is approximately 13.6 miles long. At SR 22, the

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD RESOLUTION NO. 09-10 PAGE 1 OF 3 Jan. 5, 2010 8:59AM No. 3395 P. 2/3

corridor turns west briefly before turning back to the northwest along new alignment until it intersects with CR 2315 (Star Avenue), approximately 3.6 miles north of SR 22. The corridor then travels north on existing Star Avenue to the intersection of US 231. The Corridor 17 length is 27.9 miles;

WHEREAS, Corridor 17 is favored by environmental agencies and groups due to the fact that the utilization of old Allanton Road minimizes habitat bisection and other environmental impacts;

WHEREAS, Corridor 17 reduces traffic on US 98 and increases security to Tyndall AFB by providing an alternative eastern route to Tyndall AFB;

WHEREAS, Corridor 17 provides the shortest transportation times to employment and industry in Panama City (including the shipyard in the Allanton Peninsula), to the inter-modal distribution center, to the new airport, and for tourist coming to Gulf County;

WHEREAS, the Allanton Peninsula in Bay County has already been developed by an airpark, large shipbuilding industry, the Sandy Creek community and central water and sewer, and the construction of the Project along the old Allanton Road would enhance the existing development in this area;

WHEREAS, the best alternative for the enhancement of commercial and industrial development in both Bay County and Gulf County is Corridor 17; and

WHEREAS, the total cost for Corridor 17 was cheaper than the other corridors.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the City Commission of the City of Springfield, Florida that:

The City of Springfield does hereby request the Florida Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration to select Corridor 17 for the Project.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD RESOLUTION NO. 09-10 PAGE 2 OF 3 PASSED AND ADOPTED in regular session of the City Commission of the City of Springfield, Bay County, Florida this 7th day of December, 2009.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, FLORIDA

Robert El Walker, Mayor

ATTEST:

Anne M. Andrews Interim City Clerk

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD RESOLUTION NO. 09-10 PAGE 3 OF 3

RESOLUTION 09-23

* * *

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF CALLAWAY, FLORIDA IN SUPPORT OF CORRIDOR 17 AS THE SELECTED CORRIDOR FOR THE NEW GULF COAST PARKWAY

WHEREAS, PBS&J has prepared for the Florida Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration a Corridor Alternatives Evaluation Summary Report dated January 2009 and is currently receiving public input concerning the preferred corridor for the new Gulf Coast Parkway (the "Project"); and

WHEREAS, the purpose and need for the Project is to 1) enhance economic development in Gulf County through provision of direct access to major transportation facilities (regional freight transportation routes and intermodal facilities); improved mobility; and direct access to tourist destinations in south Gulf County; 2) improve mobility within the regional transportation network by providing a new connection to existing and future transportation routes consistent with the Bay County LRTP; 3) improve security of the Tyndall AFB by providing a shorter detour route, and 4) improve hurricane evacuation for residents of coastal Gulf County by providing an additional evacuation route; and

WHEREAS, PBS&J has evaluated over 20 different corridors, and after evaluating the purpose and need, environmental involvement and total cost, PBS&J has ranked Corridor 17 as No. 1 as the preferred alignment for the Project;

WHEREAS, Corridor 17 is described as follows: Corridor 17 begins at the intersection of US 98 and CR 386 and travels north along existing CR 386 for approximately 1.6 miles. The corridor then heads northwesterly on mostly new alignment for approximately 4.2 miles until it nears the eastern boundary of Tyndall AFB. The

Res. 09-23 Page 1 of 3 pages corridor then turns to the north, also on new alignment, bridges over East Bay at Allanton Road, and continues north (and slightly northwest) to an intersection with SR22. This section of the corridor is approximately 13.6 miles long. At SR 22, the corridor turns west briefly before turning back to the northwest along new alignment until it intersects with CR 2315 (Star Avenue), approximately 3.6 miles north of SR22. The corridor then travels north on existing Star Avenue to the intersection of US 231. The Corridor 17 length is 27.9 miles;

WHEREAS, Corridor 17 is favored by environmental agencies and groups due to the fact that the utilization of old Allanton Road minimizes habitat bisection and other environmental impacts;

WHEREAS, Corridor 17 reduces traffic on U.S. 98 and increases security to Tyndall AFB by providing an alternative eastern route to Tyndall AFB;

WHEREAS, Corridor 17 provides the shortest transportation times to employment and industry in Panama City (including the shipyard in the Allanton Peninsula), to the intermodal distribution center, to the new airport, and for tourist coming to Gulf County;

WHEREAS, the Allanton Peninsula in Bay County has already been developed by an airpark, large shipbuildling industry, the Sandy Creek community and central water and sewer, and the construction of the Project along the old Allanton Road would enhance the existing development in this area;

WHEREAS, the best alternative for the enhancement of commercial and industrial development in both Bay County and Gulf County is Corridor 17; and

WHEREAS, the total cost for Corridor 17 was cheaper than the other corridors.

Res. 09-23 Page 2 of 3 pages NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the City Commission of the City of Callaway, Florida that:

The City of Callaway does hereby request the Florida Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration to select Corridor 17 for the Project.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 10 day of Movember, 2009, by the CALLAWAY CITY COMMISSION meeting in regular session.

CITY OF CALLAWAY

Kenneth L. Meer, Mayor

ATTEST:

Genette R. Bernal, City Clerk

Res. 09-23 Page 3 of 3 pages

RESOLUTION BAY 09-47

A RESOLUTION OF THE BAY COUNTY TRANSPORTATION PLANNING ORGANIZATION SUPPORTING ALTERNATIVE ALIGNMENT 17 AS THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE FOR THE GULF COAST PARKWAY PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Bay County Transportation Planning Organization (TPO) is the organization designated by the Governor of the State of Florida as being responsible, together with the State of Florida, for carrying out the continuing, cooperative and comprehensive transportation planning process for the Bay County TPO Planning Area: and

WHEREAS, the Bay County TPO Long Range Transportation Plan includes the concept for a Gulf Coast Parkway, from US98 in the vicinity of Mexico Beach to US231, with a future extension to US98 in Walton County; and

WHEREAS, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is in the process of conducting a Project Development and Environmental (PD&E) Study for the Gulf Coast Parkway, from US98 in the vicinity of Mexico Beach to US231; and

WHEREAS, FDOT has identified several potential alignments for the proposed roadway for study and evaluation in the PD&E Study process to determine the best location based on impacts to the natural and socio-economic environment; and

WHEREAS, FDOT and the project consultant, PBS&J, have presented the potential alignments for the proposed roadway to the TPO and advisory committees and public at public workshops;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BAY COUNTY TRANSPORTATION PLANNING ORGANIZATION THAT:

The TPO supports Alternative Alignment 17 as the preferred alternative for the Gulf Coast Parkway Project, from US98 in the vicinity of Mexico Beach to US231.

Passed and duly adopted by the Bay County Transportation Planning Organization on this 28th day of October 2009.

BAY COUNTY TRANSPORTATION PLANNING ORGANIZATION

Seal)

Y: L. Oliam T. Dozier, Chairman

A Resolution of the **Bay County Chamber of Commerce**

A Resolution of the Bay County Chamber of Commerce in support of Alignment #17 as the selected corridor for the new Gulf Coast Parkway

Whereas, the Bay County Board of County Commissioners and the Transportation Planning Organization have endorsed Alignment #17 as the preferred alignment for the new Gulf Coast Parkway; and

Whereas, the purpose and the need for the new Gulf Coast Parkway is to enhance economic development in both Bay and Gulf counties, improve mobility within the regional transportation network, enhance security at Tyndall Air Force Base and provide an additional evacuation route; and

Whereas, the total cost for Alignment #17 is less than other alternatives, is favored by environmental agencies due to utilization of Old Allanton road, provides the shortest transportation route to employment and industry in Bay County;

Therefore be it resolved, the Bay County Chamber of Commerce endorses the selection of Alignment #17 for the new Gulf Coast Parkway.

Approved and Adopted by the Board of Directors of the Bay County Chamber of Commerce on this 17th day of December, 2009.

Sean McNeil, Chairman of the Board

Bay County Chamber of Commerce

Carol Roberts, President/CEO

Bay County Chamber of Commerce



January 8, 2010

Ms. Rosemary Woods PBS&J 2639 N. Monroe St. Tallahassee, FL 32303-4027

Dear Ms. Woods,

The Bay County Chamber of Commerce is committed to enhancing economic development, improving mobility within our transportation network, enhancing security at Tyndall Air Force Base and providing a much needed additional evacuation route. To this goal, our Board of Directors has passed a resolution endorsing Alignment #17 for the proposed Gulf Coast Parkway.

Please find enclosed a copy of this resolution. If you would like additional information, please don't hesitate to contact me at the Chamber.

Sincerely,

Carol A. Roberts President/CEO



BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS GULF COUNTY, FLORIDA

1000 CECIL G. COSTIN, SR. BLVD., ROOM 302, PORT ST. JOE, FLORIDA 32456
PHONE: (850) 229-6106/639-6700 • FAX: (850) 229-9252 • EMAIL: bocc@gulfcounty-fl.gov
WEBSITE: www.gulfcounty-fl.gov

DATE AND TIME OF MEETINGS: SECOND TUESDAYS AT 9:00 A.M., E.T. AND FOURTH TUESDAYS AT 6:00 P.M., E.T.

November 3, 2009

PBS & J Rosemary E. Woods 2639 North Monroe Street, Building C Tallahassee, FL 32303

Re: Public Comment/Gulf Coast Parkway

Dear Ms. Woods,

At our regular board meeting on October 13, 2009, the Gulf County Board of County Commissioners voted to support a resolution in support of the route that would best benefit Gulf County. That resolution is currently being drafted and will be forwarded to you upon adoption. In the interim, please accept this letter as public comment on the proposed Gulf Coast Parkway, submitted on behalf of the Gulf County Board of Commissioners.

Let it be recorded that our preference is a hybrid plan consisting of Corridor #8 on the southern side of Hwy 22 and either Corridor #14 or 15 on the northern side of Hwy 22. We feel this route will best address the objectives of the Gulf Coast Parkway (to enhance economic development and to improve emergency evacuations for Gulf and Bay Counties.

Thank you for your consideration and for your diligence on this project. Should you need anything further, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Sincerely,

GULF COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Lathan Geters, Jr.

Chairman

CARMEN L. McLEMORE

BILLY E. TRAYLOR

BILL WILLIAMS
District 3

NATHAN PETERS, JR. District 4 WARREN YEAGE, District 5



BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

840 West 11th Street Panama City, Florida 32401 Telephone: (850) 248-8140 Fax: (850) 248-8153

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS November 18, 2009

NOV 20 mg

www.co.bay.fl.us

Ms. Rosemary Woods Associate Vice President PBS&J 2639 North Monroe Street, Bldg. C Tallahassee, FL 32303

POST OFFICE BOX 1818 PANAMA CITY, FL 32402 RE: Gulf Coast Parkway

Dear Ms. Woods:

COMMISSIONERS.

MIKE NELSON

GEORGE B. GAINER

WILLIAMT DOZIER

JERRY L. GIRVIN

MIKE THOMAS DISTRICT V

EDWIN L SMITH COUNTY MANAGER On October 15, 2009, County staff attended the public hearing at the Springfield Community Center regarding the four primary alternative alignments for the Gulf Coast Parkway connecting US 98, west of Mexico Beach, to US 231.

The Bay County Board of County Commissioners and staff have reviewed the alternatives for the Gulf Coast Parkway. The County's preferred choice is Alternative Alignment 17 which provides the most benefit to future transportation in Bay County. This alignment uses segments of Tram Road and Star Avenue which would require upgrades to handle the traffic of the Gulf Coast Parkway. Also, this alignment would improve the intersection of Tram Road and Tyndall Parkway (US 98) which would be a major improvement for the intersection.

Thank you for taking into consideration the County's opinion in this matter.

Sincerely,

William T. Dozier, Chairman

Bay County Board of County Commissioners

William T. Dozier

Cc: Bay County Board of County Commissioners

Planning & Zoning Public Works We again thank you for FDOT's continued support and we ask for your favorable consideration of our requests. If you have any questions or would like to discuss further, please contact our office.

Sincerely,

Leonard Costin

Chairman

Cc: Port Commissioners Tom Gibson Steve Norris



PORT ST. JOE PORT AUTHORITY

Post Office Box 745 Port St. Joe, FL 32457 Phone: (850) 229-5240

October 24, 2012

Mr. Tommy Barfield, Secretary Florida Department of Transportation, District 3 1074 Highway 90 East Chipley, Florida 32428 RECEIVED
OCT 2 9 2012
ADMINISTRATION

RE: Port of Port St. Joe Connectivity to I-10 and Other Transportation Facilities

Dear Secretary Barfield:

The Port St. Joe Port Authority, in collaboration with our private partner, the St. Joe Company, continues to progress with our efforts to revitalize the seaport at Port St. Joe: Marketing efforts are yielding numerous positive responses, the first tenant — Eastern Shipbuilding Group — will bring upwards of 200 jobs in the next year or so, and we are preparing a new Port Master Plan for our combined properties totaling 300 acres.

As Port activity increases adequate roadway access will be critical to its success. Even today one of the most frequently asked questions of potential tenants is "how close are you to the interstate?" Currently, the Port's only access to I-10 is via SR 71, a two-lane rural roadway. We recognize that the four-laning of SR71 could take a couple of decades and, while we support that effort, we also note that the Gulf Coast Parkway (the Parkway) is much further advanced and can be accomplished more quickly. However, the Parkway will provide the four-lane connectivity to I-10 that is needed to support freight movements through the port only if a northerly alignment is selected. For this reason we request that the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) select an alternative alignment for the Parkway where its northern terminus with US 231 would be north of the existing US 231/Camp Flowers Road intersection.

Further, with the opening of the new Northwest Florida Beaches International Airport in 2010, additional opportunities are available to further strengthen the economic competitiveness of the Port and region by having a roadway connection between the Airport and the Port. Similar opportunities have been identified throughout the region as part of the Northwest Florida Transportation Corridor Authority's (NFTCA) Master Plan update process, which is focusing on identifying transportation infrastructure investments that can enhance the economic competitiveness of Northwest Florida. For this reason, we also request that FDOT encourage and enable the NFTCA to undertake a PD&E study for a connection between US 231/Gulf Coast Parkway and SR 77, thereby completing the connection between the airport and the Port of Port St. Joe.

We again thank you for FDOT's continued support and we ask for your favorable consideration of our requests. If you have any questions or would like to discuss further, please contact our office.

Sincerely,

Leonard Costin

Chairman

Cc: Port Commissioners

Tom Gibson Steve Norris From: Michael Fuller [mailto:mfuller@cityofcallaway.com]

Sent: Tuesday, November 27, 2012 6:05 PM

To: Satter, Ian Cc: 'Marcus Collins'

Subject: Gulf Coast Parkway - Alignment 17

After attending the FDOT Five(5) Work Program public hearing yesterday, it became evident that FDOT is currently working with the Federal Highway Administration and other agencies on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Gulf Coast Parkway. According to the information provided by your department at www.gulfcoastparkway.com, five (5) alignments or alternative options for placement of the road right-of-way are being considered.

Due to the fact that the EIS is still being prepared, I would like to take the opportunity to inform FDOT that the City of Callaway believes "Alignment 17" is the most practical of the alternative alignments. This comes after discussing to reviewing and discussing the options with the Callaway City Manager. It is important to consider that the City has spent a considerable amount of money (approx. \$20mil) extending water and sewer utilities along CR 2297 in anticipation that FDOT would consider "Alignment 17" the most reasonable route. We feel "Alignment 17" and, to a lesser degree, "Alignment 19" would be the best option for the City and eastern Bay County. We would discourage the selection of the other proposed alignments for the Gulf Coast Parkway.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thanks, Michael

J. Michael Fuller, AICP

Director of Planning, City of Callaway (850)871-6000 Phone (850)871-4672 Direct (850)871-2444 Fax mfuller@cityofcallaway.com

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS GULF COUNTY, FLORIDA

1000 CECIL G. COSTIN SR. BLVD., ROOM 302, PORT ST. JOE, FLORIDA 32456
PHONE (850)229-6106/639-6700 • FAX (850) 229-9252 • EMAIL: bocc@gulfcounty-fl.gov
Website: www.gulfcounty-fl.gov

DATE AND TIME OF MEETINGS • SECOND AND FOURTH TUESDAYS AT 9:00 A.M., E.T.

February 12, 2013

RECEIVED
FEB 1 9 2013
ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Tommy Barfield, Secretary FL Dept. of Transportation, District 3 1074 Highway 90 East Chipley, FL 32428

RE: Gulf Coast Parkway

Dear Secretary Barfield:

The Gulf County Board of County Commissioners would like to request that the Department consider an alternative alignment for the Gulf Coast Parkway where its northern terminus would connect with U.S. 231 to the north of the existing U.S. 231/Camp Flowers Road intersection. We would also request that the Department enable the Northwest Florida Transportation Corridor Authority to undertake a PD&E study for a connection from the U.S. 231/Gulf Coast Parkway intersection to S.R. 77, which would complete the connection between the airport and the Port of Port St. Joe. It would be very similar to the northern terminus of proposed Corridor Alignment 15.

With the delays that have affected completion of the Gulf Coast Parkway, and as there is no definite corridor selected at this time, we believe that this proposed route will provide the most direct and shortest route to U.S. 231. This proposed corridor will most efficiently achieve all 9 goals as set in the Gulf Coast Parkway Project Purpose and Need.

With the economic hardships that we have all faced over the past several years, and with the potential creation of 200 jobs at the Port site (Eastern Shipbuilding Group) in Port St. Joe within the next year, we desperately need connectivity to I-10 as it will be the major route for freight movement. With the direct access to U.S. 231 and I-10, the economic competitiveness of Gulf County would be greatly enhanced and the Port would receive the boost it needs to become active.

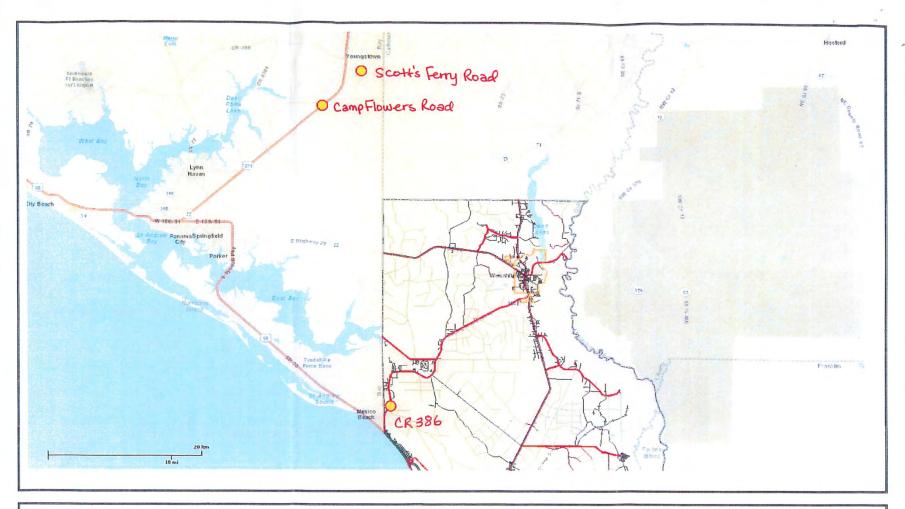
Secretary Tommy Barfield February 12, 2013 Page 2

The Gulf County Board of County Commissioners thanks you for the dedication and continued support we receive from the Florida Department of Transportation. Your consideration in this matter is greatly appreciated, and should you have any questions, please contact us at (850) 229-6106.

Sincerely.

Tynalin Smiley

Chairman





Gulf Coast Parkway -

Disclaimer- Gulf County GIS provides this GIS data as a public service. NO WARRANTY for the availability or accuracy is provided.



Printed:Feb 06, 2013

Corridor 15





The purpose of the proposed Gulf Coast Parkway is to improve mobility by increasing the regional transportation network, increase security of the Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), enhance economic development in Bay and Gulf Counties, and improve emergency evacuation of Gulf and Bay Counties. These goals will be achieved by:

- 1. Reducing travel times for residents from southeast Bay and coastal Gulf counties to employment centers in Panama City.
- 2. Providing a more direct route between US 98 in Gulf County and freight transfer facilities on US 231 within Bay County.
- Improving access between Gulf County Enterprise Zones along CR 386 and US 98 and the major freight transportation route out of Bay County, US 231.
- Providing a direct route for tourists traveling US 231 to reach vacation and recreation opportunities in south Gulf County.
- 5. Providing a more dire (USEPA)ct route from south Gulf County to the Panama City International Airport (existing and proposed).
- Increasing traffic capacity of existing roadways; in particular, the currently congested sections of US 98 (Tyndall Parkway).
- 7. Improving security for the Tyndall AFB by providing an alternative route to US 98 through Tyndall.
- 8. Providing an alternative to existing emergency evacuation routes.
- Providing a new corridor consistent with the adopted Bay County Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP); and the adopted Bay County and proposed Gulf County Comprehensive Plans.



Appendix C

AD-1006 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

Name Of Project Guff Coast Parkway Federal Agency Involved Federal Highway Administration Proposed Land Use New Alignment County And State Calhoun County, Florida	PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency) Date Of Le		and Evaluation F	Request 8/21/0	quest 8/21/09		
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Reason For Selection:

(See Instructions on reverse side)
This form was electricially produced by National Production Services Statt

Form AD-1006 (10-83)

STEPS IN THE PROCESSING THE FARMLAND AND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

- Step 1 Federal agencies involved in proposed projects that may convert farmland, as defined in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) to nonagricultural uses, will initially complete Parts I and III of the form.
- Step 2 Originator will send copies A, B and C together with maps indicating locations of site(s), to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) local field office and retain copy D for their files (Note: NRCS has a field office in most counties in the U.S. The field office is usually located in the county seat. A list of field office locations are available from the NRCS State Conservationist in each state).
- Step 3 NRCS will, within 45 calendar days after receipt of form, make a determination as to whether the site(s) of the proposed project contains prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland.
- Step '4 In cases where farmland covered by the FPPA will be converted by the proposed project, NRCS field offices will complete Parts II, IV and V of the form.
- Step 5 NRCS will return copy A and B of the form to the Federal agency involved in the project. (Copy C will be retained for NRCS records).
- Step 6 The Federal agency involved in the proposed project will complete Parts VI and VII of the form
- Step 7 The Federal agency involved in the proposed project will make a determination as to whether the proposed conversion is consistent with the FPPA and the agency's internal policies.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

Part I: In completing the "County And State" questions list all the local governments that are responsible for local land controls where site(s) are to be evaluated.

Part III: In completing item B (Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly), include the following:

- Acres not being directly converted but that would no longer be capable of being farmed after the conversion, because the conversion would restrict access to them.
- Acres planned to receive services from an infrastructure project as indicated in the project justification (e.g. highways, utilities) that will cause a direct conversion.

Part VI: Do not complete Part VI if a local site assessment is used.

Assign the maximum points for each site assessment criterion as shown in §658.5 (b) of CFR. In cases of corridor-type projects such as transportation, powerline and flood control, criteria #5 and #6 will not apply and will, be weighed zero, however, criterion #8 will be weighed a maximum of 25 points, and criterion #11 a maximum of 25 points.

Individual Federal agencies at the national level, may assign relative weights among the 12 site assessment criteria other than those shown in the FPPA rule. In all cases where other weights are assigned relative adjustments must be made to maintain the maximum total weight points at 160.

In rating alternative sites, Federal agencies shall consider each of the criteria and assign points within the limits established in the FPPA rule. Sites most suitable for protection under these criteria will receive the highest total scores, and sites least suitable, the lowest scores.

Part VII: In computing the "Total Site Assessment Points" where a State or local site assessment is used and the total maximum number of points is other than 160, adjust the site assessment points to a base of 160. Example: if the Site Assessment maximum is 200 points, and alternative Site "A" is rated 180 points: Total points assigned Site A = 180 x 160 = 144 points for Site "A."

Maximum points possible 200

Site Assessment Scoring for the Twelve Factors Used in FPPA

The Site Assessment criteria used in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) rule are designed to assess important factors other than the agricultural value of the land when determining which alternative sites should receive the highest level of protection from conversion to non agricultural uses.

Twelve factors are used for Site Assessment and ten factors for corridor-type sites. Each factor is listed in an outline form, without detailed definitions or guidelines to follow in the rating process. The purpose of this document is to expand the definitions of use of each of the twelve Site Assessment factors so that all persons can have a clear understanding as to what each factor is intended to evaluate and how points are assigned for given conditions.

In each of the 12 factors a number rating system is used to determine which sites deserve the most protection from conversion to non-farm uses. The higher the number value given to a proposed site, the more protection it will receive. The maximum scores are 10, 15 and 20 points, depending upon the relative importance of each particular question. If a question significantly relates to why a parcel of land should not be converted, the question has a maximum possible protection value of 20, whereas a question which does not have such a significant impact upon whether a site would be converted, would have fewer maximum points possible, for example 10.

The following guidelines should be used in rating the twelve Site Assessment criteria.

How much land is in non-urban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?

More than 90 percent: 15 points 90-20 percent: 14 to 1 points Less than 20 percent: 0 points

This factor is designed to evaluate the extent to which the area within one mile of the proposed site is non-urban area. For purposes of this rule, "non-urban" should include:

- · Agricultural land (crop-fruit trees, nuts, oilseed)
- Range land
- Forest land
- Golf Courses
- Non paved parks and recreational areas.
- Mining sites
- Farm Storage
- · Lakes, ponds and other water bodies
- · Rural roads, and through roads without houses or buildings
- Open space
- Wetlands
- Fish production
- · Pasture or hayland

Urban uses include:

- · Houses (other than farm houses)
- Apartment buildings
- Commercial buildings
- Industrial buildings
- Paved recreational areas (i.e. tennis courts)
- Streets in areas with 30 structures per 40 acres
- Gas stations

- · Equipment, supply stores
- Off-farm storage
- Processing plants
- Shopping malls
- Utilities/Services
- Medical buildings

In rating this factor, an area one-mile from the outer edge of the proposed site should be outlined on a current photo; the areas that are urban should be outlined. For rural houses and other buildings with unknown sizes, use 1 and 1/3 acres per structure. For roads with houses on only one side, use one half of road for urban and one half for non-urban.

The purpose of this rating process is to insure that the most valuable and viable farmlands are protected from development projects sponsored by the Federal Government. With this goal in mind, factor S1 suggests that the more agricultural lands surrounding the parcel boundary in question, the more protection from development this site should receive. Accordingly, a site with a large quantity of non-urban land surrounding it will receive a greater

number of points for protection from development. Thus, where more than 90 percent of the area around the proposed site (do not include the proposed site in this assessment) is non-urban, assign 15 points. Where 20 percent or less is

non-urban, assign 0 points. Where the area lies between 20 and 90 percent non-urban, assign appropriate points from 14 to 1, as noted below.

	Percent Non-Urban Land within 1 mile	Points
90	percent or greater	15
	to 89 percent	14
	to 84 percent	13
10-3	to 79 percent	12
	to 74 percent	11
	to 69 percent	10
	to 64 percent	9
	to 59 percent	8
	to 54 percent	7
	to 49 percent	6
	to 44 percent	5
	to 39 percent	4
	to 24 percent	3
25	to 29 percent	2
	to 24 percent	1
20	percent or less	0

2. How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in non-urban use?

More than 90 percent:	10 points
90 to 20 percent:	9 to 1 point(s)
Less than 20 percent	0 points

This factor is designed to evaluate the extent to which the land adjacent to the proposed site is nonurban use. Where factor #1 evaluates the general location of the proposed site, this factor evaluates the immediate perimeter of the site. The definition of urban and non-urban uses in factor #1 should be used for this factor.

In rating the second factor, measure the perimeter of the site that is in non-urban and urban use. Where more than 90 percent of the perimeter is in non-urban use, score this factor 10 points. Where less than 20 percent, assign 0 points. If a road is next to the perimeter, class the area according to the

 23 to 25 percent
 2

 20 to 22 percent percent or Less
 1

 Less than 20 percent
 0

4. Is the site subject to state or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

Site is protected: 20 points Site is not protected: 0 points

This factor is designed to evaluate the extent to which state and local government and private programs have made efforts to protect this site from conversion.

State and local policies and programs to protect farmland include:

State Policies and Programs to Protect Farmland

1. Tax Relief:

A. Differential Assessment: Agricultural lands are taxed on their agricultural use value, rather than at market value. As a result, farmers pay fewer taxes on their land, which helps keep them in business, and therefore helps to insure that the farmland will not be converted to nonagricultural uses.

- Preferential Assessment for Property Tax: Landowners with parcels of land used for agriculture are given the privilege of differential assessment.
- Deferred Taxation for Property Tax: Landowners are deterred from converting their land to nonfarm uses, because if they do so, they must pay back taxes at market value.
- Restrictive Agreement for Property Tax: Landowners who want to receive Differential Assessment must agree to keep their land in - eligible use.

B Income Tax Credits

Circuit Breaker Tax Credits: Authorize an eligible owner of farmland to apply some or all of the property taxes on his or her farmland and farm structures as a tax credit against the owner's state income tax.

C. Estate and Inheritance Tax Benefits

Farm Use Valuation for Death Tax: Exemption of state tax liability to eligible farm estates.

2 "Right to farm" laws:

Prohibits local governments from enacting laws which will place restrictions upon normally accepted farming practices, for example, the generation of noise, odor or dust.

3. Agricultural Districting:

Wherein farmers voluntarily organize districts of agricultural land to be legally recognized geographic areas. These farmers receive benefits, such as protection from annexation, in exchange for keeping land within the district for a given number of years.

4. Land Use Controls: Agricultural Zoning.

Types of Agricultural Zoning Ordinances include:

- A. Exclusive. In which the agricultural zone is restricted to only farm-related dwellings, with, for example, a minimum of 40 acres per dwelling unit.
- B. Non-Exclusive: In which non-farm dwellings are allowed, but the density remains low, such as 20 acres per dwelling unit.

Additional Zoning techniques include:

- A. Sliding Scale: This method looks at zoning according to the total size of the parcel owned. For example, the number of dwelling units per a given number of acres may change from county to county according to the existing land acreage to dwelling unit ratio of surrounding parcels of land within the specific area.
- Point System or Numerical Approach: Approaches land use permits on a case by case basis
 - LESA: The LESA system (Land Evaluation-Site Assessment) is used as a tool to help assess options for land use on an evaluation of productivity weighed against commitment to urban development.
- C. Conditional Use: Based upon the evaluation on a case by case basis by the Board of Zoning Adjustment. Also may include the method of using special land use permits.

5. Development Rights:

- Purchase of Development Rights (PDR): Where development rights are purchased by Government action.
 - Buffer Zoning Districts: Buffer Zoning Districts are an example of land purchased by Government action. This land is included in zoning ordinances in order to preserve and protect agricultural lands from non-farm land uses encroaching upon them.
- B. Transfer of Development Rights (TDR): Development rights are transferable for use in other locations designated as receiving areas. TDR is considered a locally based action (not state), because it requires a voluntary decision on the part of the individual landowners.
- Governor's Executive Order. Policy made by the Governor, stating the importance of agriculture, and the preservation of agricultural lands. The Governor orders the state agencies to avoid the unnecessary conversion of important farmland to nonagricultural uses.

7 Voluntary State Programs:

A. California's Program of Restrictive Agreements and Differential Assessments: The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, commonly known as the Williamson Act, allows cities, counties and individual landowners to form agricultural preserves and enter into contracts for 10 or more years to insure that these parcels of land remain strictly for agricultural use. Since 1972 the Act has extended eligibility to recreational and open space lands such as scenic highway corridors, salt ponds and wildlife preserves. These contractually restricted lands may be taxed differentially for their real value. One hundred-acre districts constitute the minimum land size eligible.

Suggestion: An improved version of the Act would state that if the land is converted after the contract expires, the landowner must pay the difference in the taxes between market value for the land and the agricultural tax value which he or she had been

paying under the Act. This measure would help to insure that farmland would not be converted after the 10 year period ends.

- B. Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Program: Agricultural landowners within agricultural districts have the opportunity to sell their development rights to the Maryland Land Preservation Foundation under the agreement that these landowners will not subdivide or develop their land for an initial period of five years. After five years the landowner may terminate the agreement with one year notice.
 - As is stated above under the California Williamson Act, the landowner should pay the back taxes on the property if he or she decides to convert the land after the contract expires, in order to discourage such conversions.
- C. Wisconsin Income Tax Incentive Program: The Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program of December 1977 encourages local jurisdictions in Wisconsin to adopt agricultural preservation plans or exclusive agricultural district zoning ordinances in exchange for credit against state income tax and exemption from special utility assessment. Eligible candidates include local governments and landowners with at least 35 acres of land per dwelling unit in agricultural use and gross farm profits of at least \$6.000 per year, or \$18,000 over three years.

8. Mandatory State Programs:

- A. The Environmental Control Act in the state of Vermont was adopted in 1970 by the Vermont State Legislature. The Act established an environmental board with 9 members (appointed by the Governor) to implement a planning process and a permit system to screen most subdivisions and development proposals according to specific criteria stated in the law. The planning process consists of an interim and a final Land Capability and Development Plan, the latter of which acts as a policy plan to control development. The policies are written in order to:
 - · prevent air and water pollution;
 - protect scenic or natural beauty, historic sites and rare and irreplaceable natural areas, and
 - consider the impacts of growth and reduction of development on areas of primary agricultural soils.
- B. The California State Coastal Commission: In 1976 the Coastal Act was passed to establish a permanent Coastal Commission with permit and planning authority The purpose of the Coastal Commission was and is to protect the sensitive coastal zone environment and its resources, while accommodating the social and economic needs of the state. The Commission has the power to regulate development in the coastal zones by issuing permits on a case by case basis until local agencies can develop their own coastal plans, which must be certified by the Coastal Commission.
- C. Hawaii's Program of State Zoning. In 1961, the Hawaii State Legislature established Act 187, the Land Use Law, to protect the farmland and the welfare of the local people of Hawaii by planning to avoid "unnecessary urbanization". The Law made all state lands into four districts, agricultural, conservation, rural and urban. The Governor appointed members to a State Land Use Commission, whose duties were to uphold the Law and form the boundaries of the four districts. In addition to state zoning, the Land Use Law introduced a program of Differential Assessment, wherein agricultural landowners paid taxes on their land for its agricultural use value, rather than its market value.
- D. The Oregon Land Use Act of 1973; This act established the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) to provide statewide planning goals and guidelines.

Under this Act, Oregon cities and counties are each required to draw up a comprehensive plan, consistent with statewide planning goals. Agricultural land preservation is high on the list of state goals to be followed locally.

If the proposed site is subject to or has used one or more of the above farmland protection programs or policies, score the site 20 points. If none of the above policies or programs apply to this site, score 0 points.

5. How close is the site to an urban built-up area?

The site is 2 miles or more from an	15 points
urban built-up area	
The site is more than 1 mile but less	10 points
than 2 miles from an urban built-up area	
The site is less than 1 mile from, but is	5 points
not adjacent to an urban built-up area	
The site is adjacent to an urban built-up	0 points
area	

This factor is designed to evaluate the extent to which the proposed site is located next to an existing urban area. The urban built-up area must be 2500 population. The measurement from the built-up area should be made from the point at which the density is 30 structures per 40 acres and with no open or non-urban land existing between the major built-up areas and this point. Suburbs adjacent to cities or urban built-up areas should be considered as part of that urban area.

For greater accuracy, use the following chart to determine how much protection the site should receive according to its distance from an urban area. See chart below:

Distance From Perimeter of Site to Urban Area	Points
More than 10,560 feet	15
9.860 to 10.559 feet	14
9.160 to 9.859 feet	13
8,460 to 9,159 feet	12
7,760 to 8,459 feet	11
7,060 to 7,759 feet	10
6,360 to 7,059 feet	9
5,660 to 6,359 feet	8
4,960 to 5,659 feet	7
4,260 to 4,959 feet	6
3,560 to 4,259 feet	5
2,860 to 3,559 feet	4
2,160 to 2,859 feet	3
1,460 to 2,159 feet	2
760 to 1,459 feet	1
Less than 760 feet (adjacent)	0

6. How close is the site to water lines, sewer lines and/or other local facilities and services whose capacities and design would promote nonagricultural use?

None of the services exist nearer than	15 points
3 miles from the site	
Some of the services exist more than	10 points
one but less than 3 miles from the site	
All of the services exist within 1/2 mile	0 points
of the cite	7-1-1-1

This question determines how much infrastructure (water, sewer, etc.) is in place which could facilitate nonagricultural development. The fewer facilities in place, the more difficult it is to develop an area. Thus, if a proposed site is further away from these services (more than 3 miles distance away), the site should be awarded the highest number of points (15). As the distance of the parcel of land to services decreases, the number of points awarded declines as well. So, when the site is equal to or further than 1 mile but less than 3 miles away from services, it should be given 10 points. Accordingly, if this distance is 1/2 mile to less than 1 mile, award 5 points; and if the distance from land to services is less than 1/2 mile, award 0 points.

Distance to public facilities should be measured from the perimeter of the parcel in question to the nearest site(s) where necessary facilities are located. If there is more than one distance (i.e. from site to water and from site to sewer), use the average distance (add all distances and then divide by the number of different distances to get the average).

Facilities which could promote nonagricultural use include:

- Water lines
- Sewer lines
- Power lines
- Gas lines
- Circulation (roads)
- Fire and police protection
- Schools
- 7. Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average-size farming unit in the county? (Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each state. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage of Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)

As large or larger. 10 points
Below average; Deduct 1 point for 9 to 0 points
each 5 percent below the average,
down to 0 points if 50 percent or more
is below average

This factor is designed to determine how much protection the site should receive, according to its size in relation to the average size of farming units within the county. The larger the parcel of land, the more agricultural use value the land possesses, and vice versa. Thus, if the farm unit is as large or larger than the county average, it receives the maximum number of points (10). The smaller the parcel of land compared to the county average, the fewer number of points given. Please see below:

Parcel Size in Relation to Average County Size	Points
Same size or larger than average (I00 percent)	10
95 percent of average	9
90 percent of average	8
85 percent of average	7
80 percent of average	6
75 percent of average	5
70 percent of average	4
65 percent of average	3
60 percent of average	2
55 percent of average	1
50 percent or below county average	O

State and local Natural Resources Conservation Service offices will have the average farm size information, provided by the latest available Census of Agriculture data

8. If this site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns?

Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly 10 points

converted by the project

Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres 9 to 1 point(s)

directly converted by the project

Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres 0 points

directly converted by the project

This factor tackles the question of how the proposed development will affect the rest of the land on the farm The site which deserves the most protection from conversion will receive the greatest number of points, and vice versa. For example, if the project is small, such as an extension on a house, the rest of the agricultural land would remain farmable, and thus a lower number of points is given to the site. Whereas if a large-scale highway is planned, a greater portion of the land (not including the site) will become non-farmable, since access to the farmland will be blocked; and thus, the site should receive the highest number of points (10) as protection from conversion

Conversion uses of the Site Which Would Make the Rest of the Land Non-Farmable by Interfering with Land Patterns

Conversions which make the rest of the property nonfarmable include any development which blocks accessibility to the rest of the site Examples are highways, railroads, dams or development along the front of a site restricting access to the rest of the property.

The point scoring is as follows:

Amount of Land Not Including the Site Which Will Become Non- Farmable	Points
25 percent or greater	10
23 - 24 percent	9
21 - 22 percent	8
19 - 20 percent	7
17 - 18 percent	6
15 - 16 percent	5
13 - 14 percent	4
11 - 12 percent	3
9 - 11 percent	2
6 - 8 percent	1
5 percent or less	0

Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

All required services are available 5 points
Some required services are available 4 to 1 point(s)
No required services are available 0 points

This factor is used to assess whether there are adequate support facilities, activities and industry to keep the farming business in business. The more support facilities available to the agricultural

landowner, the more feasible it is for him or her to sfay in production. In addition, agricultural support facilities are compatible with farmland. This fact is important, because some land uses are not compatible; for example, development next to farmland cam be dangerous to the welfare of the agricultural land, as a result of pressure from the neighbors who often do not appreciate the noise, smells and dust intrinsic to farmland. Thus, when all required agricultural support services are available, the maximum number of points (5) are awarded. When some services are available, 4 to 1 point(s) are awarded, and consequently, when no services are available, no points are given. See below:

Percent of	Points
Services Available	
100 percent	5
75 to 99 percent	4
50 to 74 percent	3
25 to 49 percent	2
1 to 24 percent	1
No services	0

10. Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on farm investments such as barns, other storage buildings, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

High amount of on-farm investment.	20 points
Moderate amount of non-farm	19 to 1 point(s)
investment	
No on-farm investments	0 points

This factor assesses the quantity of agricultural facilities in place on the proposed site. If a significant agricultural infrastructure exists, the site should continue to be used for farming, and thus the parcel will receive the highest amount of points towards protection from conversion or development. If there is little on farm investment, the site will receive comparatively less protection. See-below:

Amount of On-farm Investment As much or more than necessary to	
maintain production (100 percent)	20
95 to 99 percent	19
90 to 94 percent	18
85 to 89 percent	17
80 to 84 percent	16
75 to 79 percent	15
70 to 74 percent	14
65 to 69 percent	13
60 to 64 percent	12
55 to 59 percent	11
50 to 54 percent	10
45 to 49 percent	9
40 to 44 percent	8
35 to 39 percent	7
30 to 34 percent	6
25 to 29 percent	5
20 to 24 percent	4
15 to 19 percent	3
10 to 14 percent	2
5 to 9 percent	1
0 to 4 percent	0

11. Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the support for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted

Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted

No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted

0 points

This factor determines whether there are other agriculturally related activities, businesses or jobs dependent upon the working of the pre-converted site in order for the others to remain in production. The more people and farming activities relying upon this land, the more protection it should receive from conversion. Thus, if a substantial reduction in demand for support services were to occur as a result of conversions, the proposed site would receive a high score of 10; some reduction in demand would receive 9 to 1 point(s), and no significant reduction in demand would receive no points.

Specific points are outlined as follows:

Amount of Reduction in Support Services if Site is Converted to Nonagricultural Use	Points
Substantial reduction (100 percent)	10
90 to 99 percent	9
80 to 89 percent	8
70 to 79 percent	7
60 to 69 percent	6
50 to 59 percent	5
40 to 49 percent	4
30 to 39 percent	3
20 to 29 percent	2
10 to 19 percent	1
No significant reduction (0 to 9 percent)	0

12. Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of the surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?

Proposed project is incompatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland
Proposed project is tolerable of existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland
Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland

O points agricultural use of surrounding farmland

Factor 12 determines whether conversion of the proposed agricultural site will eventually cause the conversion of neighboring farmland as a result of incompatibility of use of the first with the latter. The more incompatible the proposed conversion is with agriculture, the more protection this site receives from conversion. Therefor-, if the proposed conversion is incompatible with agriculture, the site receives 10 points. If the project is tolerable with agriculture, it receives 9 to 1 points; and if the proposed conversion is compatible with agriculture, it receives 0 points.

CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The following criteria are to be used for projects that have a linear or corridor - type site configuration connecting two distant points, and crossing several different tracts of land. These include utility lines, highways, railroads, stream improvements, and flood control systems. Federal agencies are to assess the suitability of each corridor-type site or design alternative for protection as farmland along with the land evaluation information.

For Water and Waste Programs, corridor analyses are not applicable for distribution or collection networks. Analyses are applicable for transmission or trunk lines where placement of the lines are flexible.

(1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile form where the project is intended?

(2) More than 90 percent (3) 15 points (4) 90 to 20 percent (5) 14 to 1 point(s). (6) Less than 20 percent (7) 0 points

(2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?

(3) More than 90 percent (4) 10 point(s) (5) 90 to 20 percent (6) 9 to 1 points (7) less than 20 percent (8) 0 points

(3) How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than five of the last 10 years?

(4) More than 90 percent (5) 20 points (6) 90 to 20 percent (7) 19 to 1 point(s) (8) Less than 20 percent (9) 0 points

(4) Is the site subject to state or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

> Site is protected 20 points Site is not protected 0 points

(5) Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average - size farming unit in the County? (Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each state. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage of Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)

As large or larger

Below average deduct 1 point for each 5

percent below the average, down to 0 points if
50 percent or more below average

(6) If the site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns?

Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project

Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly convened by the project

Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project

O points

(7) Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

> All required services are available Some required services are available No required services are available

5 points 4 to 1 point(s) 0 points

(8) Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage building, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

> High amount of on-farm investment Moderate amount of on-farm investment No on-farm investment

20 points 19 to 1 point(s) 0 points

(9) Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

Substantial reduction in demand for support

services if the site is convened

Some reduction in demand for support

1 to 24 point(s)

services if the site is convened No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted

0 points

25 points

(10) Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural

Proposed project is incompatible to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland

10 points

9 to 1 point(s)

0 points

Appendix D Twelve Corridors

Alternative Corridor 7

Alternative Corridor 8

Alternative Corridor 9

Alternative Corridor 10

Alternative Corridor 11

Alternative Corridor 12

Alternative Corridor 13

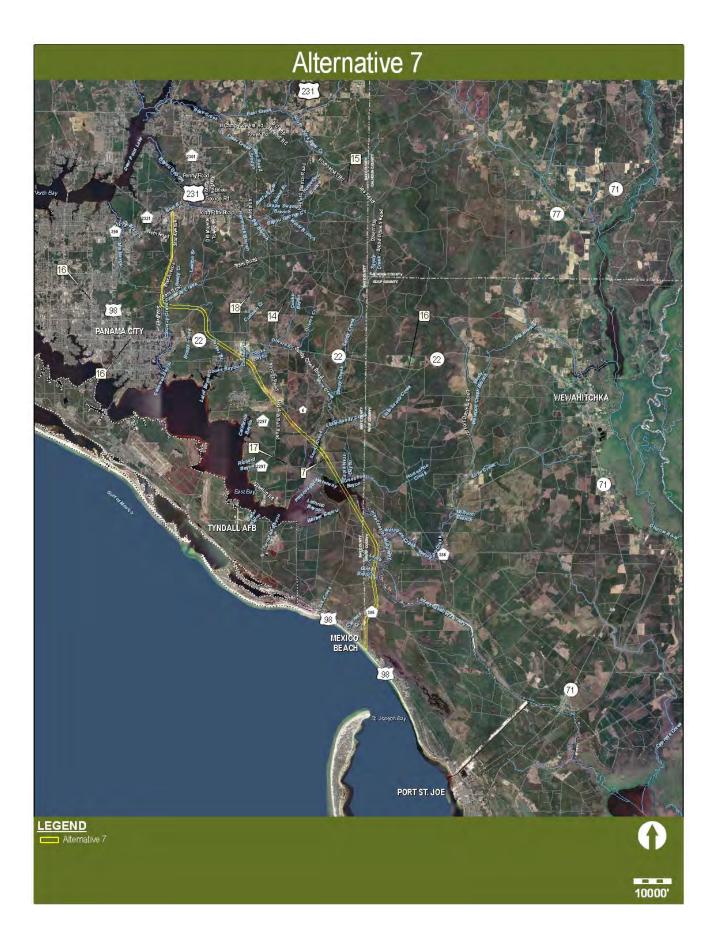
Alternative Corridor 14

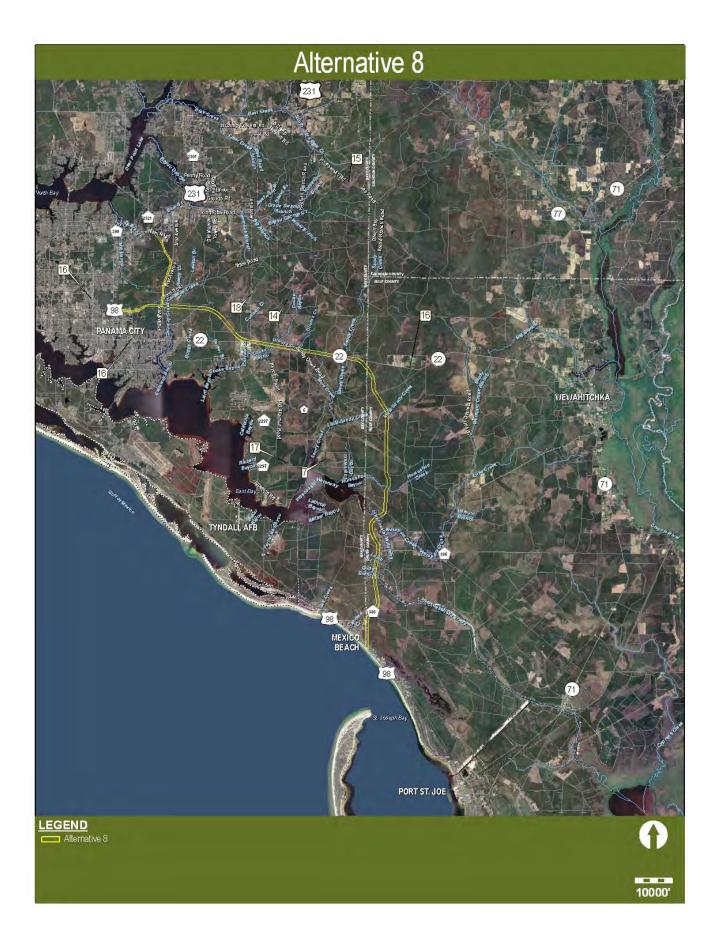
Alternative Corridor 15

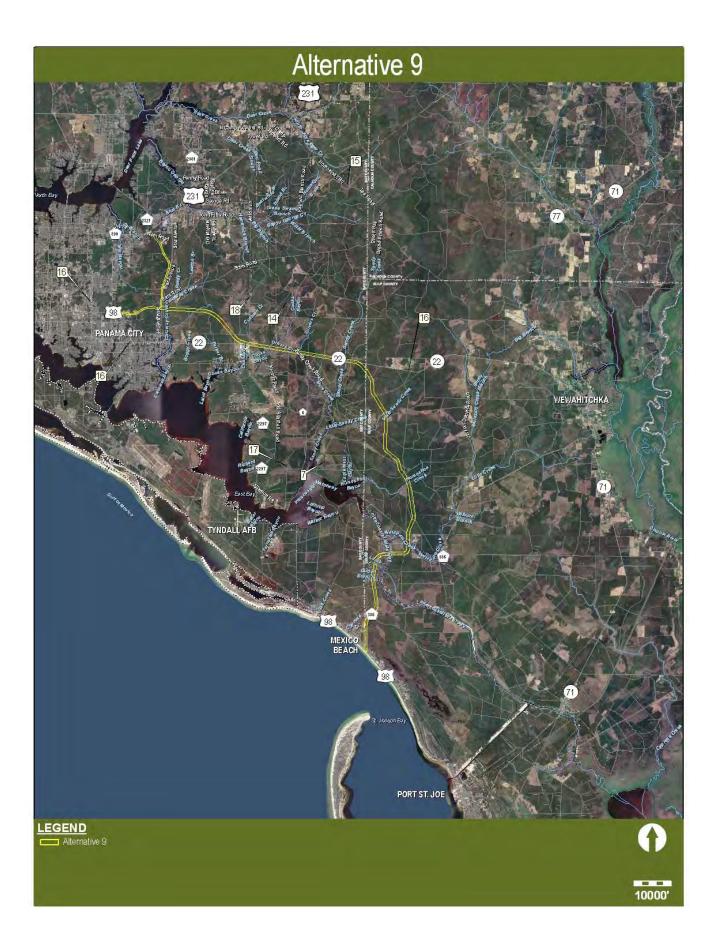
Alternative Corridor 16

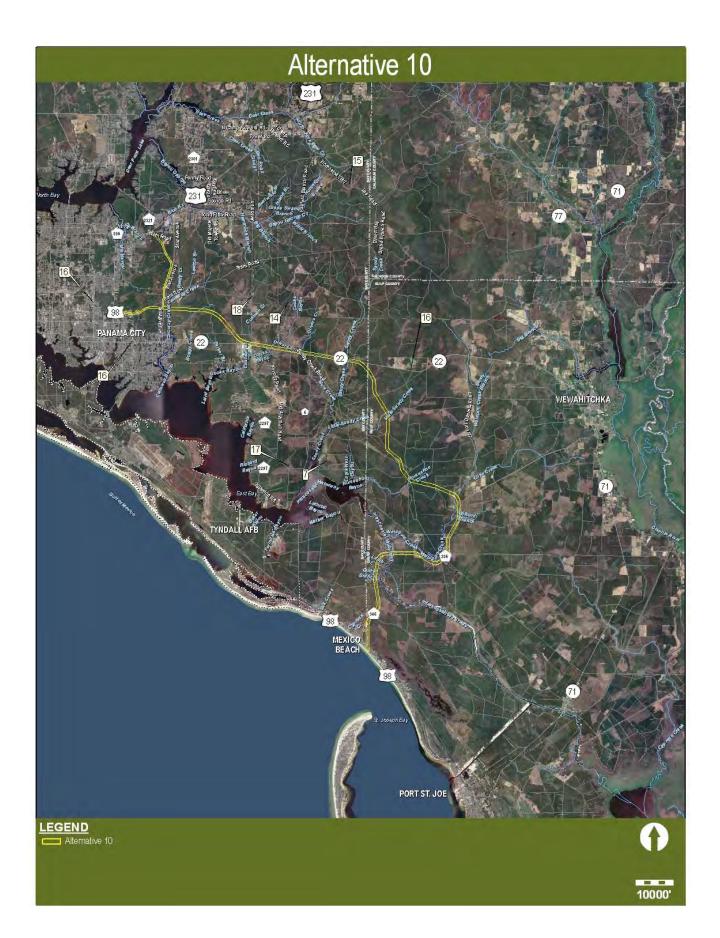
Alternative Corridor 17

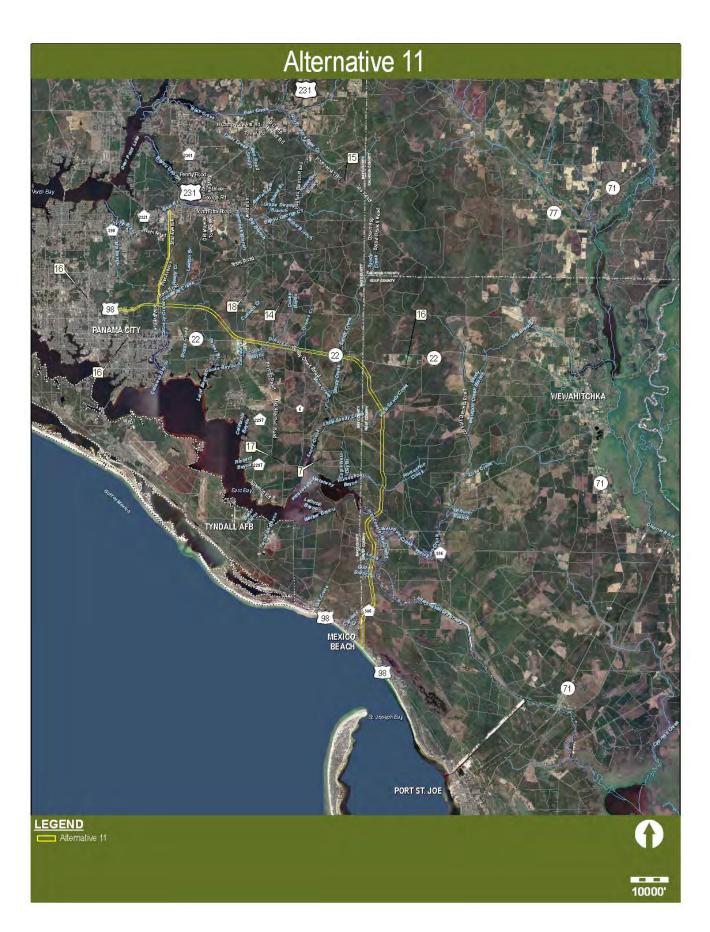
Alternative Corridor 18

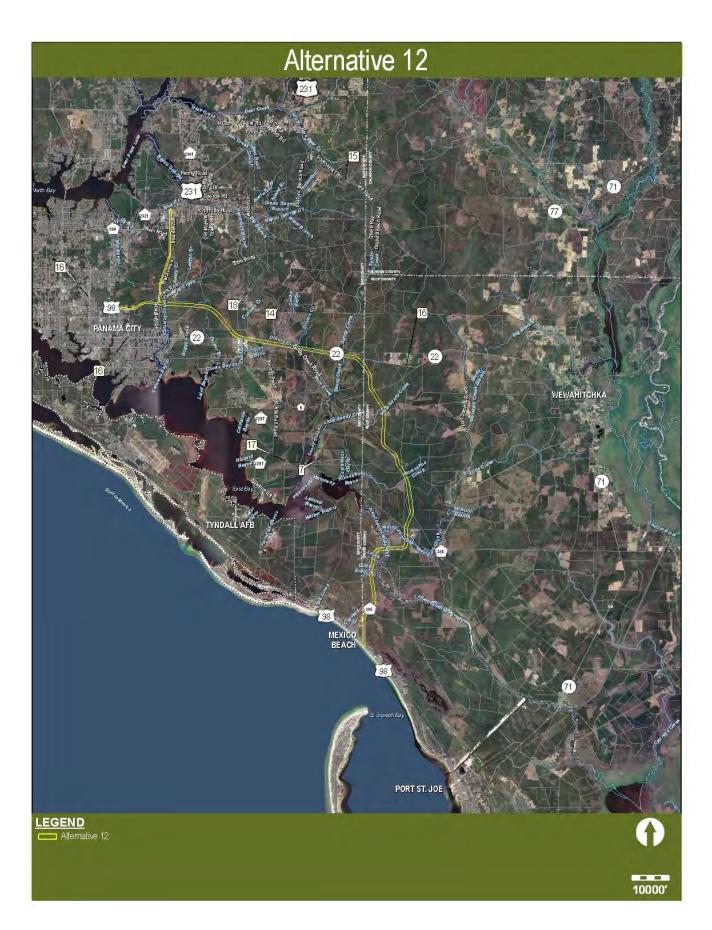


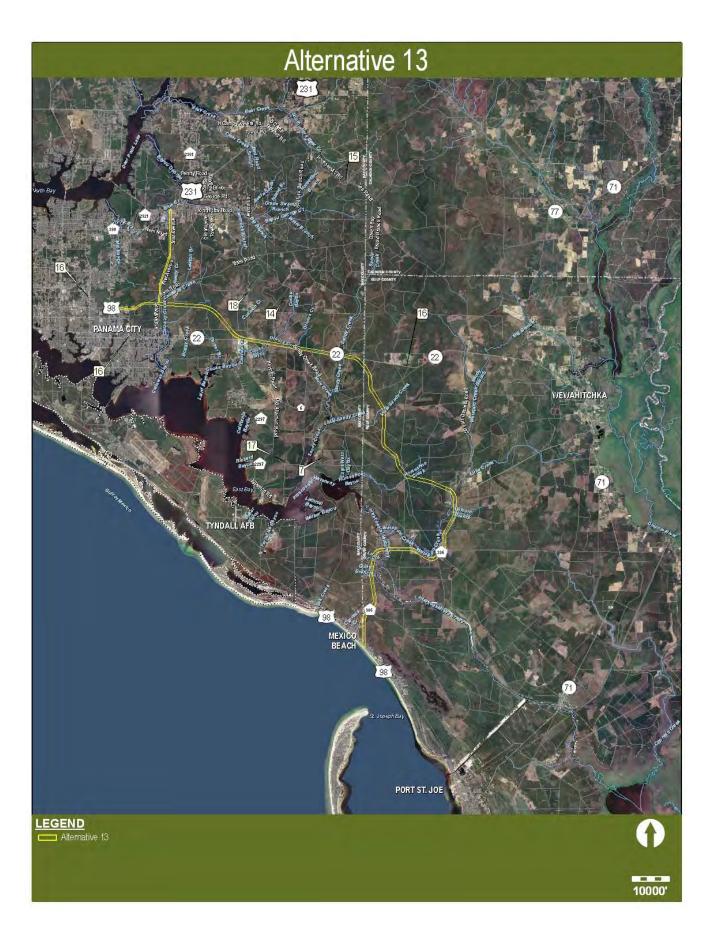


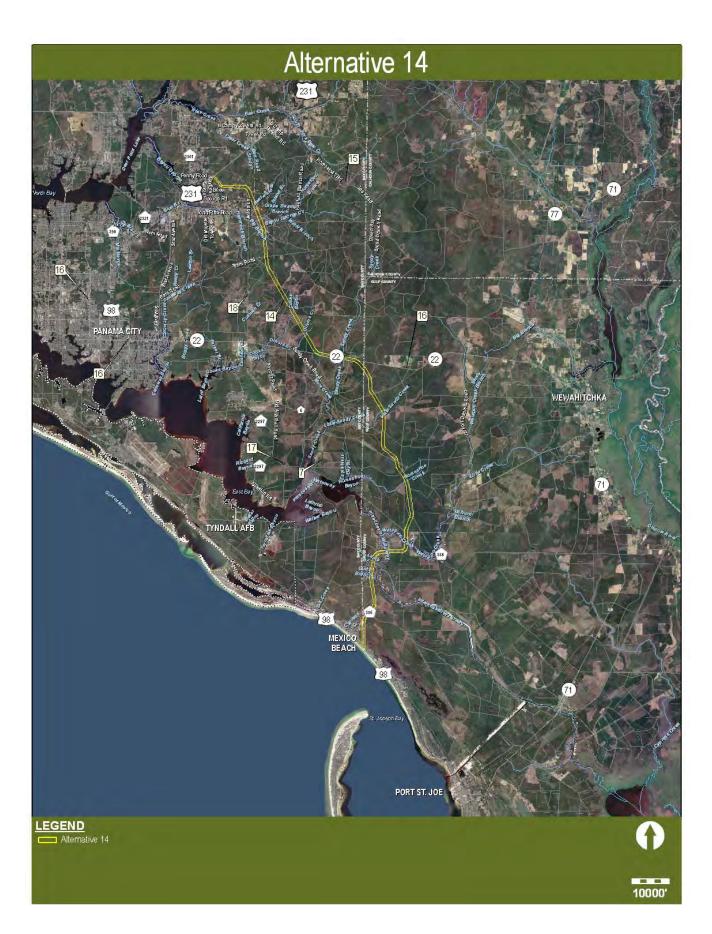


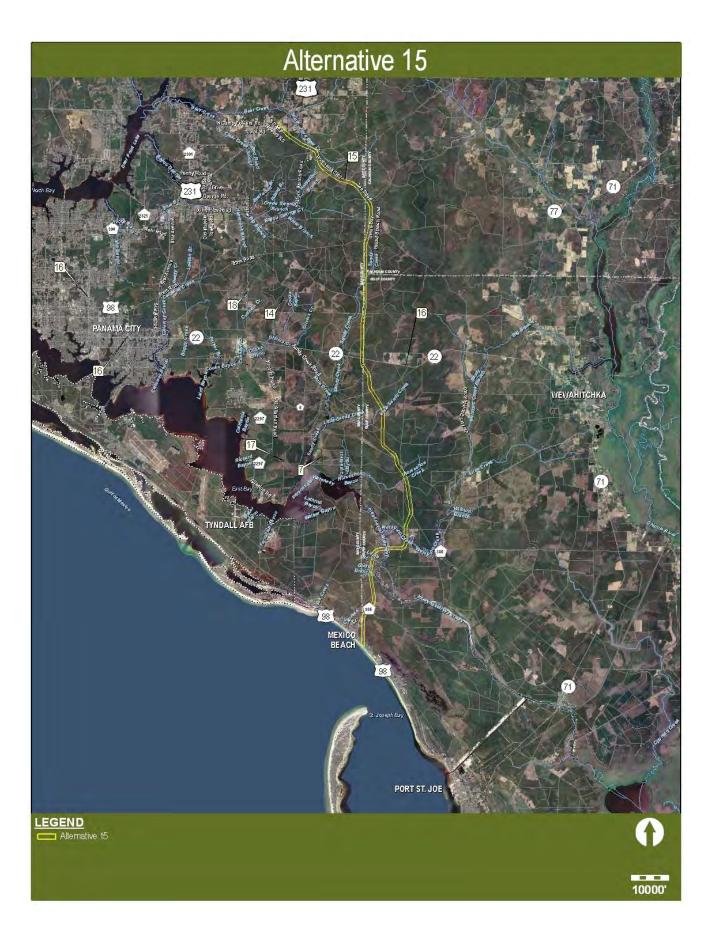


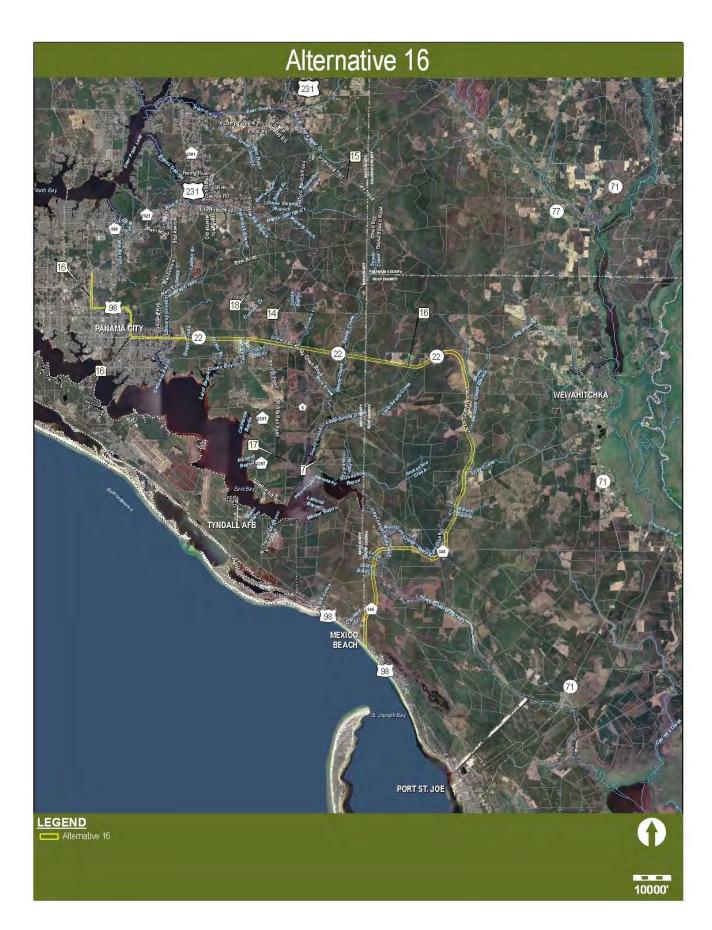


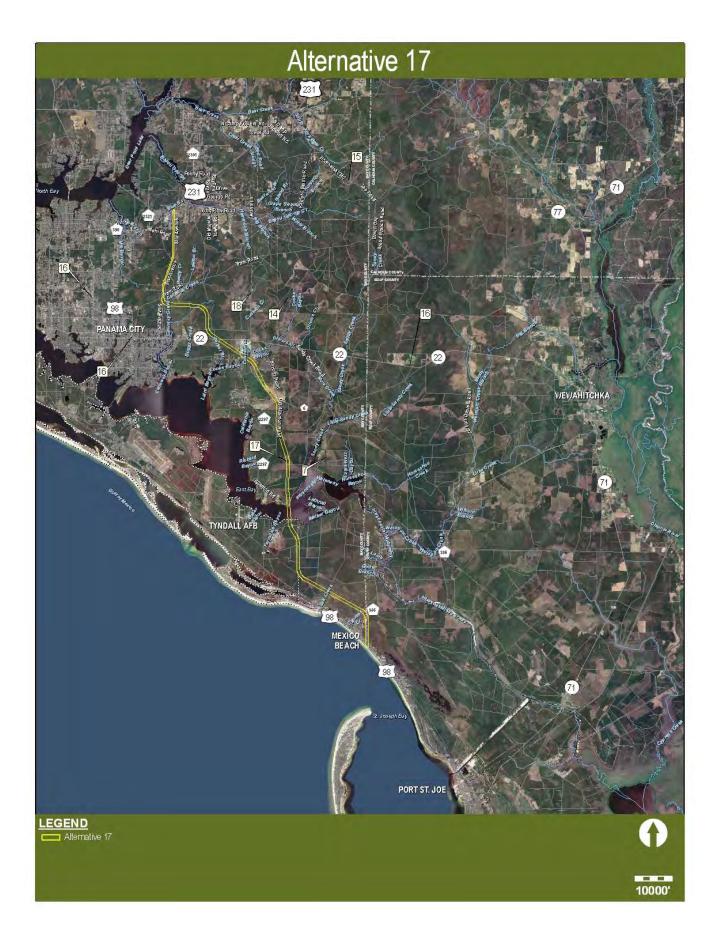


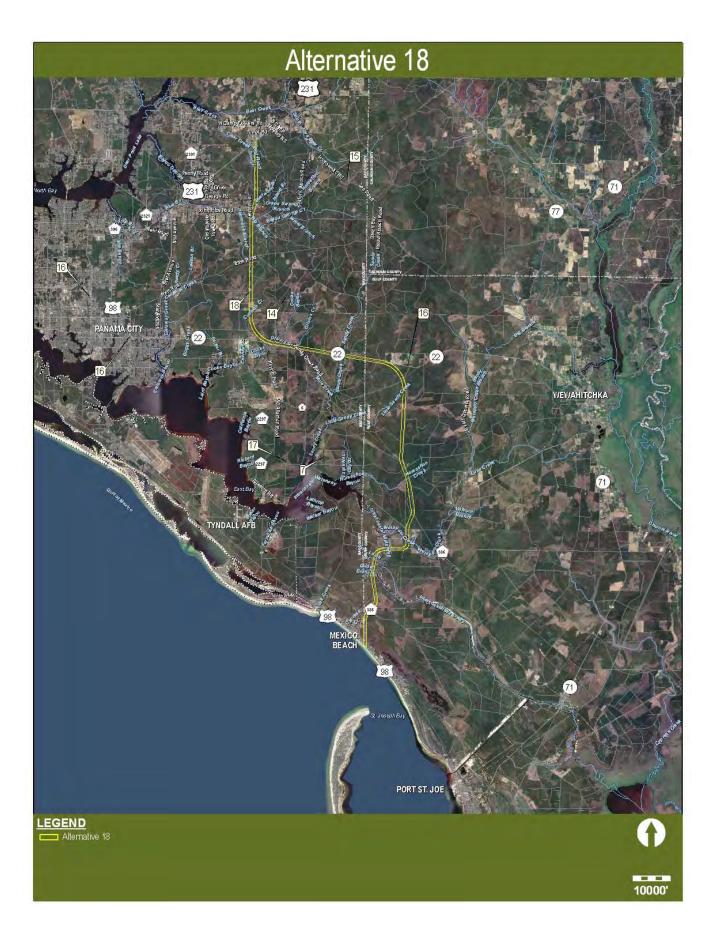












Appendix E Table of ETAT Comments from ETDM

Gulf Coast Parkway Purpose and Need Statement and Project Effects ETDM Comments and Responses

Agency	Comment	Response
USEPA	EPA is still unclear about this roadway being a reasonable component to a hurricane evacuation system because there are other roadways that, with capacity additions, would move evacuees more directly away from the coast.	Widening of existing roadways would improve hurricane evacuation from Gulf County but the widening of these facilities would not meet the other criteria in the purpose and need. The proposed Gulf Coast Parkway would meet the other criteria and provide addition hurricane evacuation benefits (see below).
	We note (and agree) with the deletion from the needs statement "improving safety" because the data indicate that the area roadways incur far less accidents than the statewide averages.	No response required.
	Capacity additions to existing US 98 through Tyndall AFB property has been eliminated by FDOT/FHWA as a viable alternative. However, this revised PN still does not include the documented frequencies of past roadway closures for security reasons or any projections of future closure of US 98 through Tyndall.	The widening of existing US 98 was determined to not be a viable alternative due to the impacts through Mexico Beach. The nature and duration of closure of US 98 through Tyndall AFB are sporadic and vary according to the need. The dates and durations of future closures are not available.
	The new intermodal distribution center eight miles north of Panama City will be an important factor for commerce. It is therefore unclear why some of the seven alternatives that have been determined to meet the PN do not terminate at the proposed distribution center.	The alternative corridors under consideration were those that best met the project's purpose and need after the initial evaluation of all the suggested corridors. However, not all of the alternative corridors meet all the project's identified needs equally. Some corridors may not terminate at the distribution center but are still able to serve it by terminating in its vicinity. Further, meeting this need has to be weighed in consideration with other needs and the alternative corridors' impacts.
	The population growth at about 16-17 percent per annum for Gulf and Bay counties does not reflect a need for economic stimuli. People are coming into these counties either because of job opportunities or they are retirees with ample incomes.	The projected population growth is not reported as justification for economic stimuli, but as need for additional road capacity and mobility. The need for economic stimuli in Gulf county was based on the loss in population and jobs following the constitutional net ban amendment and the closure of the paper mill.
USCOE	The Corps does not fully agree with the inclusion of Emergency Evacuation as justification for purpose and need. Directing	A hurricane evacuation analysis was prepared the Gulf Coast Parkway study using the Transportation Analysis Update of the

	evacuees into Panama City and SR 231 will not aid in the evacuation of residents of Panama City. No supporting documentation has been provided which would suggest evacuation times would be significantly reduced or the residents of Bay County would benefit from this roadway; therefore, the corps recommends deletion of this justification from the purpose and need determination	Apalachee and Northwest Florida Hurricane Evacuation Restudies and the subsequent updated model work performed for Bay County. The conclusion of this study was that without the Gulf Coast Parkway clearance times for US231 in Bay County and SR 71 in Gulf County will increase. With the Gulf Coast Parkway clearance times will increase by 3 to 4 hours over the clearance times without the Parkway, but clearance times on SR 71 would decrease. Further, the report suggests that clearance times on US 231 could be decreased below those without the Parkway by instituting contraflow traffic (increasing the number of northbound lanes by converting southbound lanes to northbound lanes) on US 231 at SR 20. Given that SR 71 is the only northbound route out of Gulf County and a considerable amount of the population in Gulf County and southeast Bay County is located along the coast, it was concluded that the Gulf Coast Parkway would benefit evacuation for coastal residents.
USFWS	Recent high population growth rates were given as support for the need for the new roadway. However, US Census Bureau figures released recently showed only a modest population gain of 1.4% for Bay County between July 2005 and July 2006. This below the state average of 1.8%. Gulf County showed less than 1% growth.	The growth rate given was derived from US Census data for 1990 and 2000 and was provided to show the recent trend in population growth for this area over a period of time. This number, however, was not the basis utilized to develop traffic projections that were used to determine traffic capacity needs.
FHWA	The cost and funding source for the project is not identified This information is important, particularly for the public, in the consideration of whether the possible negative impacts of the project are worth pursuing given the project cost, and whether the opportunity cost of funding this project over others is justifiable A generalized cost estimate for each alternative should be provided as a response in the Programming Screen summary Report.	The PD&E study is funded with \$4.35 million in FDOT funds for the completion of the study with an Environmental Impact Statement. \$25 million in federal funds has been programmed for partial design and R/W acquisition upon completion of the PD&E study. As requested, a generalized cost estimate for each alternative will be included in the Programming Screen Summary Report.

General EST Comments and Responses

Agency	Comment	Response
4.50	Coastal and Marir	ie .
NMFS	Federal agencies which permit, fund, or undertake activities which may adversely impact EFH are required to consult with NMFS and, as a part of the consultation process, an EFH assessment must be prepared to accompany the consultation request. Regulations require that EFH assessments include: 1. A description of the proposed action; 2. an analysis of the effects (including cumulative effects) of the proposed action on EFH, the managed fish species, and major prey species; 3. the Federal agencys views regarding the effects of the action on EFH; and, 4. proposed mitigation, if applicable.	An EFH assessment has been completed as a part of this study and is available as a standalone document for review. Additionally the findings of the EFH assessment and the project's affect on EFF habitats is summarized in Section 4.3.5 of the DEIS.
	Provisions of the EFH regulations [50 CFR 600.920(c)] allow consultation responsibility to be formally delegated from federal to state agencies, including FDOT. Whether EFH consultation is undertaken by the Federal Highway Administration or FDOT, it should be initiated as soon as specific project design and construction impact information are available.	
	Contaminated Site	
USEPA	The detailed PD&E review still should verify all underground tanks and investigate possible undocumented sites.	A Contamination Report has been completed as a part of this study and is available for review. Additionally the summary discussion for contamination is available in Sections 3.6.11 and 4.3.9 of the DEIS.

	Farmlands					
NRCS	However, looking towards the future and food quantity concerns, impacts on farmland (either nonprime or prime) should be evaluated and given consideration before determining any particular route. A Farmland Application was submitted to NRCS to project alignments affects on farmlands (either nonprime). The results of this process indicate to involvement with prime farmlands occur with Alignment 15. The discussion of Farmlands can be found in Section 4.3.15 of the DEIS. The Farmlands letter from the been included in the DEIS appendix.					
	Floodplains					
USEPA	While at this screening stage, this is an alternative corridor analysis, it would be appropriate for additional technical data to be provided, Bridging is considered mitigation but it is more appropriately a method of minimization of impacts as compared to placement of fill and culvert. A valid next step in the alternatives analysis would be for bridging assumptions to be defined for each hydraulic crossing. Also, the sponsors' preliminary assumptions for culvert should be presented wherever assumed.	A separate Location Hydraulies Report and Preliminary Engineering Report have been prepared for this study and can be reviewed. The discussion of bridging and culverts in floodplains is summarized in Section 4.3.11 of the DEIS.				
NWFWMD	Efforts should be made to protect floodplain resources and functions, including by remaining within existing alignments to the degree possible and maintaining hydrologic connectivity and integrity across the spectrum of likely flows.	A separate Location Hydraulics Report and Preliminary Engineering Report have been prepared for this study and can be reviewed. The discussion of floodplains is summarized in Sections 3.6,5 and 4.3.11 of the DEIS.				
	Navigation					
USCOE	Measures should be taken to avoid hazards to navigation and water flow. Alternatives 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 18 propose crossing of the GCICWW at a narrow location within Gulf County and some show crossing at the existing Overstreet Bridge location. Each of these crossings should have minimal impacts to navigable	For all bridge crossings over the ICWW or over Wetappo Creek a high level bridge has been planned to avoid hazards to navigation and water flow. A separate Location Hydraulics Reports has been prepared and provides further detail on all of the waterway crossings for the				

	waters of the United States or the GCICWW. All other crossings of waters of the U.S should be maximized to incorporate navigation, water flow, and wildlife movement. Secondary impacts associated with boat launching, fishing, and camping should be evaluated during the design process.	The summary discussion for navigation and waterway crossings can be found in Section 4.3,17 of the DEIS.
	Water Quality and Qu	antity
USEPA	Alternatives 7 and 17 are substantially less length which would normally mean less direct impacts to water resources. Those alternatives, however, traverse more open surface waters than the other alternatives, and therefore could present potentially greater issues for handling surface runoff from the road project. The management of stormwater will be addressed much later in the review of the project. Without much more technical data on the physical/chemical quality of the brackish and fresh water resources within the direct path of the alternatives, EPA is unable to make reasoned conclusions about the degree of adverse impacts.	The discussion of water quality and quantity impacts is summarized in Sections 3.6.1 and 4.3.7 of the DEIS. Further a Pond Siting Report and Location Hydraulics Report have been prepared which discuss the treatment and handling of stormwater from the proposed alternatives.
NWFWMD	Nonpoint discharges are of particular concern at the indicated stream crossings. Additionally, as presented, development of the roadway would appear to facilitate considerable new land use intensification, which in turn has the potential to generate additional widespread nonpoint source pollution. For any alternative or variant that may be pursued, the following measures should be incorporated to limit direct and cumulative impacts: - Follow existing roadway corridors to the maximum extent possible. - Maximize use of extended elevated bridges to protect the integrity of the stream and wetland corridors, hydrology, water quality, and associated habitats.	The discussion of the projects cumulative effects is summarized in Section 4.3.19 of the DEIS. Additionally a Cumulative Effects Analysis Report has been completed and is available for review. As a part of the process to avoid and minimize impacts as much as possible the alignments were developed along existing roadways utilized bridges and culverts, and attempted to avoid wetland and other sensitive lands. The discussion of this process if provided in Section 2 of the DEIS. The Cumulative Effects Analysis was completed in coordination with the ETAT agencies as well as the local and regional planning agencies. This effort should provide information for those agencies to work together on strategic conservation efforts to help minimize spin-off suburban sprawl and habitat fragmentation.

- Maximize use of wetland and waterfront buffer areas.

 Provide for limited access and coordinate with local government comprehensive planning to limit potential for spin-off suburban sprawl and subsequent NPS pollution and habitat fragmentation.

The project would require state stormwater permitting, recognizing that a transition to Environmental Resource Permitting is currently in progress. Additional local permit requirements may apply as well. Well abandonment, if required, would be subject to permitting by the NWFWMD in accordance with Chapter 40A-3, F.A.C.

The appropriate permitting process will be followed as this project progresses into the Design Phase. Coordination with the appropriate permitting agencies has been carried out throughout the PD&E study process.

Wetlands

FDEP

The wetland resource permit/stormwater permit applicant will be required to eliminate or reduce the proposed wetland resource impacts of parkway construction to the greatest extent practicable:

- Minimization should emphasize avoidance-oriented corridor alignments, wetland fill reductions via pile bridging and steep/vertically retained side slopes, and median width reductions within safety limits.
- Wetlands should not be displaced by the installation of stormwater conveyance and treatment swales; compensatory treatment in adjacent uplands is the preferred alternative.
- After avoidance and minimization have been exhausted, mitigation must be proposed to offset the adverse impacts of the project to existing wetland functions and values. Significant attention is given to forested wetland systems and seagrass beds, which are difficult to mitigate.

The appropriate permitting process will be followed as this project progresses into the Design Phase. Coordination with the appropriate permitting agencies has been carried out throughout the PD&E study process.

Section 2 discusses the development of the alternative alignments and the process for avoidance and minimization of impacts.

A Cumulative Effects Analysis Report has been completed and is available for review. The summary of the cumulative effects analysis is available in Section 4.3.19 of the DEIS.

A high level bridge crossing has been planned for any crossing that may be designed over the ICWW or Wetappo Creek. Information about additional waterway crossings can be found in the Location Hydraulies Report as well as in Section 4.3.11 of the DEIS.

The presence of the Panama City Cravfish has been noted - The cumulative impacts of concurrent and future road throughout this study process. Avoidance of their habitat along improvement projects in the vicinity of the subject project should Star Avenue has been incorporated into the attempt to minimize also be addressed. project impacts. DEP Northwest District staff has visited many of the corridor sites and indicates that the proposed bridges over East Bay, the Intracoastal Waterway, and Wetappo Creek should be designed to maintain access for sailboats with tall masts (at least 65 feet high). The corridors crossing Calloway Creek, Boggy Creek, Cooks Bayou, Smith Bayou, Sandy Creek, Little Sandy Creek, Horseshoe Creek, and (upstream) Wetappo Creek would require substantial bridging floodplain areas with extensive wetlands. District staff have also expressed concerns regarding the project routes following Star Avenue, which has ditching along the sides of the road that are habitat for the Panama City Crawfish. In addition to direct impacts to EFH. NMFS has concerns regarding NMFS Section 4.3.11 of the report summarizes the Location Hydraulic the road's impact on the maintenance of the area's natural hydrology Report which indicates the project will maintain hydrologic and freshwater inflow to the estuarine environment. Also of concern conditions. are the effects of increased traffic in the area and automobileassociated pollutants carried by stormwater runoff off the roads An EFH assessment has been completed as a part of this study and is available as a standalone document for review. Additionally the impervious surface. findings of the EFH assessment and the project's affect on EFH habitats is summarized in Section 4.3.5 of the DEIS. Salt marsh, tidal flats, marine and estuarine water column, and nonvegetated bottom are specific categories of EFH that may be impacted by the project. Federal agencies which permit, fund, or undertake activities which may adversely impact EFH are required to consult with NMFS and, as a part of the consultation process, an EFH assessment must be prepared to accompany the consultation request. Regulations require that EFH assessments include: 1. A description of the proposed action: 2. an analysis of the effects (including cumulative effects) of the

proposed action on EFH, the managed fish species, and major prey species;

- the Federal agency's views regarding the effects of the action on EFH; and.
- 4. proposed mitigation, if applicable.

Provisions of the EFH regulations [50 CFR 600.920(e)] allow consultation responsibility to be formally delegated from federal to state agencies, including FDOT. Whether EFH consultation is undertaken by the Federal Highway Administration or FDOT, it should be initiated as soon as specific project design and construction impact information are available. EFH consultation can be initiated independent of other project review tasks or can be incorporated in environmental planning documents. Upon review of the EFH assessment, NMFS will determine if it is necessary to provide EFH conservation recommendations on the project.

NWFWMD

For any alternative or variant that may be pursued, the following measures should be incorporated to limit direct and cumulative impacts:

- Follow existing roadway corridors to the maximum extent possible.
- Avoid any impacts to tidal marshes.
- Maximize use of extended elevated bridges to protect the integrity of the stream and wetland corridors, hydrology, water quality, and associated habitats.
- Maximize use of wetland and waterfront buffer areas.
- Provide for limited access and coordinate with local government comprehensive planning to limit potential for spin-off suburban

The discussion of the projects cumulative effects is summarized in Section 4.3.19 of the DEIS. Additionally a Cumulative Effects Analysis Report has been completed and is available for review.

As a part of the process to avoid and minimize impacts as much as possible the alignments were developed along existing roadways, utilized bridges and culverts, and attempted to avoid wetland and other sensitive lands. The discussion of this process if provided in Section 2 of the DEIS.

The Cumulative Effects Analysis was completed in coordination with the ETAT agencies as well as the local and regional planning agencies. This effort should provide information for those agencies to work together on strategic conservation efforts to help minimize spin-off suburban sprawl and habitat fragmentation.

	sprawl and subsequent NPS pollution and habitat fragmentation.	The appropriate permitting process with be followed as this project progresses into the Design Phase. Coordination with the appropriate permitting agencies has been carried out throughout the PD&E study process.
USCOE	Direct impacts would include the elimination of functions and values of the wetlands within the roadway footprint, any disturbed buffer, and create secondary effects along adjacent waters/buffer. Permanent and temporary impacts will be generated by the construction of a new roadway. Due to the overall acreage of wetland impact associated with this roadway and taking into account the overall potential cumulative and secondary impacts a degree of effect of Substantial was selected. The Corps suggests Federal Highway Administration prepare an Environmental Impact Statement to fully evaluate effects of the identified alternatives for the new roadway. The Corps has determined that alternative #7 would cause significant impacts to regulated wetlands and named tributaries which could lead to habitat fragmentation and disruption of multiple ecosystems. Although this route is similar to that of alternative # 17 it increases habitat fragmentation and increases urbanization to the west of Panama City. The US Army Corps of Engineers recommends the following: 1. Once a final corridor is selected a jurisdictional determination for the entire corridor including the proposed stormwater pond locations. This determination should include drawings on 8.5 by 11 inch paper, aerials, USGS quad maps, wetland delineation maps depicting the wetland line preferably on an aerials, soils mapping, and wetlands designated by FLUCCS codes. 2. A functional analysis consistent with the proposed mitigation plan for the entire project.	An EIS has been prepared for this project. A detailed discussion of wetland impacts is included in the Wetland Evaluation Report. Summary discussions of wetland impacts can be found in Sections 3.6.6 and 4.3.4 of the DEIS. The PD&E process as followed for the completion of an EIS concurs with the recommendations of the USCOE.

- Pond siting analysis which should include a demonstration of how environmental effects, including wetlands, were evaluated in determining location.
- Analysis of wetland avoidance and minimization which should clearly depict all methods and measures to avoid waters/wetlands and/or minimize the roadway effect upon jurisdictional waters.
- 5. A compensatory mitigation plan which fully offsets all impacts which are unavoidable and have been minimized following the alternative analysis, pond siting analysis, analysis of wetland avoidance and minimization, and consistent with the functional analysis. The mitigation plan must also provide the appropriate mitigation to compensate for wetland impacts. This specifically relates to the potential estuarine and floodplain impacts. Federally approved mitigation banks within this area of Florida currently do not provide compensation for fidal or estuarine impacts.
- 6. As the proposed parkway continues to move forward, the Corps suggests a limited/restricted access design alternative. Limiting/restricting access to new developments would greatly reduce cumulative and secondary impacts related to new roadways.
- Federal Highway Administration should work with Federal and State resource agencies to design standard wetland crossing roadway designs which decrease median, side-slope, and design speeds though wetland areas.
- 8. The Quality Enhancement Strategies for Wetland Impact Minimization developed by Florida Department of Transportation-District 5 should be incorporated into this project.

FFWCC

Wildlife and Habitat

We continue to recommend that an Environmental Impact The discussion of species impacts is included in the Endangered

Statement (EIS) be accomplished for this project due to the following issues: (1) the presence of significant natural resources that would potentially be adversely affected or altered; (2) the need to evaluate and determine whether construction of the road is in the public interest; (3) the controversial aspects of the proposed project, which will require the highest level of public and agency input, review, and interaction; and (4) the potential for the project to have unavoidable and irreversible adverse impacts on the natural and human environment, including substantial direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts, since this project would result in the construction of a new high-speed highway in a rural, natural area.

We also continue to recommend the establishment of an interagency Environmental Advisory team comprised of both federal and state agencies to discuss and clarify overall environmental issues before further road planning and design occur. FWC would like to participate in the formal Scoping Process for the EIS. The major issues we want the future study to address, in addition to fish and wildlife and habitat surveys and impact analysis, include: (1) the planning and design of longer bridges over streams and floodplains to protect the functionality and integrity of these riparian systems, including hydrology, stream habitat quality, and habitat connectivity: (2) a study to evaluate the need and location for wildlife underpass structures on SR 22 and surrounding roads, where our agency has previously documented black bear roadkill and principal roadkill areas; (3) the design and use of roadside swales to treat highway runoff to reduce the need for offsite Drainage Retention Areas (DRAs) to conserve habitat resources; (4) funding for a population and movement survey (e.g. bear hair snare study) to estimate and define population levels within defined portions of the study area; and (5) the establishment of a biologically viable mitigation area for the Panama City crayfish which would be protected in

Species Biological Assessment. This discussion is summarized in Sections 3.6.7 and 4.3.14 of the DEIS.

The FFWCC have participated in the EIS Scoping Meeting and all ETAT meetings for this project. These meetings have been documented in Section 8.2 of the DEIS.

perpetuity. USFWS This route has a high potential to impact known habitat for Coordination with the ETAT on the issues identified has occurred federally protected and other rare species. Should this route be throughout the DEIS process. This coordination has been selected, extensive measures would be needed to avoid and summarized in Section 8.2 of the DEIS. The development of a minimize impacts to federally protected and other rare species. mitigation plan to the detail described will be possible at the time Potential measures include: environmentally-sensitive bridging of when a preferred alternative has been identified. streams and riparian habitat; acquisition and restoration of habitat development of the mitigation plan will be completed in with known federally protected and rare species occurrences such coordination with the ETAT agencies and will attempt to work as the riparian corridors along Wetappo Creek, Little Sandy Creek, with local government, planning agencies, and land owners to and Sandy Creek; acquisition of other appropriate conservation provide a mitigation plan that is suitable for this project. lands; acquisition and restoration of habitat for the PCC; designing the Gulf Coast Parkway using the Wekiva Parkway as a model to The discussion of species impacts and the methodology for balance growth, environmental protection, and sustainability; cataloging and identifying all of the species commented on by the limiting access points; and using regulatory measures such as a USFWS is included in the Endangered Species Biological Regional General Permit or Ecosystem Management Agreement to Assessment. This discussion is summarized in Sections 3.6.7 and manage growth into adjacent wetland habitat areas which support 4.3.14 of the DEIS. protected species. Commitments to address these concerns would be needed to reduce the degree of effect for this alternative. The Service is available to work closely with FDOT and other agencies to address these concerns. Additional comments are given below. Endangered Species Act The Endangered Species Act requires you to consider all effects when determining if an action funded, permitted, or carried out by a Federal agency may affect listed species. Effects you must consider include direct, indirect, and cumulative effects. Effects include those caused by interrelated and interdependent actions. not just the proposed action. Direct effects are those caused by the action and occur at the same time and place as the action. Indirect effects are caused by the action and are later in time but are reasonably certain to occur, such as secondary growth into a previously undeveloped area. Interrelated actions are part of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification. Interdependent actions have no significant independent utility

apart from the action under consideration. Cumulative effects are those effects of future State or private activities, not involving Federal activities, which are reasonably certain to occur within the action area of the Federal action subject to consultation. Secondary and cumulative effects may extend beyond the corridor study area, and the scope of impact may vary depending on the resource being assessed. The following federally protected species and species of management concern are known to occur proximate to your proposed project. In addition to known occurrences, protected species may be found wherever suitable habitat is present.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker

This corridor passes within 0.27 mile of the Lathrop Bayou Tract. The Wetappo Creek Conservation Area and Lathrop Bayou Tract are managed collectively by the St. Joe Company, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Service, FWC, and Genecov Group as part of a Land Stewardship Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Current initiatives underway include the translocation of juvenile RCWs onto the tracts to enhance the populations, financial grants, and improved habitat management for overall increased biodiversity of native species. We have as a long-term goal to provide some habitat connectivity between the two populations to increase their long-term viability, although this task is not a priority in the RCW recovery plan. Management of RCW habitat requires management of the understory primarily by prescribed fire. The parkway could potentially impact land managers efforts to prescribe burn due to smoke management concerns. Removal of fire will be detrimental to the system as a whole, especially for rare plants and RCWs.

Since suitable habitat for RCW may occur along the road alignment, surveys should be conducted within the area to determine if suitable nesting or foraging habitat may be affected. Suitable nesting habitat is defined as pine, pine/hardwood, and

hardwood/pine stands that contain pines 60 years in age or older. Suitable foraging habitat is defined as a pine or pine/hardwood stand of forest, woodland, or savannah in which 50 percent or more of the dominant trees are pines and the dominant pine trees are generally 30 years in age or older. If no suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present within the project impact area, further assessment is unnecessary and a no effect determination is appropriate. If no suitable nesting habitat is present within the project impact area, but suitable foraging habitat is present and will be impacted, potential use of this foraging habitat by groups outside the project boundaries must be determined. This is done by identifying any potential nesting habitat within 0.5 mile of the suitable foraging habitat that would be impacted by the project. Any potential nesting habitat is then surveyed for cavity trees. If no active clusters are found, then a no effect determination is appropriate. If one or more active clusters are found, a foraging habitat analysis is conducted to determine whether sufficient amounts of foraging habitat will remain for each group postproject. More detail on the RCW survey protocol is available in Appendix 4 of the recovery plan for the red-cockaded woodpecker.

Flatwoods Salamander

Areas with a mosaic of seasonally ponded wetlands and upland habitat are well-suited for the flatwoods salamander which uses ponded wetlands for breeding and spends the rest of its adult life in adjacent uplands. The flatwoods salamander lives underground in burrows for most of the year, except during the breeding season. Therefore, the effects of the proposed alignment on flatwoods salamander habitat should be assessed rather than effects on the salamander itself. A Habitat Evaluation Model was developed by HDR Engineering in conjunction with the FDOT District 3 and the Service for use on transportation projects. We recommend using a habitat evaluation model to identify and evaluate suitable habitat

for the flatwoods salamander.

Bald Eagle

There is potential for bald eagle nests to exist within the study area. The likelihood for a nest to be encountered is greater in proximity to water but may occur up to several miles inland. Bald eagles found in Florida belong to the Southeastern States Recovery Unit. This unit, along with the other four recovery units, has met recovery criteria (71 FR 8238). The Service proposed delisting the bald eagle on July 6, 1999. The comment period was re-opened on February 16, 2006, and the Service is currently considering comments received on the proposal to delist the bald eagle (71 FR 8238). No critical habitat has been designated for this species. The state of Florida currently lists the bald eagle as a state threatened species. The bald eagle is also protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Protection under these laws will continue should the bald eagle be removed from the list of threatened and endangered species.

We recommend surveying for eagle nests within 660 feet of any proposed alignment. Surveys should take place early in the planning period. Then, to avoid delays in project implementation, we recommend that surveys take place again within one year prior to construction activities. In order to verify the activity of any nests, we recommend that surveys take place during the bald eagle nesting season (October 1 May 15). The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) can be contacted for the latest known nest data (LaKausha Simpson, State bald eagle database coordinator, 352-955-2230). It should be determined whether your project is greater than 660 feet from a bald eagle nest tree. While projects greater than 660 feet from a nest tree no longer need Service review, we request an opportunity to concur with your determination. For projects nearer than 660 feet, new guidance for

construction activities adjacent to bald eagle nests is now available (http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/BaldEagles/2006-FWS-bald-eagle-clearance-ltr.htm). Your bald eagle survey information should be updated within one year of construction to reflect current nest activity.

Panama City Cravfish

Land management techniques necessary for the PCC such as prescribed burning could be restricted as a result of the parkway due to smoke management concerns. This alternative lacks the Tram Road and Cherokee Heights Road segments; thus, it is less likely to fragment conservation lands for the PCC than alternatives with those segments. To reduce the extent of threat posed by the parkway and help address the conservation needs of the PCC, we recommend that the FDOT and Opportunity Florida coordinate with FWC to minimize impacts.

Federally Protected and Other Rare Plants We recommend that any selected road design avoid effects to both listed and rare plant species. Locating the proposed corridor on lands important to imperiled plant species such as Sandy Creek will be detrimental to these populations. There may be other locally significant areas for rare plants as well. Alternative corridors should be considered if impacts to federally protected and other rare plants will be avoided.

Incorporating measures to protect rare plants may preclude the need to list them in the future. Addressing species needs before listing is required (with its associated regulatory restrictions) often allows greater management flexibility to stabilize or restore these species and their habitats. Ideally sufficient threats can be removed to eliminate the need for listing.

To determine effects on listed and rare plants, a comprehensive

floral survey is needed within the proposed alignments and should be based on recognized methods. A guideline for conducting and reporting botanical inventories for federally listed plants is available from our office. Surveys for Harpers beauty must take place in May when the plant is in flower.

Habitat Fragmentation, Habitat Corridors, and Wildlife Crossings Coordination should take place with the FWC regarding potential impacts to the black bear. Incorporating multi-species wildlife crossings into the corridor design would help to maintain habitat connectivity and reduce the risk of roadkill. In 2000, a decision-support model to identify and prioritize sites for ecopassages on existing roadways was developed for the FDOT. This Highway Hotspots Priorities Model could be used for the proposed Gulf Coast Parkway alignment to identify potential wildlife crossing locations. These costs should also be incorporated in the feasibility studys cost-benefit analysis.

Protecting a habitat corridor between the Wetappo and Lathrop RCW populations could provide multiple conservation benefits. The two tracts comprise some of the largest remaining stands of natural long leaf pine in Bay and Gulf counties. The upland pineland habitat as well as the larger pines found along the riparian corridor between the two populations provide an opportunity for RCW population expansion and eventual connection between the two disjunct populations. This corridor has a high occurrence of rare plants (pollinator species and their importance are unknown at this time, but habitat connectivity could play an important role for their continuation), quality wetland habitat, and is a potential movement corridor for large mammals such as the Florida black bear. Voluntary conservation measures should be incorporated into the project design to minimize impacts along the corridor such as conservation easements, upland buffers, maximum avoidance and minimization

	of wetland losses, protection of large pines, and environmentally sensitive bridging. This area may have high potential as a mitigation site for unavoidable wetland losses. Migratory Birds Loss and degradation of adjacent habitat are potential effects of the proposed corridor, especially for migratory birds. Many migratory bird species prefer "deep woods" and require land tracts with low edge: area ratios. Increasing fragmentation results in smaller islands of habitat, favoring species adaptable to woodland edges. Mitigation costs for secondary effects in these habitats should be considered. In addition, the Service is concerned that there is potential for "take" of migratory birds during construction activities. Timing land clearing to avoid the nesting periods of these species will greatly reduce the likelihood of take. Roadway Lighting Any roadway lighting along coastal areas should meet coastal dark sky lighting guidelines (sea turtle shielded low pressure sodium) to reduce the risk of lighting disorientation of nesting and hatchling	
	sea turtles.	tal Brica
FDOS	Historic and Archaeolog	
FDOS	This proposed corridor has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey but one National Register listed resource is located within the 100 foot buffer. No other resources are located within the 500 foot buffer but several archaeological sites are located within the one mile buffer.	this study and is available for review. The summary of the assessments findings can be found in Sections 3.3.1, 3.3.2, and
FHWA	Eligibility determinations for identified resources are needed. If eligible, for the NRHP, a determination of effects is needed. NRHP resources should be avoided in accordance with section 106 and 4(f) requirements.	A CRAS has been completed identifying historical an archeological sites in the study area. The determination of effect has been submitted to the SHPO for concurrence. If the SHPO determines there is an adverse effect to a significant historic resource, a Section 4(f) determination of applicability will be submitted to FHWA and a Section 4(f) evaluation will be

		completed, if required.			
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida	Effects are unknown until a Cultural Resources Survey is done for this alternative.	The spin control of the second state of the se			
	Recreational Area	is			
FHWA	Recreation Alts 1-18 (Moderate) All alternatives cross the Intercoastal Waterway Canoe Trail. Use of these areas could result in a Section 4(f) use, therefore possible impacts to these areas should be coordinated with FHWA.	Where the alternatives cross the ICWW Canoe Trail a determination will have to be made in coordination with FHWA as to the effect, if any, this will have on this resource. A Section 4(f) assessment will be coordinated with FHWA if one is needed.			
FDEP	These public lands contain significant natural communities and numerous element occurrences of listed species, as indicated by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. The Department is interested in preserving the area's natural communities, wildlife corridor functions, natural flood control, stormwater runoff filtering capabilities, aquifer recharge potential, contributions to regional spring complexes, and recreational trail opportunities. Therefore, future environmental documentation should include an evaluation of the primary, secondary, and cumulative impacts of proposed parkway construction on the above public lands and any proposed acquisition sites.	The primary, secondary, and cumulative impacts of the proposed alternatives for this project are discussed throughout the DEIS. Section 4.3.19 of the DEIS addresses cumulative effects.			
Conomic	STATE OF THE STATE				
FHWA	According to the ETAT tool, 25% of the population within 500 feet of this alternative are those with disabilities. What analysis on those impacts and possible mitigation strategies have been performed to address the needs of this population? Accordingly there are 236 housing units within 500 feet of this alternative that do not own vehicles. Has any analysis been conducted on the expansion of transit services along this corridor for those in needs? Please consider these issues during PD&E process.	A Socio Economic Analysis was completed for this project. This discussion is summarized in Section 4.1.1. The development of this roadway should mobility access to these areas as well as increase the ability for emergency service responses. The Bay County TPO has included the Bay Town Trolley Transit Development Plans in the LRTP. These plans include a route to Mexico Beach from the Wal-Mart on US 98 (Tyndall Parkway) and a Mexico Beach circulation route. Another route from Southport to the Wal-Mart on US 98 (Tyndall Parkway) would connect with US 231 in the vicinity of the Nehi intersection.			

		Outside of the Panama City area there is too little population density to support formal transit routes. Gulf County ARC and Transportation does provide transportation for the transportation disadvantaged in the Gulf County area. In Bay County, the Tri-County Community Council provides transportation services to the transportation disadvantaged.
and Use		
FHWA	Secondary and Cumulative (Substantial) All reasonable and foreseeable secondary and cumulative impacts would need to be analyzed as part of an environmental document for all the alternatives. The analysis should focus on the resources that would likely be impacted for each of the alternatives. Given that the primary purpose of the project is for economic opportunities, the affects of these expanded economies on the resources of the area should be assessed in the PD&E.	The Cumulative Effects Analysis Report discusses in detail the cumulative effects of the proposed action. The report has been summarized in Section 4.3.19. An economic analysis was completed and is included in Sections 3.2 and 4.1.2 of the DEIS.
DCA	In order to maintain comprehensive plan consistency, the roadway project should be included in the appropriate Traffic Circulation Map, in the Capital Improvement Plan or infrastructure plan as appropriate and coordinated with the future land use plan, including future service areas and coastal management plans for both counties.	The Gulf County Comprehensive Plan supports the development of the GCP in Policy 3,5.1. It is not shown on the Traffic Circulation Map as the County is waiting on the selection of an alignment (personal communication with County Planner). The Bay County TPO shows the GCP in the 2030 LRTP. The project is also identified in the Bay, Gulf, Holmes, and Washington Regional Transportation Partnership planning documents. See Section 3.5 of the DEIS.
	Secondary and Cumulativ	ve Effects
USEPA	Water quality within the project area is categorized as mostly good by the Clean Water Act 305(b) State reporting. The long term protection of this quality should be one of the most important considerations by planners and decision makers involved with this project. Without adequate water quality, aquatic habitat quality cannot be maintained. Many surface waters within the Southeast have been degraded by development or agricultural operations so it is particularly valuable for high-quality streams to be protected. Review of the EST quantitative data for secondary and cumulative	The Cumulative Effects Analysis Report was developed in concert with the ETAT representatives. This report is available for review. A full discussion and summary of the cumulative impacts of the project is in Section 4.3.19 of the DEIS. Access control is addressed in PER and Section 2.3.4 of the DEIS.

impacts reveal nothing different than that provided for the direct effects reviews. This evaluation of secondary/cumulative impacts, therefore, is best professional judgment.

Unfortunately, EPA could not find any land use planning data for either county of the project area. It is unclear whether there is any guidance for long term planning for development, conservation or otherwise at the local government level. There are several State or Federal designated high-value habitat areas, including the Bull Point/Lathrop Bay, the Bear Creek Florida Forever BOT which are relevant to this review. Additionally, Sandy Creek and Wetappo Creek are identified in the data as habitat for many endangered or threatened aquatic and wetland species. The relatively contiguous undeveloped acreage within the Sandy Creek and Wetappo Creek drainage systems northward within the project area are noteworthy. It appears that alternatives 7-16 and 18 would introduce greater potential for development in the least developed portions of the project area. Reduced aquatic habitat quality, and loss of terrestrial habitat would be greatest with these alternatives. Perhaps the least desirable from this perspective is Alternative 15. Conversely, there is no one alternative that is clearly superior environmentally, when all aspects are considered.

One very important unknown at this point in the review is the degree of access control. This is a factor that must be fully considered in the subsequent review stages of this project. The project sponsor(s) must define the project better, and the future land uses of the project area must also be defined for the environmental document to be adequate.

All corridor alternatives present stormwater management concerns whether the receiving waters are fresh or estuarine. The environmental document should evaluate the specific techniques and innovative practices that could/would be employed if the

Water quality is addressed in Sections 3.6.1 and 4.3.7.

Invasive species is addressed in the ESBA and in Section 4.3,20.

	project proceeds. Both construction and long term operation should be addressed for stormwater management. EPA also wishes to add that there is an increasing issue within the Southeast that rapid development and associated road building are facilitating the introduction and spread of exotic invasive plants. This is a concern is relevant to both water quality and habitat quality, and should be fully addressed in the future environmental document.	
FDEP	The parkway's potential to facilitate development in rural areas, further exacerbating non-point source stormwater runoff, is of particular concern to the Department and other state resource agencies. The proposed project should be designed and constructed to avoid adverse impacts to the quantity, quality, and flow of groundwater and surface waters in the St. Andrews Bay watershed. Stormwater treatment should be designed to maintain the natural pre-development hydroperiod and water quality, as well as to protect the natural functions of the adjacent wetlands, floodplains, and waterbodies.	The Cumulative Effects Analysis Report was developed in concert with the ETAT representatives. This report is available for review. A full discussion and summary of the cumulative impacts of the project can be found in Section 4.3.19 of the DEIS. Water quality is discussed in Sections 3.6.1 and 4.3.7 of the DEIS.
NMFS	Construction of the road may expedite residential and commercial development in the region by providing easier access to areas that presently have limited or no access. Land use changes from increased development would mean an increase in impervious surface area and increased pollutant loads from stormwater runoff which would have negative consequences for East Bay and its associated estuarine habitats. Increased development facilitated by the road may also have adverse impacts on the areas groundwater with cascading effects to streams, creeks, swamps, bayous, and the estuary. A comprehensive study of the roads construction and interrelated consequences should be conducted (i.e. an EIS). Access off the highway should be limited to help control urban/suburban sprawl and close coordination with the Northwest Florida Water Management District and other resource agencies	The Cumulative Effects Analysis Report was developed in concert with the ETAT representatives. This report is available for review. A full discussion and summary of the cumulative impacts of the project can be found at the end of Section 4.3.19 of the DEIS, including the determination of growth areas for each alternative.

	should be utilized to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts to the watershed and the ecosystem from the project should it proceed.	
USFWS	Due to the rapid coastal development underway in Florida and throughout the U.S., the secondary and cumulative effects of new growth associated with the corridor should be evaluated.	The Cumulative Effects Analysis Report was developed in concer with the ETAT representatives. This report is available for review.
	The following measures are recommended to avoid and minimize secondary and cumulative impacts to wildlife and habitat:	A full discussion and summary of the cumulative impacts of the project can be found at the end of Section 4.3.19 of the DEIS, including the determination of growth areas for each alternative.
	* Corridor access should be limited and growth managed by a regulatory mechanism as discussed above.	
	*The Wekiva Parkway could be used as a design model.	
	*Appropriate mitigation areas should be identified.	
	* Wildlife crossings should be incorporated into the project design.	
	* Environmentally sensitive bridge construction should be used.	
	* Post-project monitoring should occur regularly to identify and control invasive, non-native species.	
	* In areas with protected and rare plants, right-of-way maintenance activities should be reviewed and protection measures incorporated as needed.	
	* Water quality protection measures to Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP) standards or better should be in place within these high quality undeveloped watersheds.	
	We recommend limiting corridor access as one means to manage growth. As part of the commitments for the US 98 realignment at	

WindMark Beach (Corps Permit # SAJ-2002-6011), the St. Joe Company has made a commitment to seek, with State and Federal agency participation, a regulatory mechanism in the vicinity of the future Gulf-to-Bay Highway and Gulf Coast Parkway in order to manage growth, minimize impacts to high quality wetlands and other unique habitat, and identify appropriate mitigation areas. We recommend participation of the FDOT and Opportunity Florida in this ecosystem planning effort. Other measures to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands include: use of the Wekiva Parkway as a model to reduce environmental impacts: post-project monitoring to identify and control invasive, non-native species; additional culverts to maintain hydrologic connections between wetlands: environmentally-sensitive bridge construction; and water quality protection measures. Mitigation should be located proximate to wetland losses to retain important functions within the watershed. NWFWMD An environmental review should be developed to include an The Cumulative Effects Analysis Report was developed in concert analysis of indirect and cumulative impacts. This should identify with the ETAT representatives. This report is available for planned or potential changes to land use within the affected review. watersheds. To facilitate this, it would also be helpful to see plans for any local government comprehensive plan future land use map A full discussion and summary of the cumulative impacts of the changes that may be under consideration. project can be found at the end of Section 4.3.19 of the DEIS, including the determination of growth areas for each alternative. These apply to all alternatives under consideration and remain unchanged from those indicated in the initial Gulf Coast Parkway review. Commitments on the part of the appropriate public entity or entities exercising planning, implementation, and long-term ownership and maintenance authority to implement dedicated measures for water resource protection, including: - Stormwater planning and treatment encompassing both roadway construction and associated watershed areas potentially affected

by land use change. This should provide for protection of both flows and water quality and, generally, ensure treatment of at least the first one-inch of runoff.

- Protection of substantial waterfront buffer zones along natural waterbodies, particularly including nearby estuarine waters and tidal wetlands.
- Protection of wetland systems and functions, to include isolated wetlands.
- Coordination with the Northwest Florida Water Management District in the wetland mitigation planning in accordance with Section 373.4137, F.S.
- Development of a detailed plan of best management practices encompassing both construction and facility design. These should be designed to protect against nonpoint source pollution (both long-term and during construction), offsite wetland and water quality impacts, and maintain hydrologic connectivity, and minimize habitat fragmentation.
- Provide for limited access provisions to minimize future secondary impacts and to maintain integrity of any hurricane evacuation function envisioned for the roadway.

This project was presented as a Programming Screen analysis. It is normally expected that at this level of review, potential wetland mitigation actions should be presented for consideration. Furthermore, early interagency planning and coordination of wetland mitigation alternatives are required in accordance with Section 373,4137. Florida Statutes.

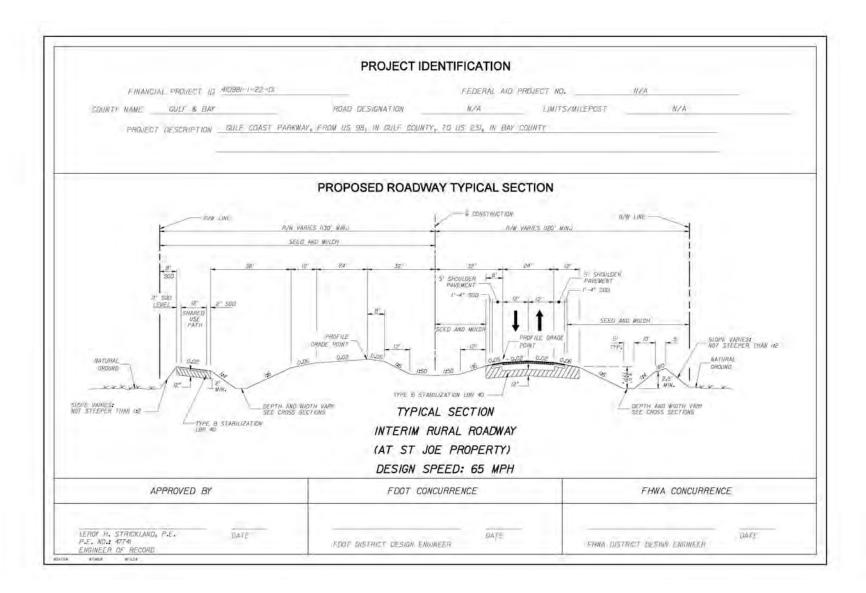
- Stormwater planning and treatment encompassing both roadway

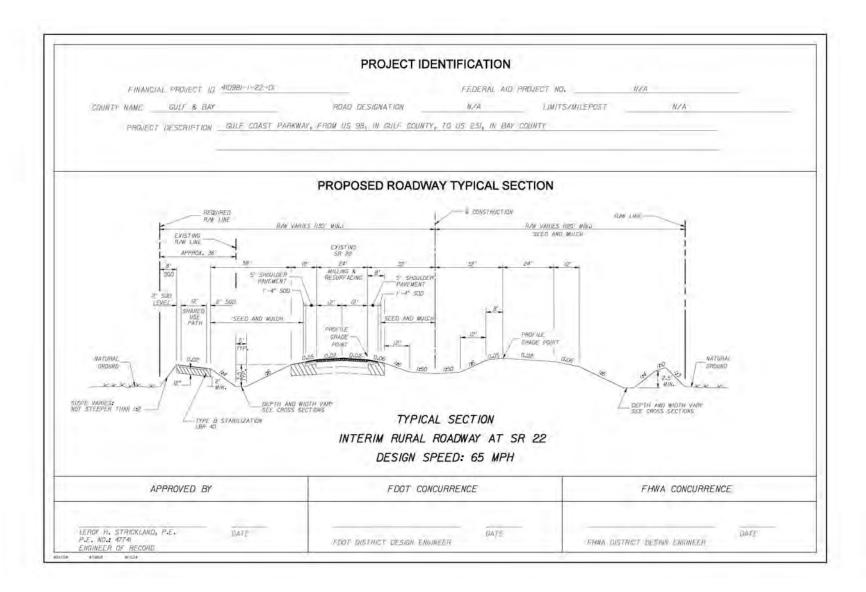
construction and associated watershed areas potentially affected by land use change. This should provide for protection of both flows and water quality and, generally, ensure treatment of at least the first one-inch of runoff.

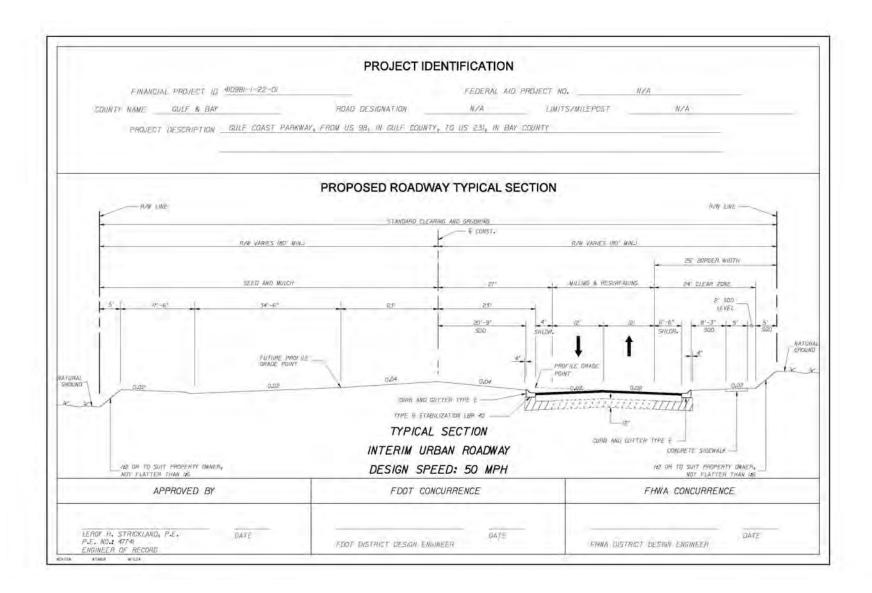
- Protection of substantial waterfront buffer zones along natural waterbodies, particularly including nearby estuarine waters and tidal wetlands.
- Protection of wetland systems and functions, to include isolated wetlands.
- If a decision is made to proceed with the project, coordination with the Northwest Florida Water Management District is required plan and develop an approach to wetland mitigation.
- Develop a detailed plan of best management practices encompassing both construction and facility design. These should be designed to protect against nonpoint source pollution (both long-term and during construction), offsite wetland and water quality impacts, and maintain hydrologic connectivity, and minimize habitat fragmentation.
- Provide for limited access provisions to minimize future secondary impacts and to maintain integrity of any hurricane evacuation function envisioned for the roadway.

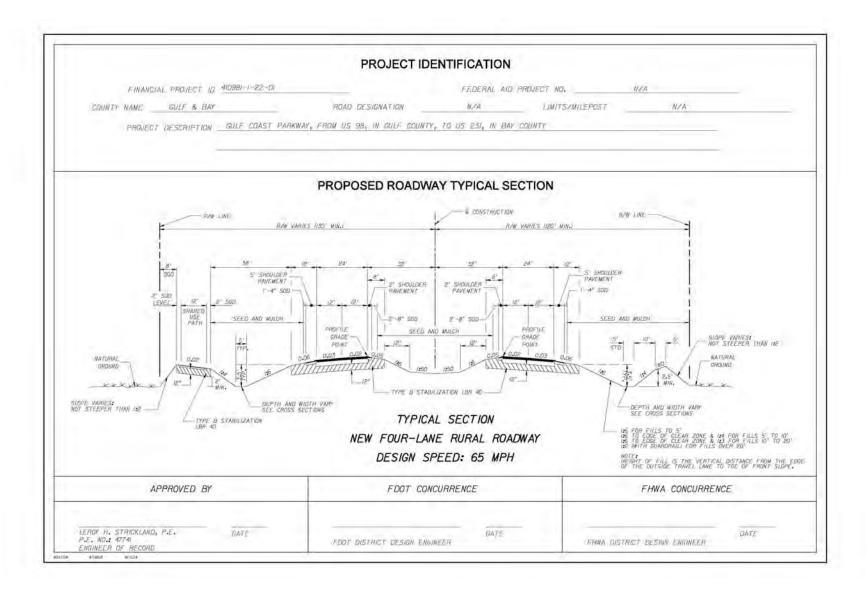
Appendix F Typical Section Package

	PROJECT ID	ENTIFICATION		
FINANCIAL PROJECT ID 410981-1-22-01		FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO.	NZA	
COUNTY NAME GULF & BAY	ROAD DESIGNATION	N/A LIMITS	VMILEPOST	NJA
PROJECT DESCRIPTION GULF COAST PARKWI	AY, FROM US 9B, IN GULF COUNT	Y, TO US 231, IN BAY COUNTY		
	PROPOSED ROADW	AY TYPICAL SECTION		
HAN LINE RAN VA	IRIES USD' MIN.J.	€ CONSTRUCTION R/W VARIES 1/20' MIL	REQUIRED RAW LINE	
SEED	AND MULCH	EXISTING EX	XISTING W LINE	The state of the s
8' 38'	2' 24' 12	CA 385 52' 24'		PPROX. 26"
500		5' SHOULDER B' MILLING & RESURF ACING PAVEMENT	SI SHOULDER PAVEMENT I'-4" SOO	
2' 500 LEVEL 12' 2' 500		11-47 SOD - 121 - 121 - 121	SEED AND MULCH	- 1
SHARED USE EATH	<i>→ B</i>) <i>→</i>	1 1		i i
L AM	PROFILE	SEED AND WULCH PROFILE GRADE	5 10	SLOPE VARIES: NOT STEEPER THAN 1:2
MAPURAL G.D.S	GRADE POINT 12"	0.05 - GOZ 0.02	TYP.	NOT STEEPER THAN 1:2
GROUND 15	/150	1150 15 1777 - 777	The 10 to 10	GROLING GROLING
12 12 12 12 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1			7	Will. Lexx
STEEPER THAN 12 DEPTH AND W	IDTH VARY		DEPTE	POSS SECTIONS
TYPE B STABILIZATION	TYPICA	AL SECTION		
	INTERIM RURAL	ROADWAY AT CR 386		
	DESIGN S	PEED: 65 MPH		
APPROVED BY	FDOT COI	VCURRENCE	F	HWA CONCURRENCE









PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

FINANCIAL PROJECT ID 410981-1-22-01

COUNTY BAY & GULF

PROJECT DESCRIPTION GULF COAST FARKWAY, FROM US 98, IN GULF COUNTY, TO US 231, IN BAY COUNTY

PROJECT CONTROLS

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

(X) RURAL

f) URBAN

- () FREEWAY/EXPWY. () MAJOR COLL.
- (X) PRINCIPAL ART. I) MINOR COLL.
- () MINOR ART. () LOCAL

HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Yes No

- () (X) NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM
- (X) () FLORIDA INTRASTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM
- (X) I I STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM
- () (X) OFF STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

ACCESS CLASSIFICATION

- () 1 FREEWAY
- () 2 RESTRICTIVE w/Service Roads
- (X) 3 RESTRICTIVE w/660 ft. Connecting Spacing
- () 4 NON-RESTRICTIVE w/2640 fl. Signal Spacing
- () 5 RESTRICTIVE w/440 ft. Connection Spacing
- () 6 NON- RESTRICTIVE w/1320 ft. Signal Specing
- () 7 BOTH MEDIAN TYPES

TRAFFIC

YEAR AADT

CURRENT 2005 10300

OPENING 2012 17700 DESIGN 2032 26300

CRITERIA

- (X) NEW CONSTRUCTION / RECONSTRUCTION
- () RRR INTERSTATE / FREEWAY
- () ARR NON-INTERSTATE / FREEWAY
- () TDLC / NEW CONSTRUCTION / RECONSTRUCTION
- () TDLC / RRR
- () MANUAL OF UNIFORM MINIMUM STANDARDS (FLORIDA GREENBOOK) (OFF-STATE HIGHWAY ONLY)

DISTRIBUTION

DESIGN SPEED 65 MPH POSTED SPEED 60 MPH

K 11% U 58%

T24 5.71%

LIST ANY POTENTIAL EXCEPTIONS AND VARIATIONS RELATED TO TYPICAL SECTION ELEMENTS: NIA

LIST MAJOR STRUCTURES LOCATION/DESCRIPTION - REQUIRING INDEPENDENT STRUCTURE DESIGN:

INTRACDASTAL CROSSING WITH 65 VERTICAL CLEARANCE

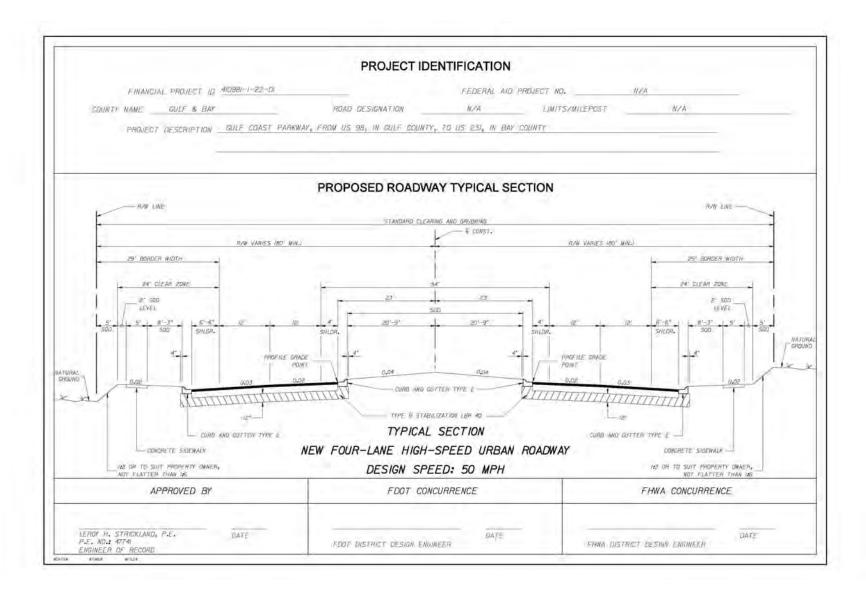
LOW-LEVEL WATERWAY CROSSING

LIST MAJOR UTILITIES WITHIN PROJECT CORRIDOR:

FLORIDA GAS TRNSMISSION-CARYVILLE, GULF COAST ELECTRICE CO-OF INC. CITY OF MEXICO BEACH, MEDIA COM, PROGRESS ENERGY, GT COM INC, ST. JOE NATURAL GAS COMPANY INC

LIST OTHER INFORMATION PERTINENT TO DESIGN OF PROJECT: SHARED USE PATH IS ADDED

47924 of REA



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

FINANCIAL PROJECT ID 410981-1-22-01

COUNTY BAY & GULF

PROJECT DESCRIPTION GULF COAST PARKWAY, FROM US 98, IN GULF COUNTY, TO US 231, IN BAY COUNTY

PROJECT CONTROLS

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

() RURAL

(X) URBAN

- () FREEWAY/EXPWY. () MAJOR COLL.
- (X) PRINCIPAL ART. 1) MINOR COLL.
- () MINOR ART. () LOCAL

HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Yes No

- () (X) NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM
- (X) () FLORIDA INTRASTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM
- (X) I I STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM
- () (X) OFF STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

ACCESS CLASSIFICATION

- () I FREEWAY
- () 2 RESTRICTIVE w/Service Roads
- (X) 3 RESTRICTIVE w/660 ft. Connecting Spacing
- () 4 NON-RESTRICTIVE w/2640 fl. Signal Spacing
- () 5 RESTRICTIVE w/440 ft. Connection Spacing
- () 6 NON- RESTRICTIVE w/1320 ft. Signal Speeing
- () 7 BOTH MEDIAN TYPES

TRAFFIC

YEAR AADT

CURRENT 2005 7300

OPENING 2012 8800

DESIGN 2032 13000

CRITERIA

- (X) NEW CONSTRUCTION / RECONSTRUCTION
- () RRR INTERSTATE / FREEWAY
- () BRR NON-INTERSTATE / FREEWAY
- () TDLC / NEW CONSTRUCTION / RECONSTRUCTION
- () TDLC / RRR
- () MANUAL OF UNIFORM MINIMUM STANDARDS (FLORIDA GREENBOOK) (OFF-STATE HIGHWAY ONLY)

DISTRIBUTION

POSTED SPEED 45 MPH

K 11%

T24 6.71%

LIST ANY POTENTIAL EXCEPTIONS AND VARIATIONS RELATED TO TYPICAL SECTION ELEMENTS:

LIST MAJOR STRUCTURES LOCATION/DESCRIPTION - REQUIRING INDEPENDENT STRUCTURE DESIGN: US98/TRAM ROAD INTERCHANGE

GULF COAST PARKWAY/US 231 INTERCHANGE

LIST MAJOR UTILITIES WITHIN PROJECT CORRIDOR:

BAY COUNTY UTILITY SERVICES WATER & WASTE WATER, FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION, GULF POWER ENGINEERING, BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, CITY OF CALLAWAY, COMCAST CABLEVISION OF PANAMA CITY, CITY OF PANAMA CITY, CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, LIGHTWAVE LLC, MEDIA COM, TECO PEOPLES GAS

LIST OTHER INFORMATION PERTINENT TO DESIGN OF PROJECT:

RAILROAD CROSSING IN BAY COUNTY

active artists of use

Appendix G Segment Pairs Analysis Documentation

	Wetappo Crossing		SR 22 Tie-In		Alt. 19 Near Majette Tower Rd		Alt. 19 Northern Terminus		Star Ave		
	Segment 3	Segment 4	Seg 6+9	Seg 8+10	Segment 35	Segment 36	Segment 38	Segment 39	Segment 23 (New)	Seg. 26827 (star to Nehi	Seg. 268.28 (Star
Total Acres	161.23	172.26	178.9	209.4	86.16	82.12	61.41	66.17	132.43	82.4	94.03
Total Length	13:152		5.9	6.9		18:0.8	37171		3.50.00	0	
re Station Locations(250' Segment Buffer)		4	0.0	0.0						Ŭ.	0
cheological Site					7					0	0
			_							9	
storical Structure Locations		5									0
orage Tanks (250' Segment Buffer)		2								ų ,	1
ack Bear Kills										0	3
FNALA		0								0	0
FNAI B	12.27	7.19	14.5	0.0						.0	0
FNAI C			4.6	4.7						0	0
Total Acres	12.27	7.19	19.2	- 277	n	0			0	0	0
NAI FLEO (250' Segment Buffer)	14/65	7.10	10.2		- 0					3	7
										*	0
IAI Rare Species Habitat Conservation Priorities			104.5	187.6					00.74	07.00	67.97
1			104.5	187.6					69.71	67.28	
2										0	0
3										0	0
4					The state of the s					0	0
5	139.08	143.79								0	0
6										II.	n
Total Acres	139.08	143.79	104.5	187.6	0	0			69.71	67.28	67.97
p Priority(Acres)	133.00	170.10	104.5	107.0	- 0				0.0.1.1	0	0
p monty (Acres)											
1		0.45					70.00	44.5	0.74	0	0
2		0.19				T-1	15.68	14.71	0.02	0.02	0
3	74.08	63.45			56.69	48.25	20.71	26.28	25.21	14.27	13.65
4	70.57	84.94	4.1	5.2	29.47	33.86	25.02	25.17	37.44	0.64	0.71
5	16.58	6.47	174.9	204.2		70.07			69.76	67.17	66.85
Total Acres	161.23	155.05	178.9	209.4	86.16	82.11	61,41	66.48	132.43	82.1	81.21
otspots(Acres)	101160	100,00	11.60.0	200,0	96.10	94.11	W1.77	400.100	100.70	02.1	0
orapora(Acres)	10.00	7.5			55.08	48.03	07.70	45.16	05.40	38.7	
3-4 Focal Species	16.06		0.7	05.0			37.52		95.15		49.85
5-6 Focal Species	35.4	2.37	2.7	26,9	1.18	4.48	12.44	13.05	21.47	8.78	1.27
7+ Focal Species	29.59		15.1	3.8	0.72	9.12				0	0
Species Occurrence		13.92		23.3						5.83	5.83
Total Acres	81.05	23.79	17.7	53.0	56.98	61.63	49.96	58.21	116.62	53.31	56.95
NC Ecological Areas(Acres)					2000					0	.0
Priority										0	0
Intergrated Wildlife Habitat Ranking System										0	0
				222		1.00					
1 species of Special Concern			5.8	45.9	2.26	1.65			2	0	
2-3 species of Special Concern		58.1	41.0	12.5 97.2	32.27 26.72	30.76	1.61	1.19	7.85	2	31.92
4-5 species of Special Concern	19.16	53.78	75.3	97.2	26.72	41.03	31.63	26.87	53.38	82.24	44.18
6-7 species of Special Concern	29.55	39.16	54.5	48.7	24.91	8.68	28.17	38.11	71.2	18:16	17.93
8-9 species of Special Concern	40.98	21.22	2.4	5.1	21.01	0.00	20.11	20.71	10.12	0	0
	71.54	21.22	2,4	9.1						Ü	0
1 Threatened Species	1 1759										
2-3 Threatened Species					the second second					U U	0
45 Threatened Species										0	0
6-7 Threatened Species										0	0
Total Acres	161.23	172.26	178.9	209.4	86.16	82.12	61,41	66.17	132.43	82.4	94.03
iority Wetlands				The second secon		1000				0	0
1-3 Focal Species in uplands	19.86	2.59	98.4	45.2	77.41	60.13	10.67	65.48	103.02	50.09	86.52
4-6 Focal Species in uplands	15.00	2.33	30.4	43,2	67.91	60.13	10.02	.03.40	103.02		
	1221		10.4		721	12.22				0	0
1-3 Focal Species in wetlands	12.71		11.3		4.51	17,77	50.74	0.69	1.6	1.6	0
4-6 Focal Species in wetlands	7.95	4.96							7.09	0	5.49
Total Acres	40.52	7.55	109.7	45.2	81.92	77.9	61.41	66 47	111.71	51.69	92.01
tigation Banks(250' Segment Buffer)										0	0
etland Mitigation Sites(Acres)										0	0
HD Waterbodies(Acres)	4.37			14.8		13.57			8.85	0	9.8
HD Area(Acres)	3.16	1.47		THOS		10.01			0.00	Û	0.0
	3.10	1.97								0	
rface Water Class Boundaries(Acres)										- 0	0
oodplains (FEMA & DFIRM)		1 2								0	0
0-year Floodplain(Acres)	161.23	172.26	62.9	59.5	20.31	38.54	27.06	17.21	40.57	8.19	14.59
0-year Floodplain(Acres)										0	0
Total Acres	161.23	172.26	62.9		20.31	38.54	27.06	17.21	49.57	8.19	14.59
Total Parcels	19	31	9.0	17.0	40.51	5	8	5	9	11	24
			3.0	160	-0						
Residential Relocations	0	. 0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business Relocations	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total ROW Costs	\$7,219,500.00	\$15,802,200.00	\$523,900.00	\$1,402,000.00	\$6,186,900.00	\$6,191,600.00	\$8,870,900.00	\$5,026,600.00	\$1.93	\$1.76	\$24.45
FLUCFCS Wetlands (Acres)	78.25	100.42	94.6	59.8	20.19	41.75	29.55	35,97	63.84	16.42	10.8
Panama City Crayfish (Range)						41.91	40.44	41.96	40.44	0	. 0
Panama City Crayfish (Occurrences)						11783	1	1	1	- O	0
								,	-	0	0
2-Lane Roadway Cost Estimate	00.40	04.00	21.0	10.0	60.0	10.0	11.05	44.00	200.04		
Total Cost(\$ mill.)	66.18	61.96	34.0	49.3	13.6	12.3	11.25	11.69	\$23.64	\$18.13	\$19.94
4-Lane Roadway Cost Estimate											
Total Cost(\$ mill.)	108	131.73	52.8	77.6	20.59	18.45	17.01	17.62	\$35.58	\$30.73	\$33.52
Wetland Mitigation Costs	7,825,000	10,042,000	9,460,000	5,975,000	2,019,000	4,175,000	2,955,000	3,597,000	6,384,000	1,642,000	1,080,000
Elemental Occurrence Data (Field)	1,020,000	10,042,000	0,400,000	5,515,555	2,010,000	1,110,000	2,000,000	5,557,000	0,004,000		
	- 0	-		5	0			0	2	0	0
Total (EO)	Ä	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	2	6	9
	4.00	2.5	2000	12000	2000	6-74	4374	47/3	5.38.2	200	0.000
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total 2-Lane Cost	Total	Total
		25,846,622	9,985,956	7,379,202	9,206,694	10,367,473	11,826,569	8,624,298	\$26	\$20	\$24,454,935
	15,046,824	Eliminated		Eliminated		Eliminated	Eliminated		Eliminated		Eliminated

Alt. 15 Northern Terminus

Segment 41 Segment 42

130.5 129.0

14.8 14.8 5.3

5.3

7.6 115.3 2.1 5.3 130.3

0.2 88.6

11.7 64.9 54.0

123.5 2.1

18.5

22.0 33.4 7,161,000

Total 20,018,167 Eliminated

18.5 10.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 \$12,855,90.00 71.6

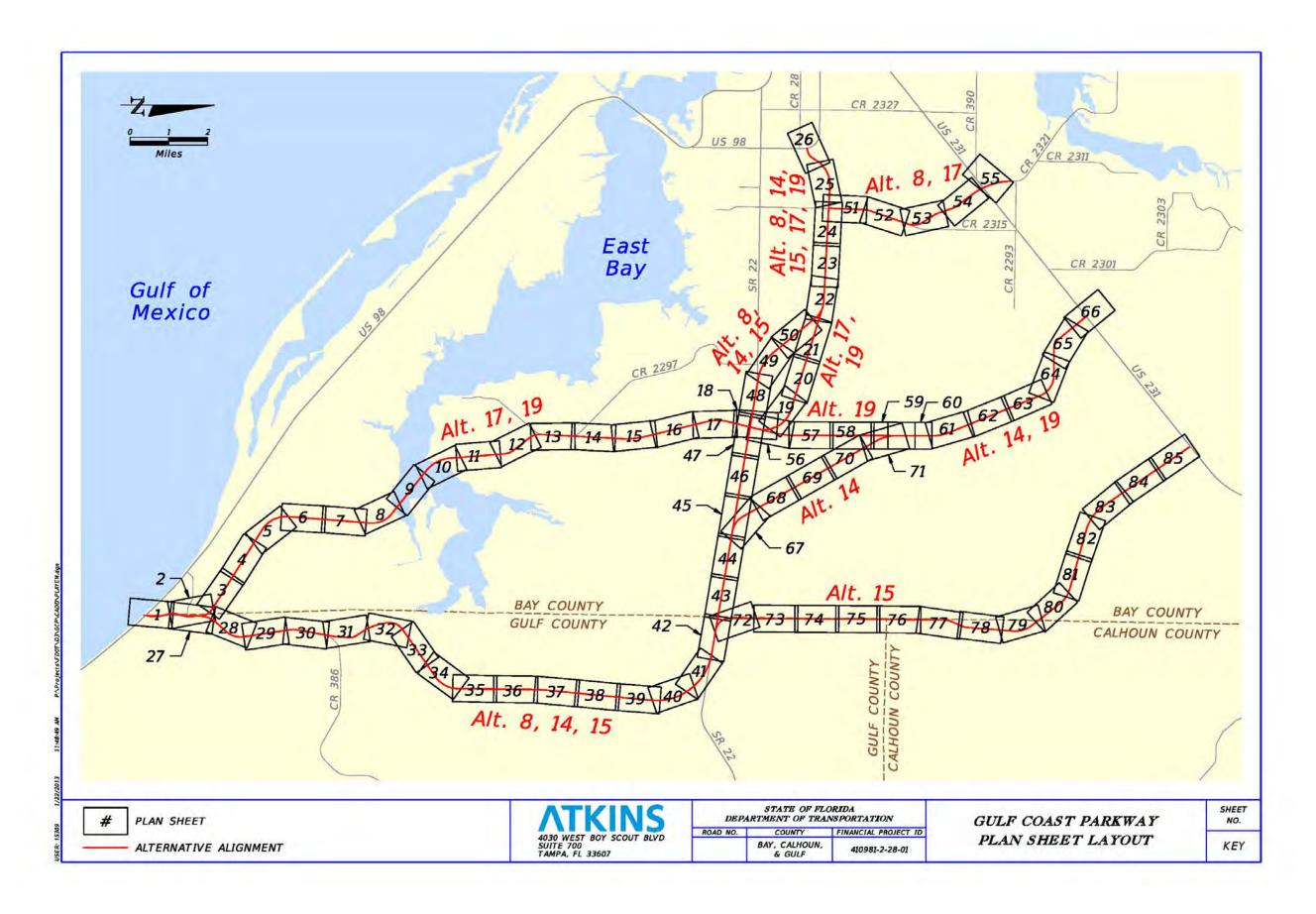
129.0

2.7

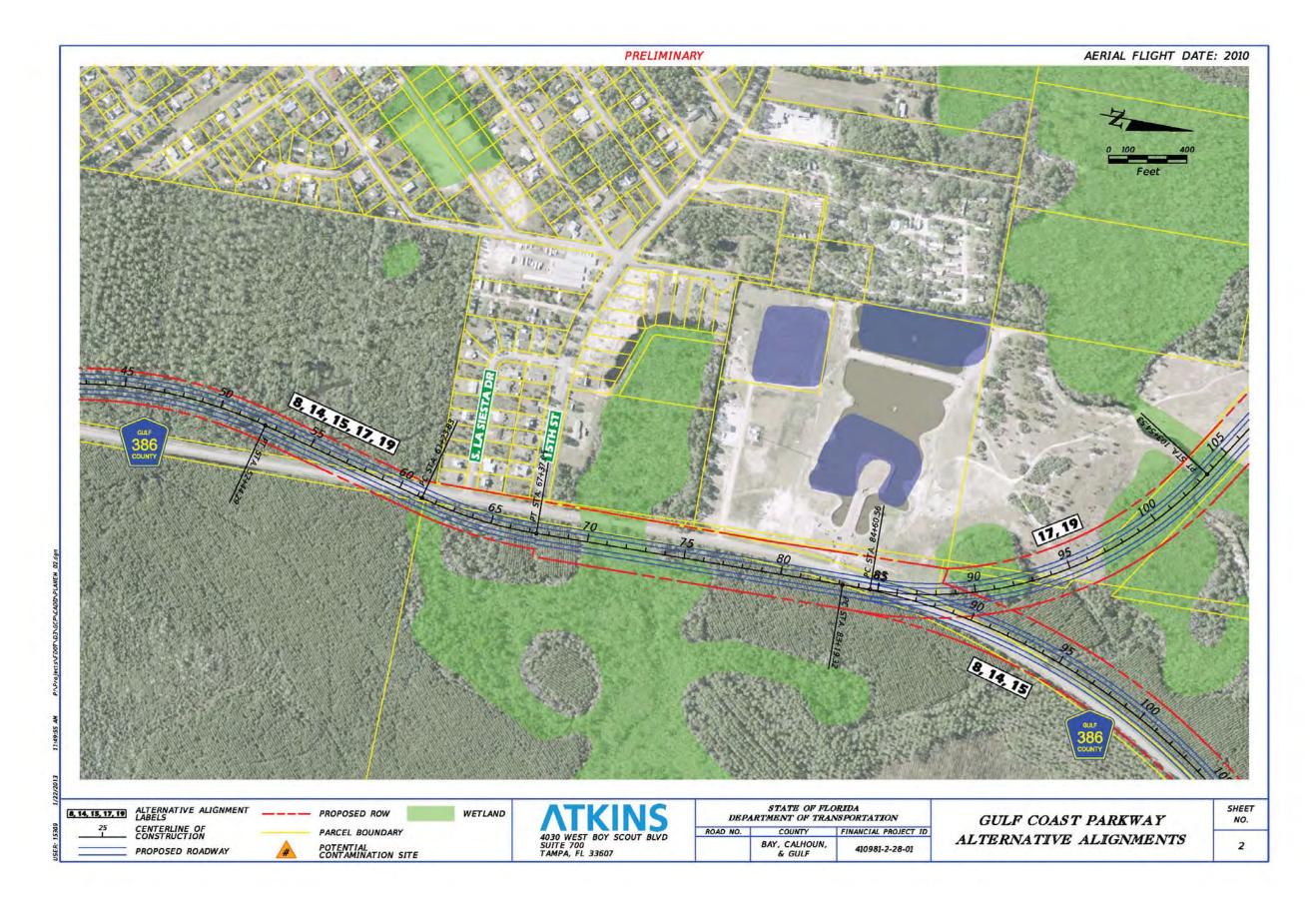
35.3 5,441,000

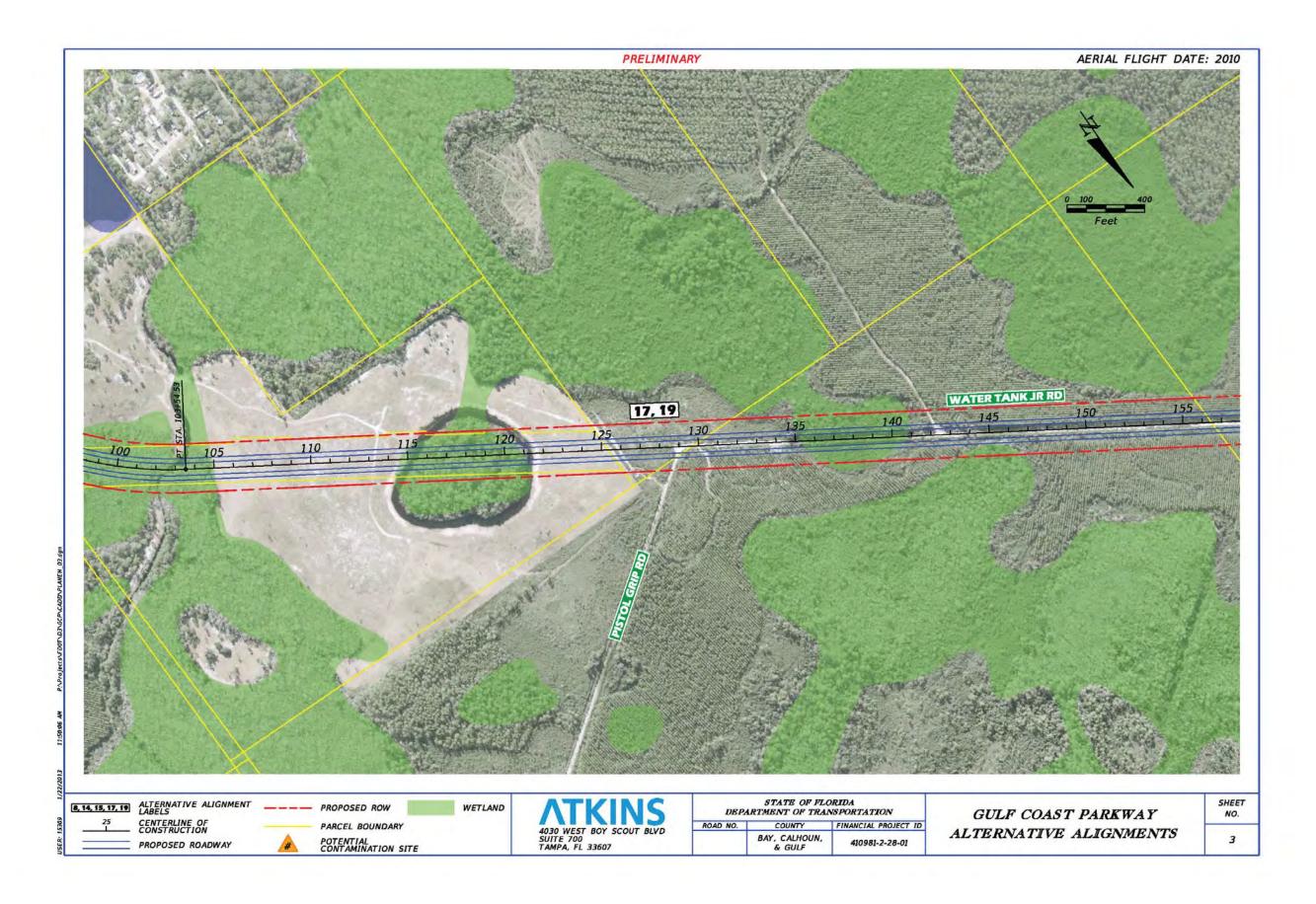
Total 18,287,057

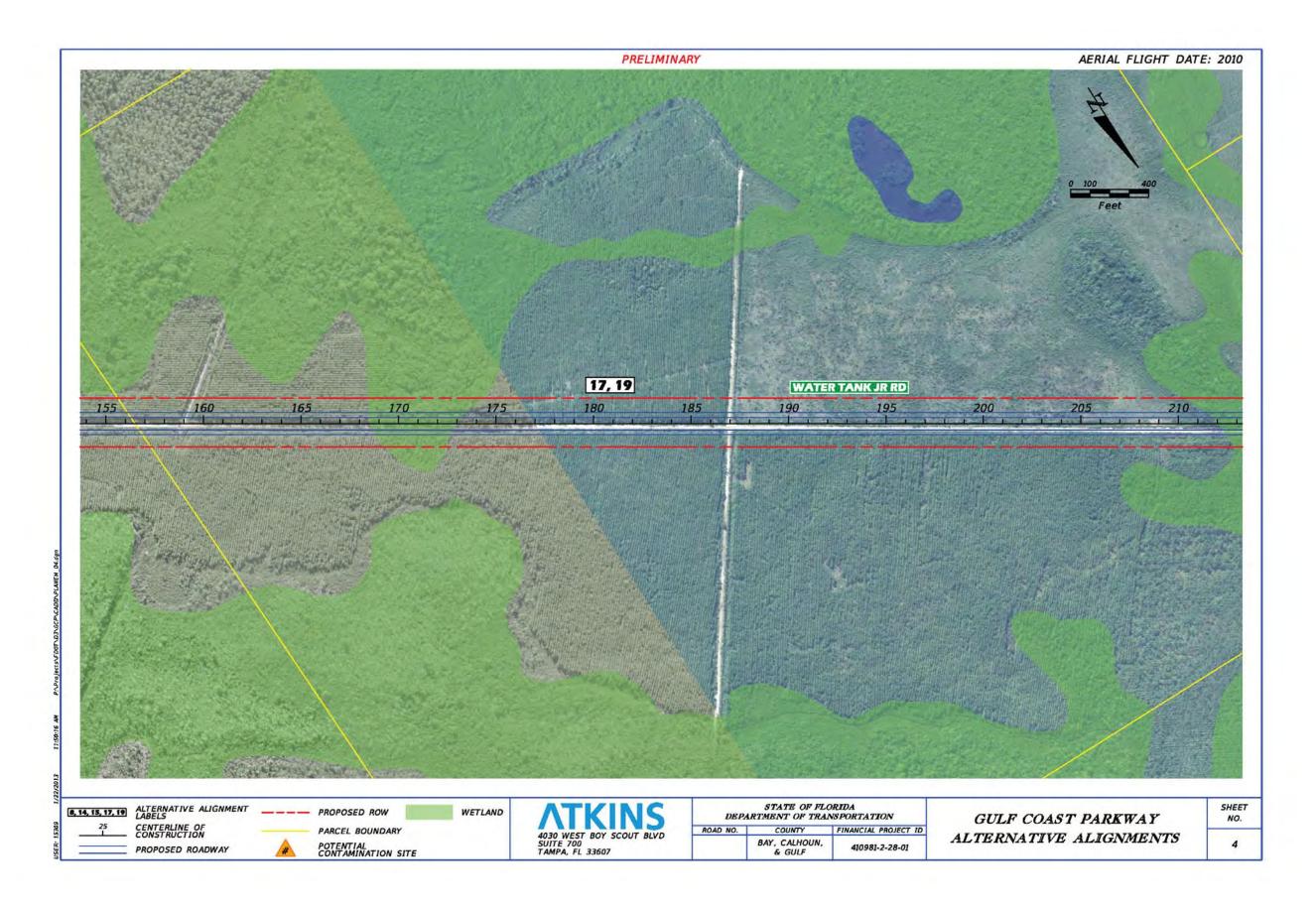
Appendix H Plan Sheets

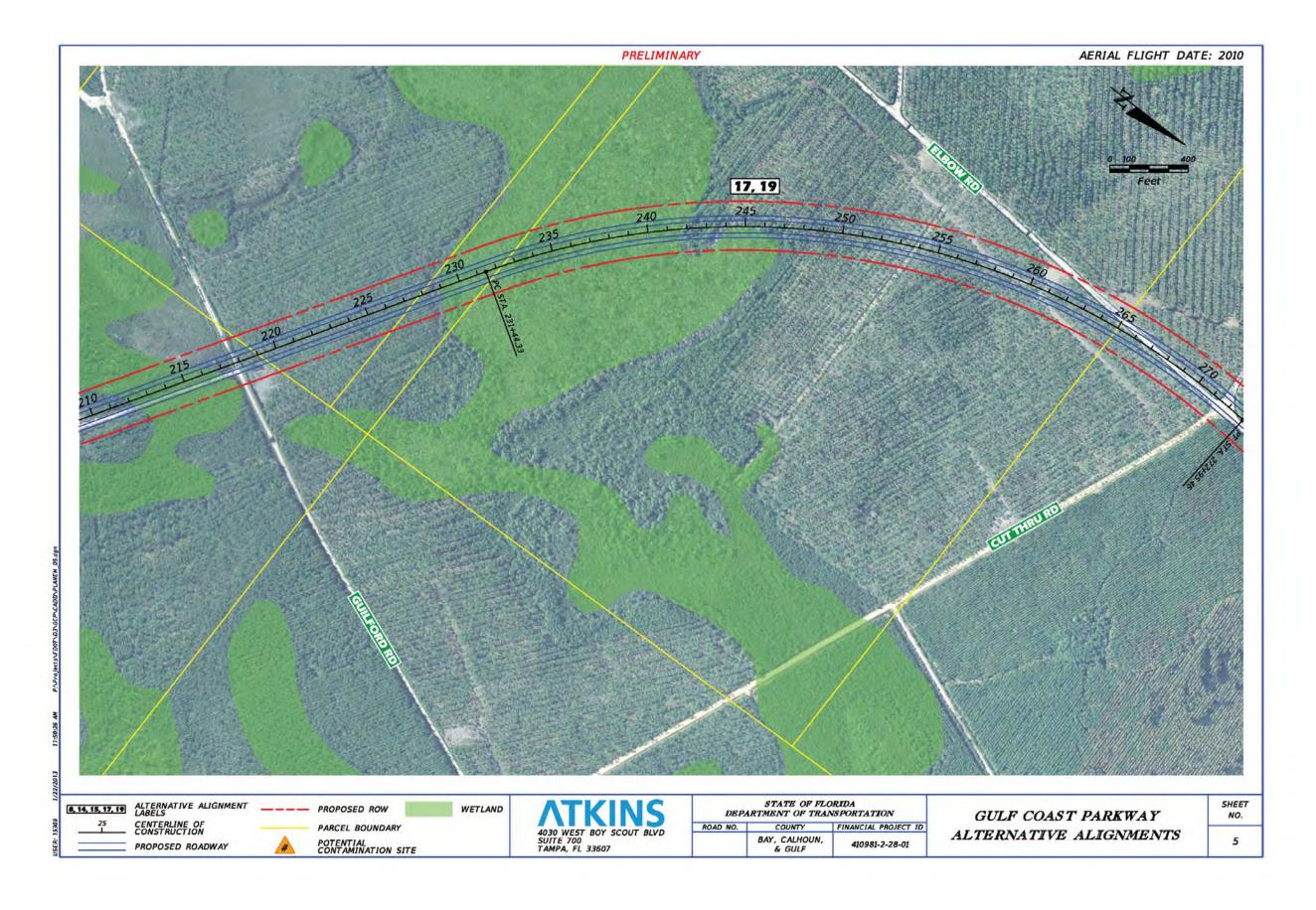


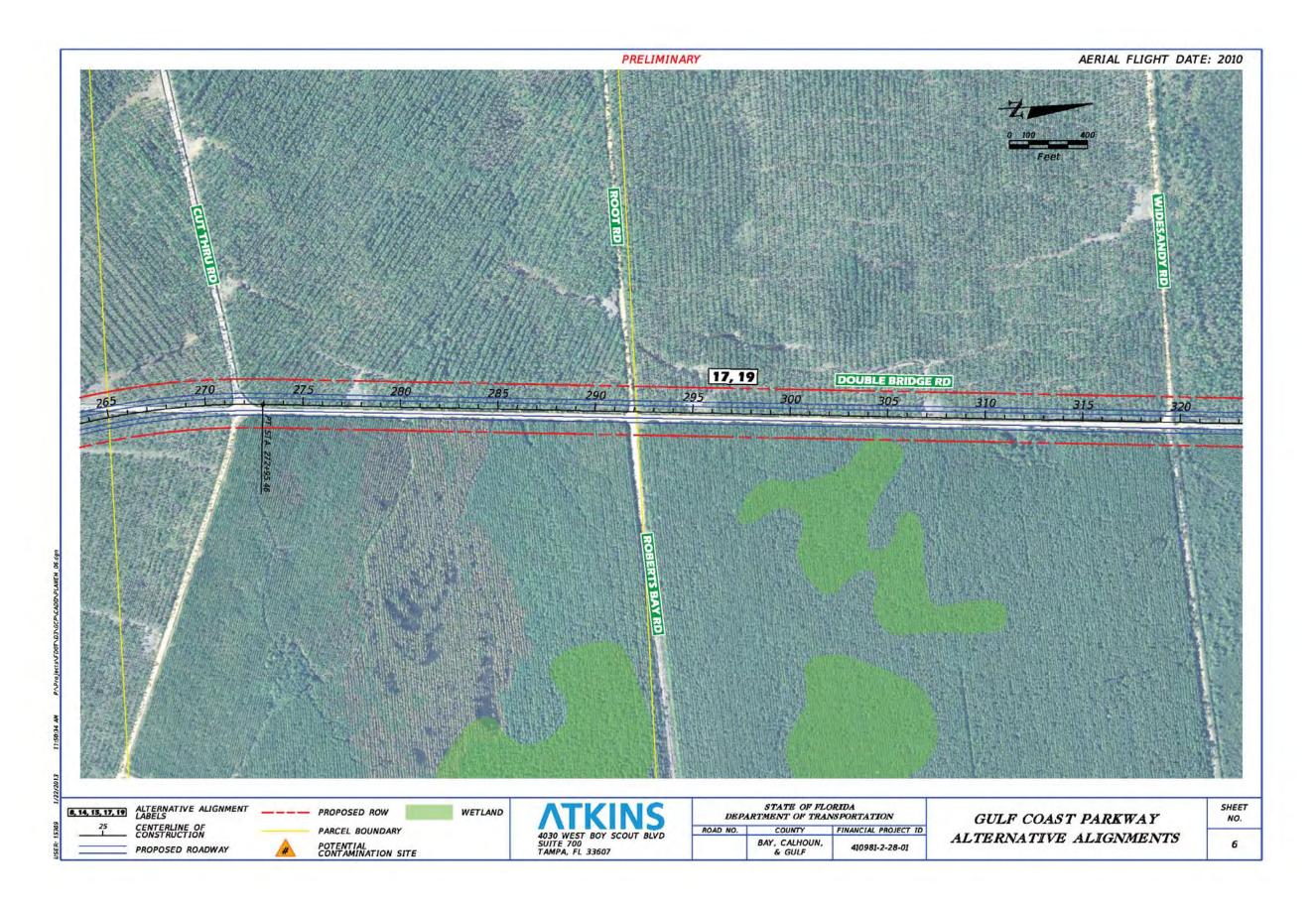


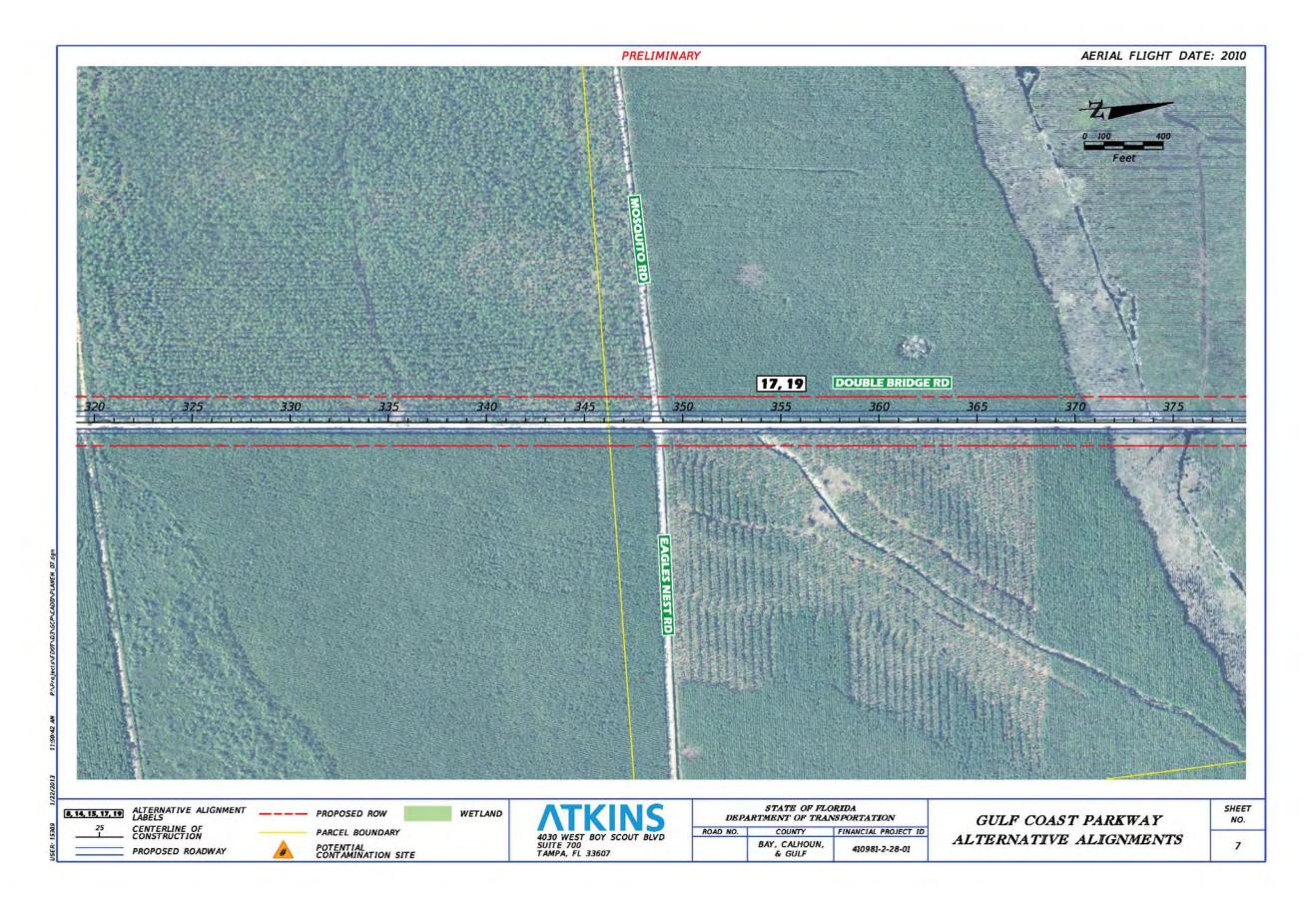


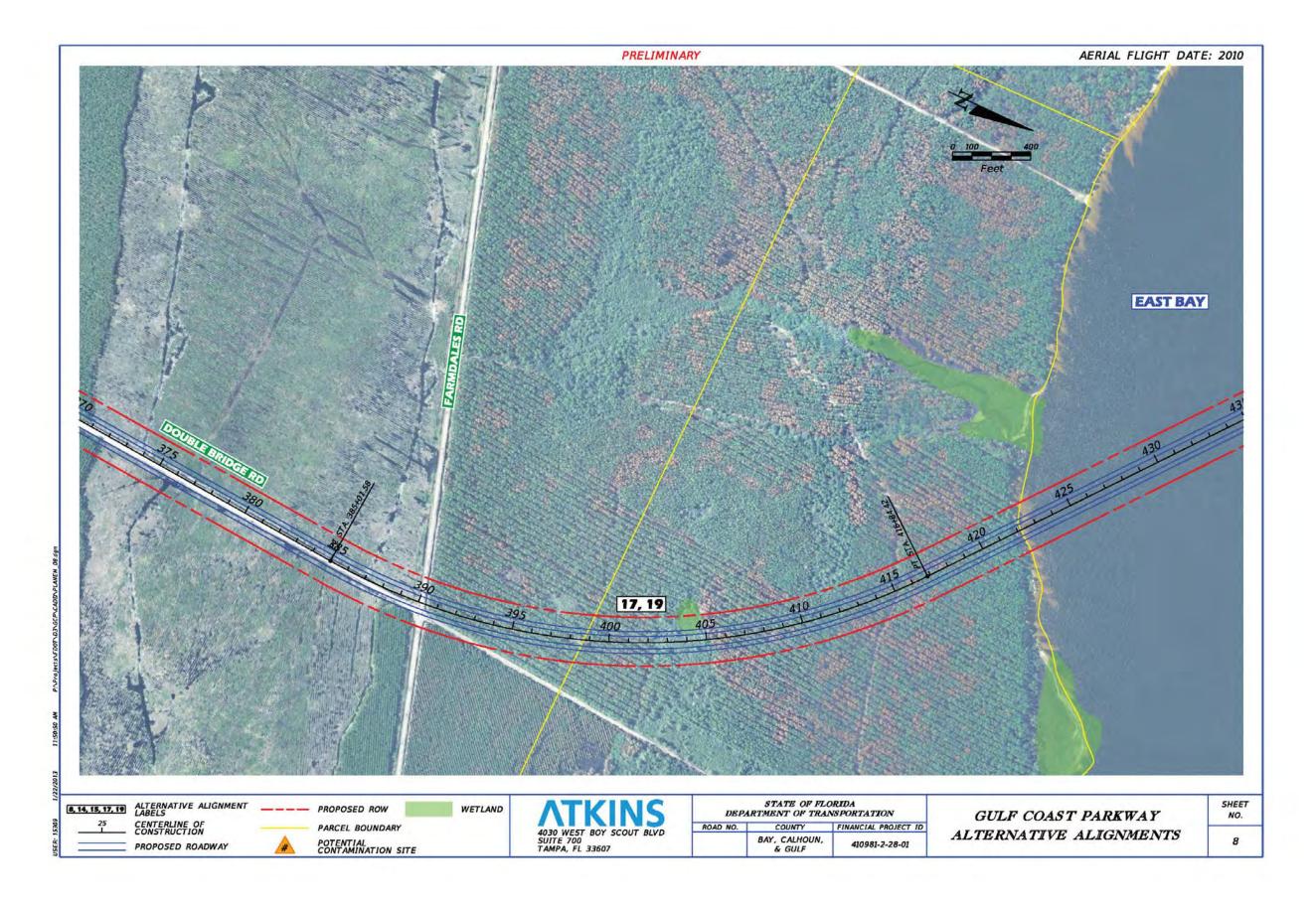


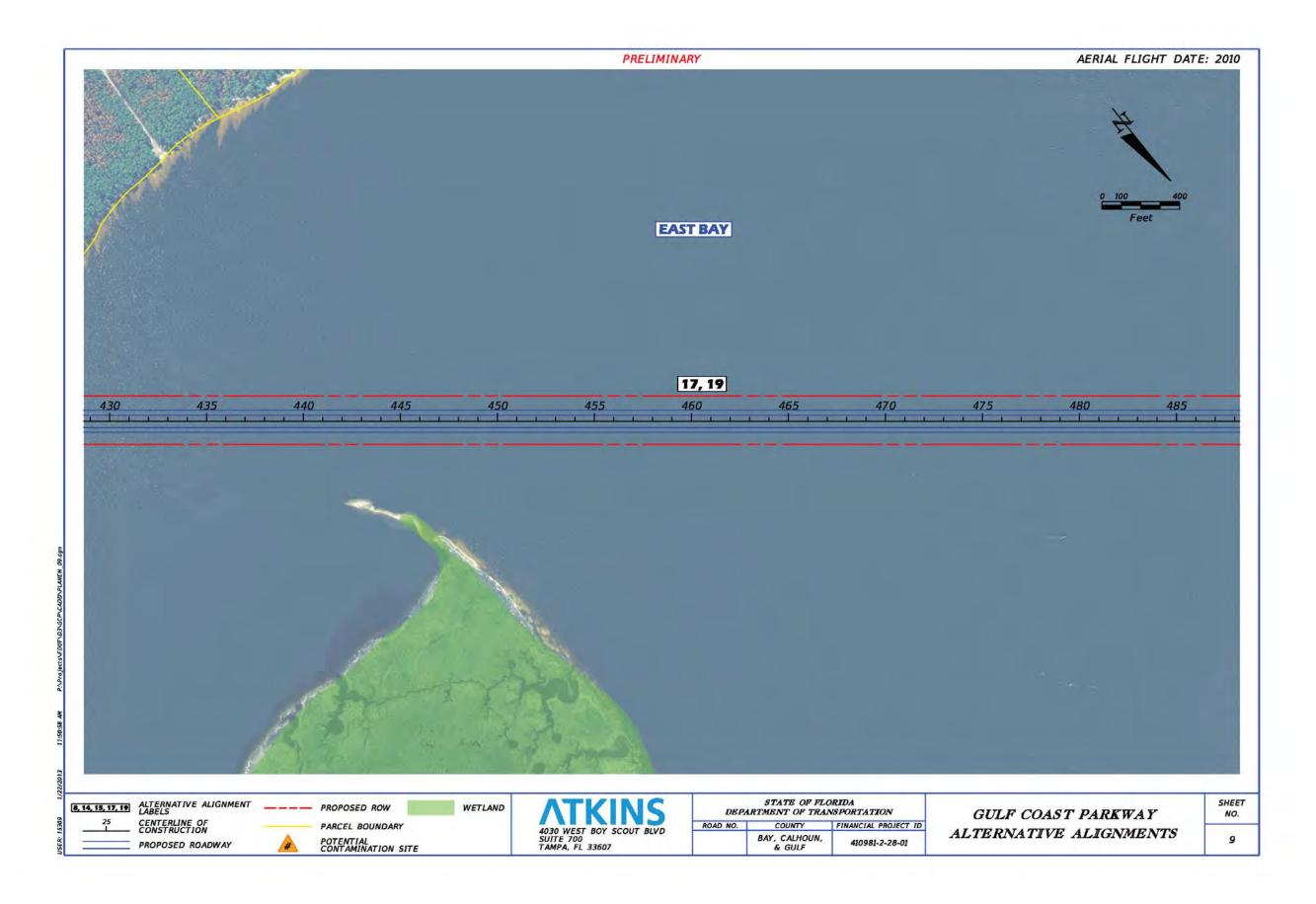


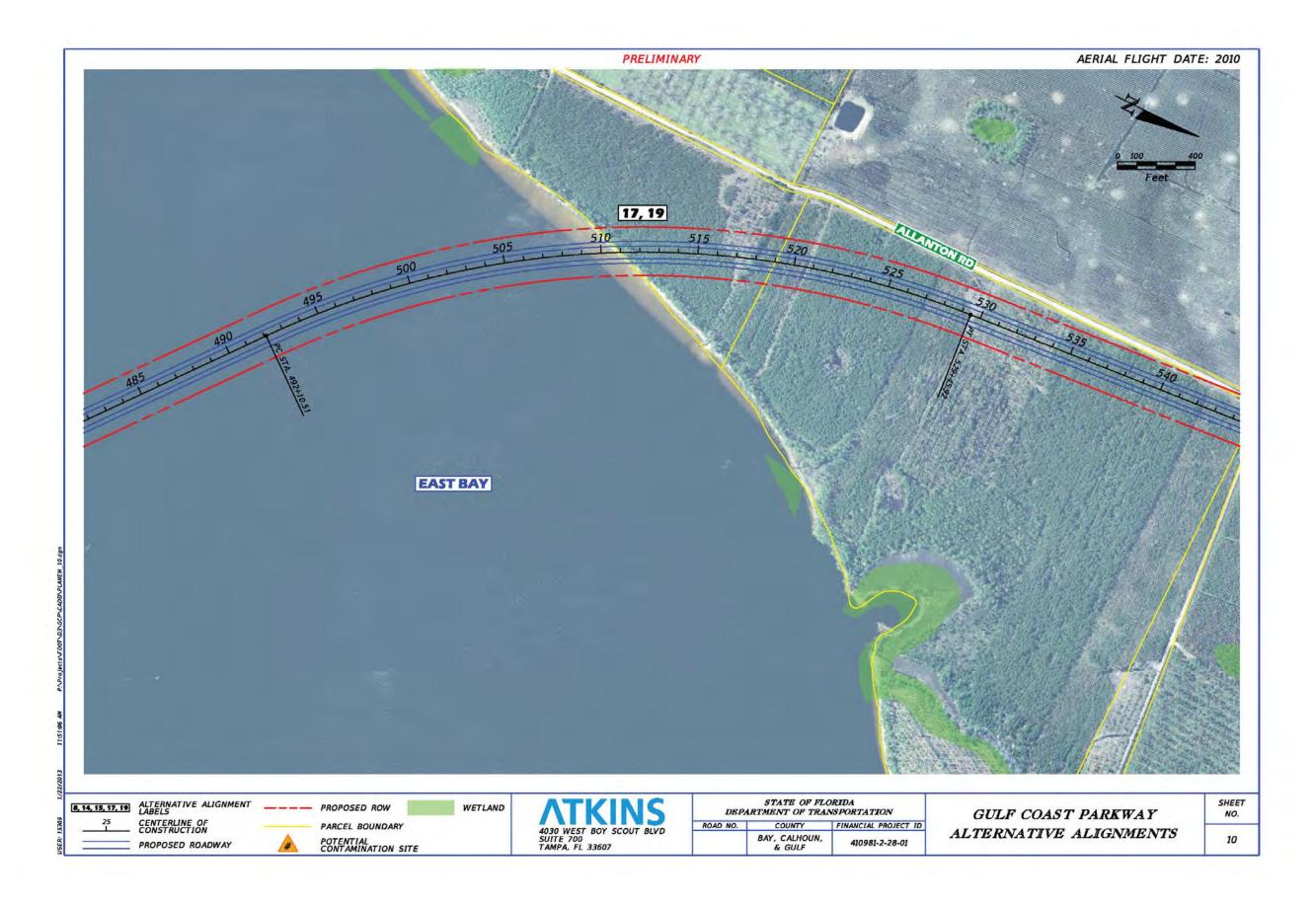


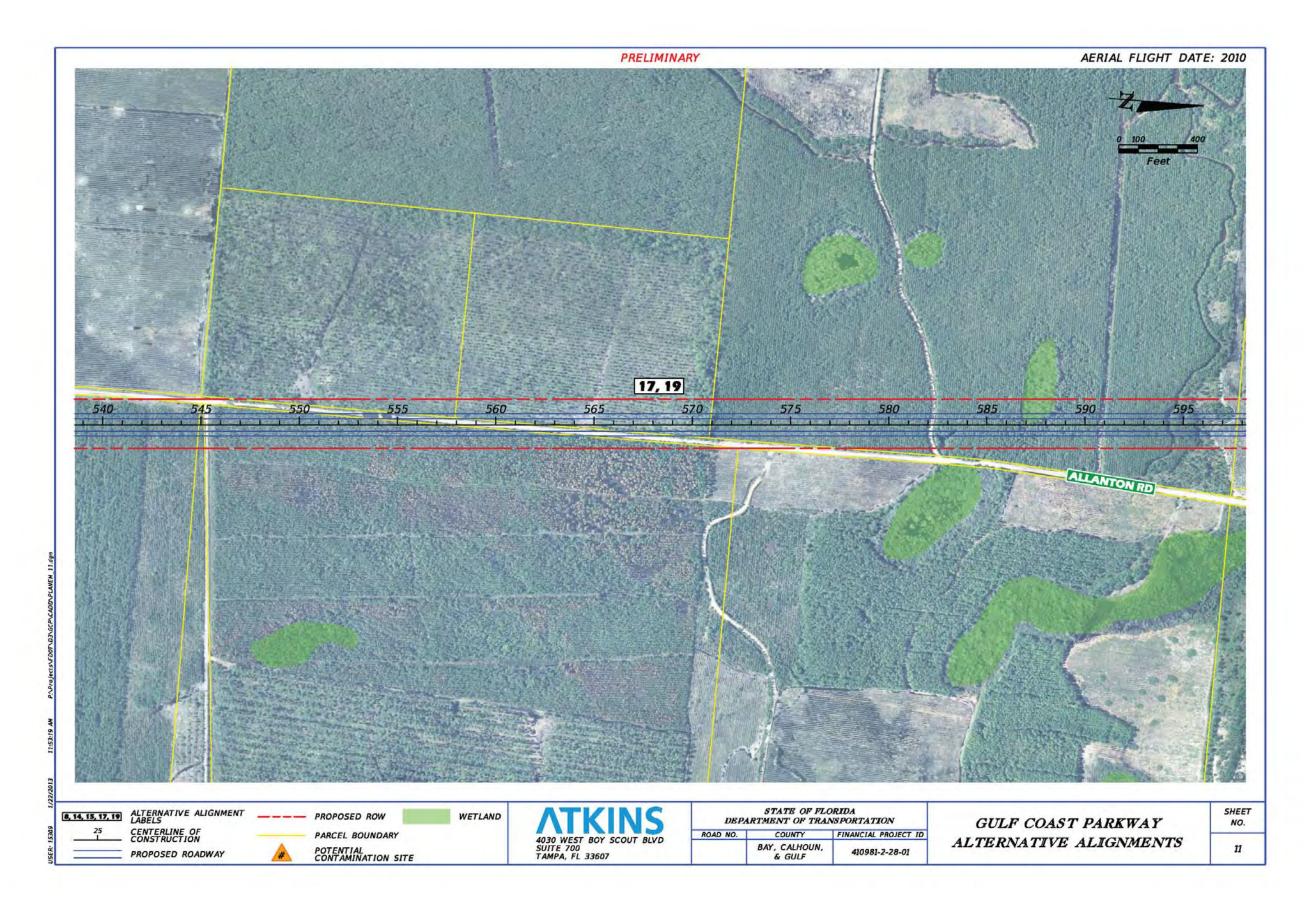


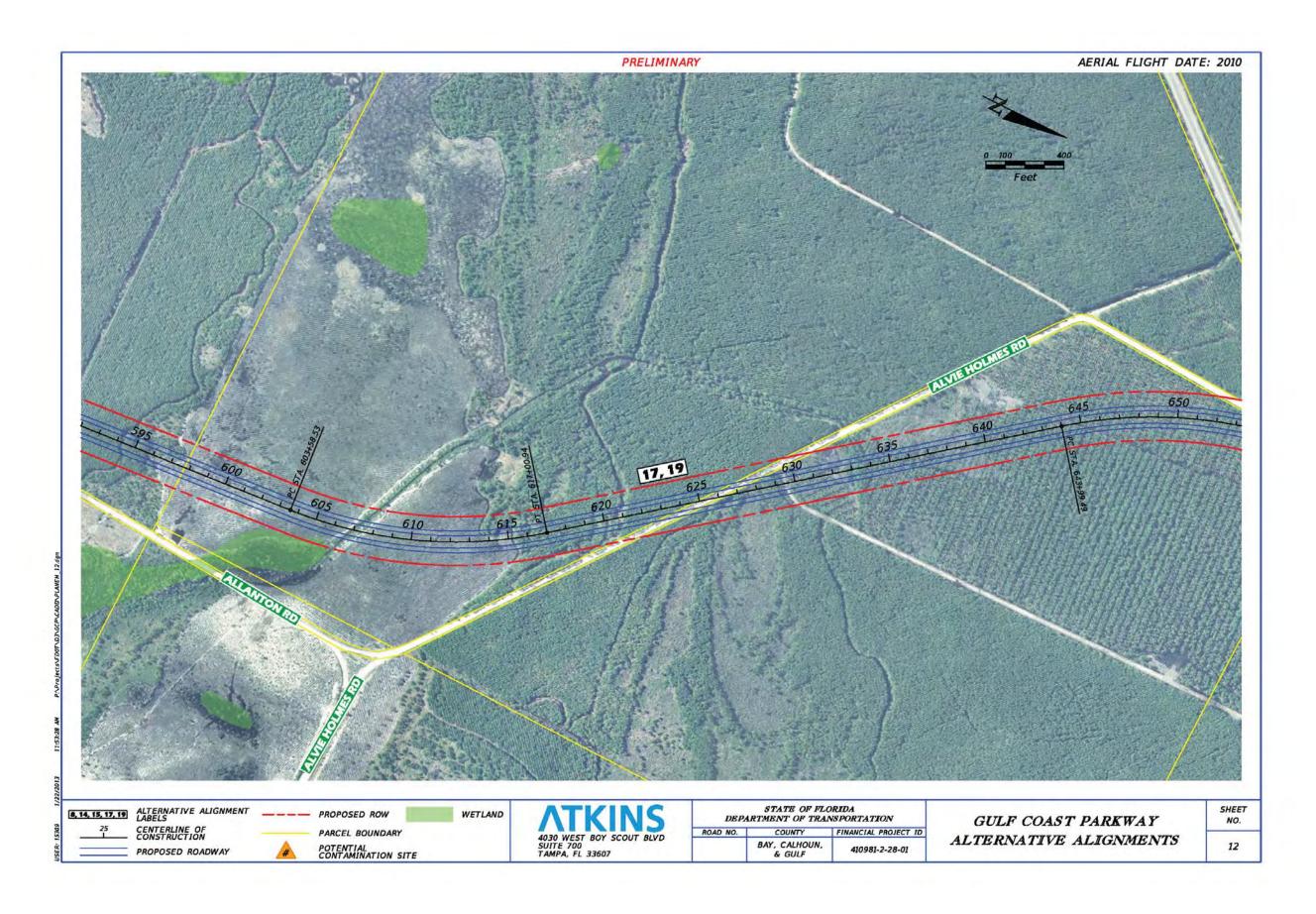


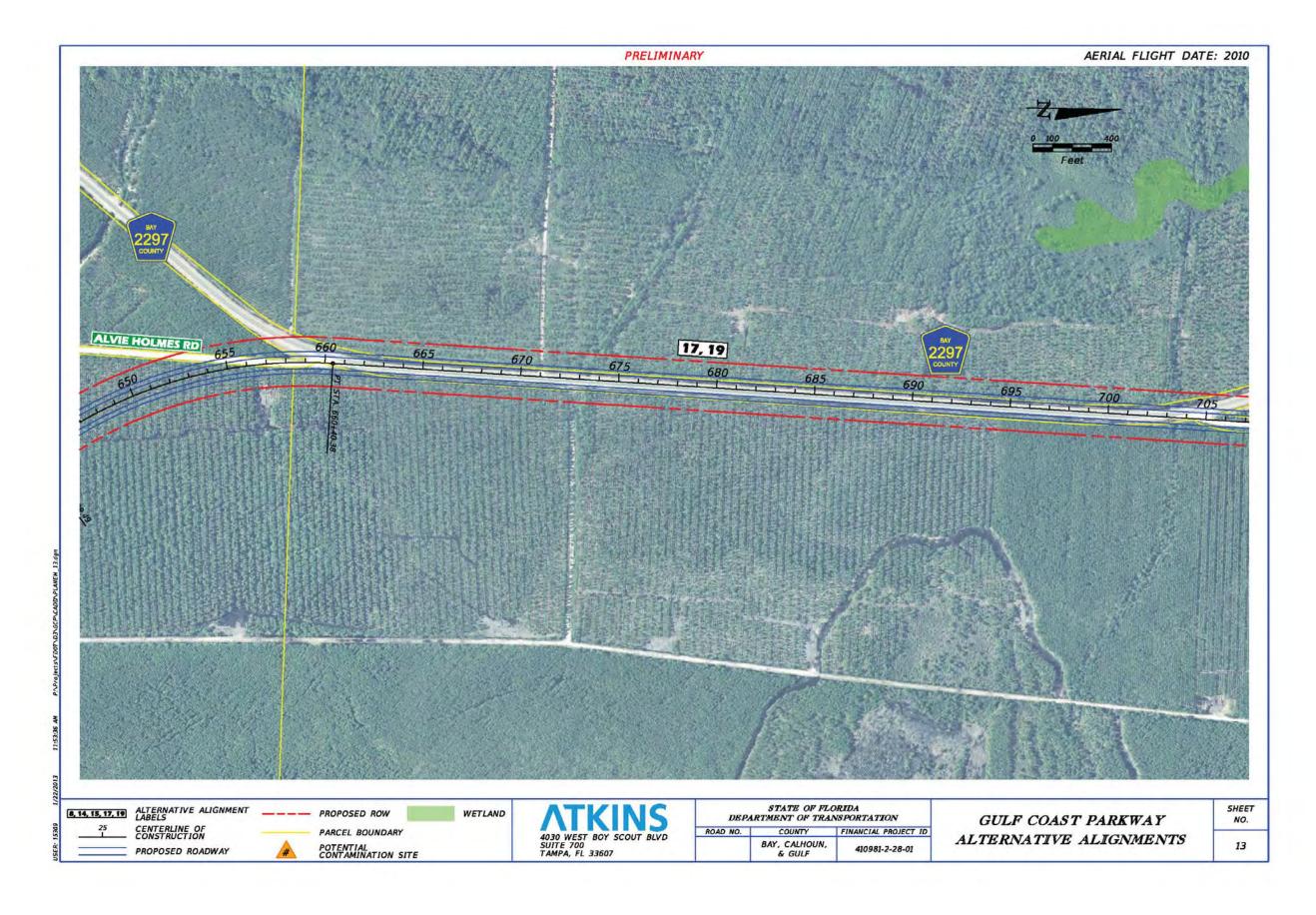


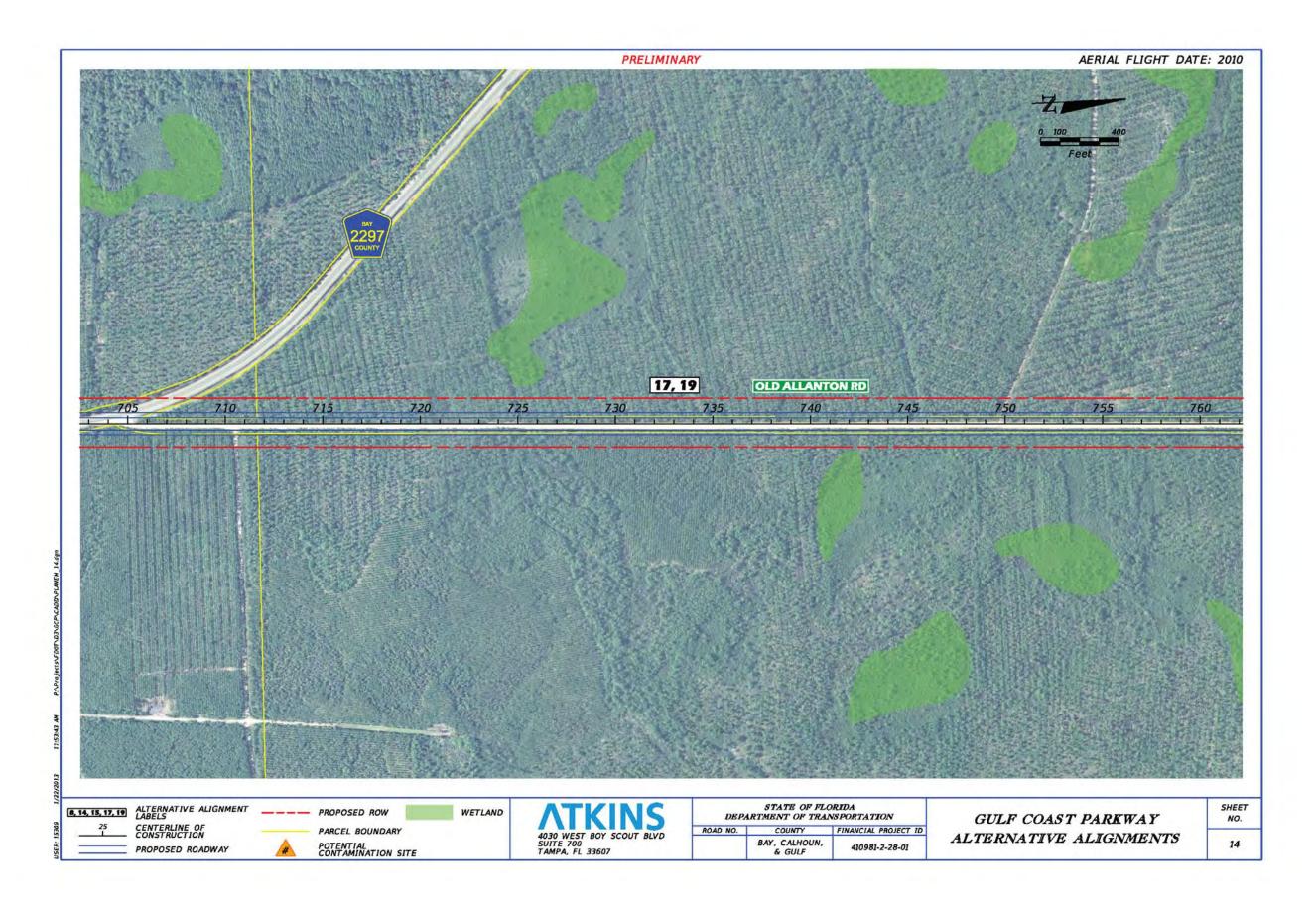


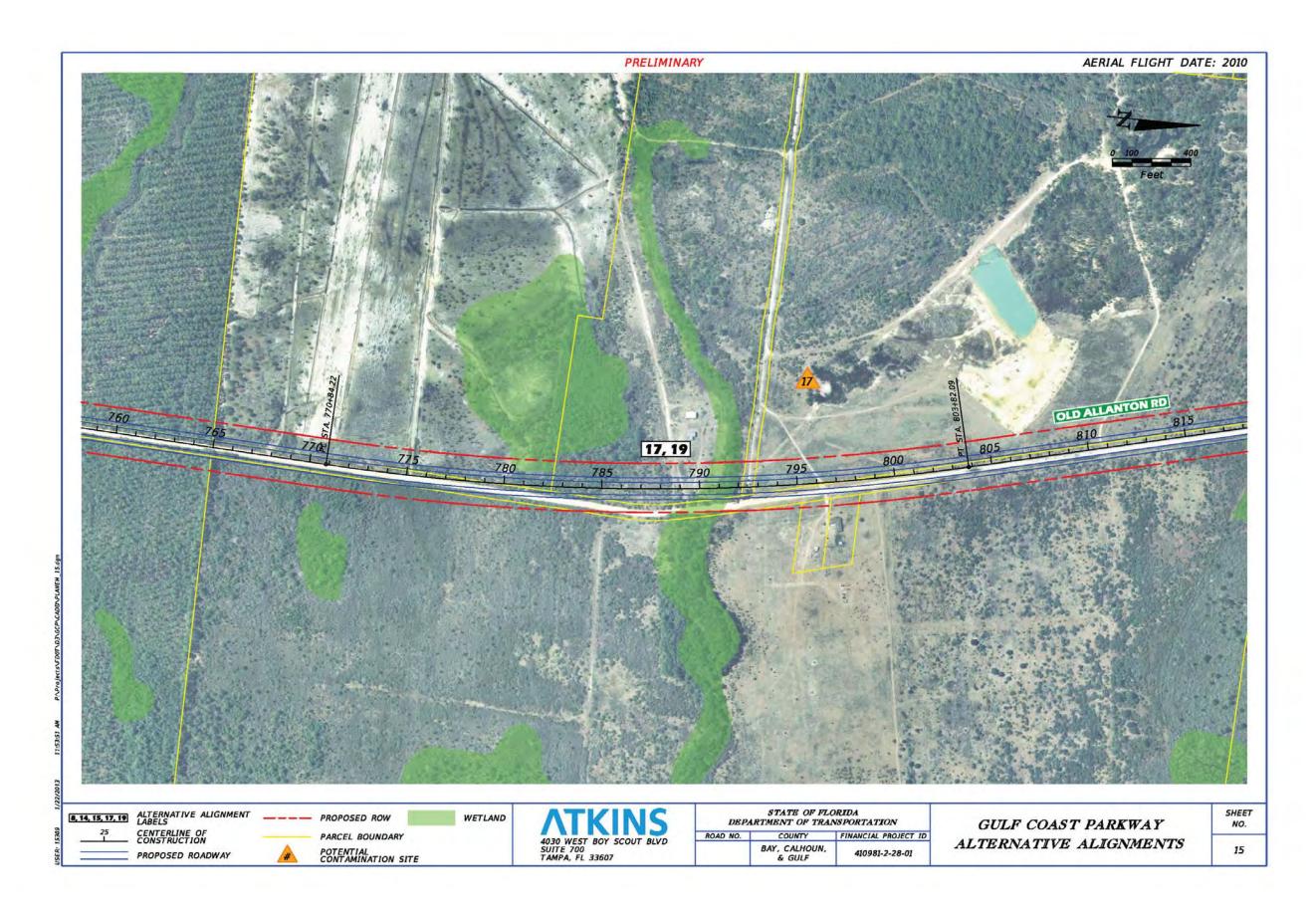


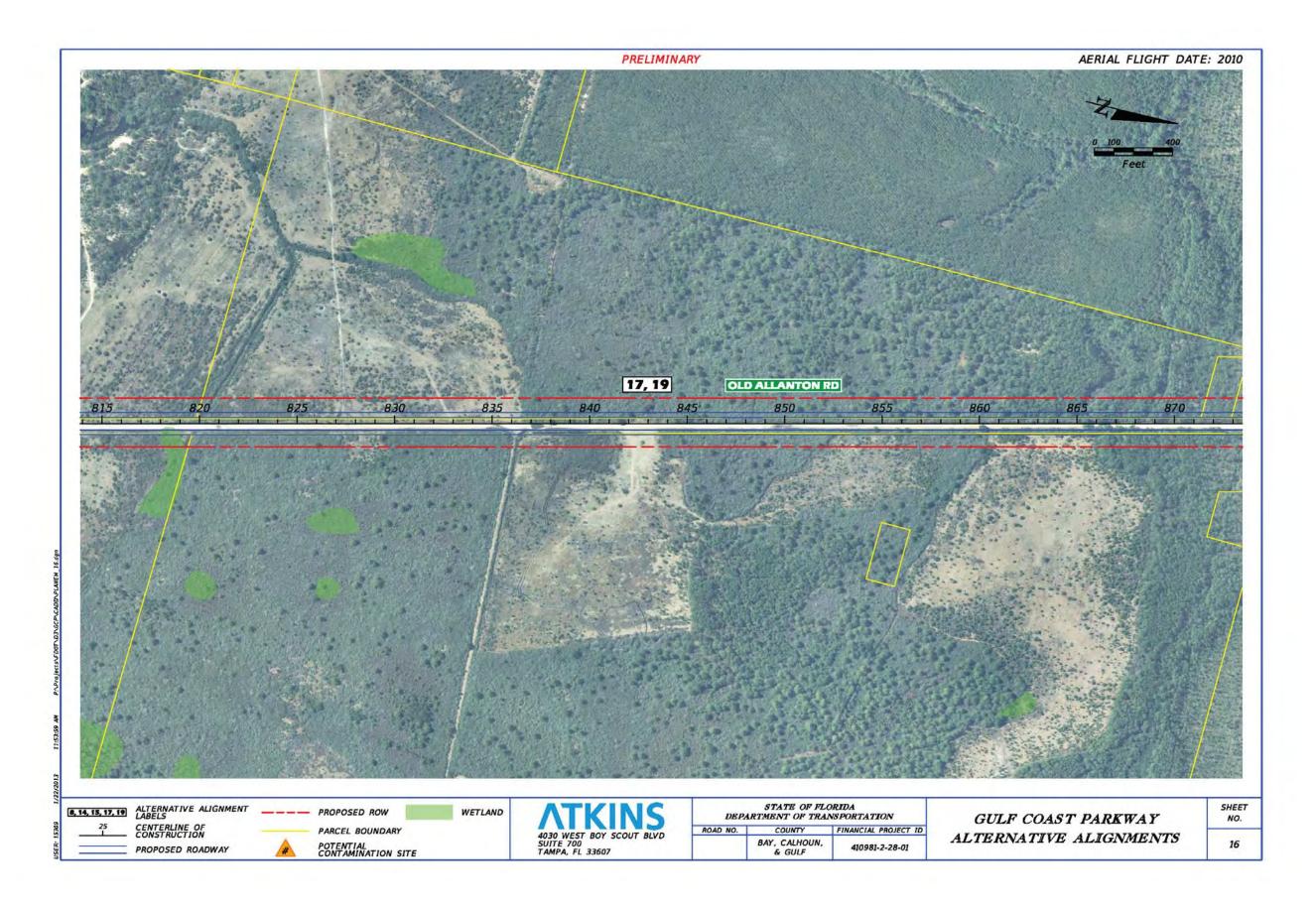


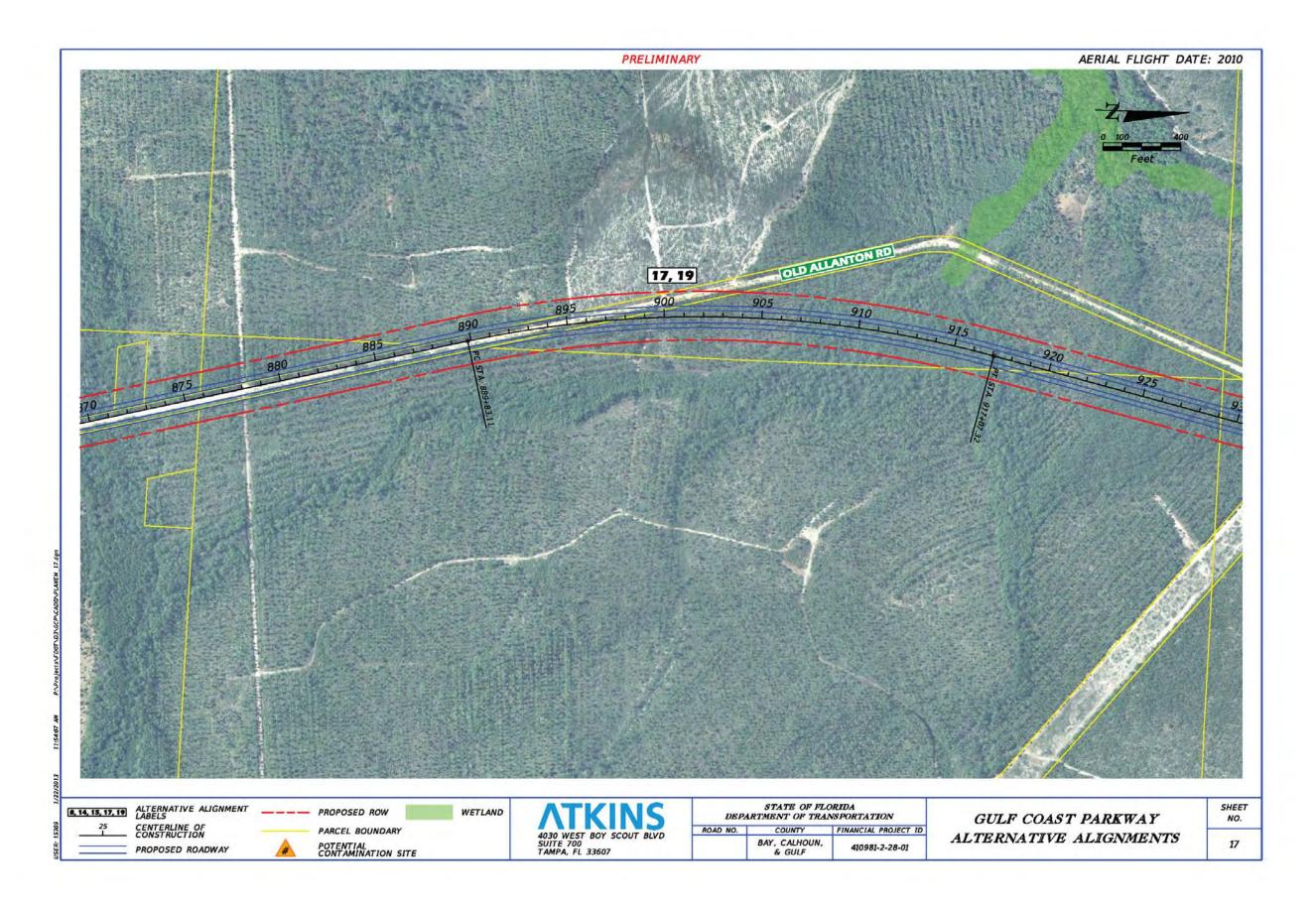


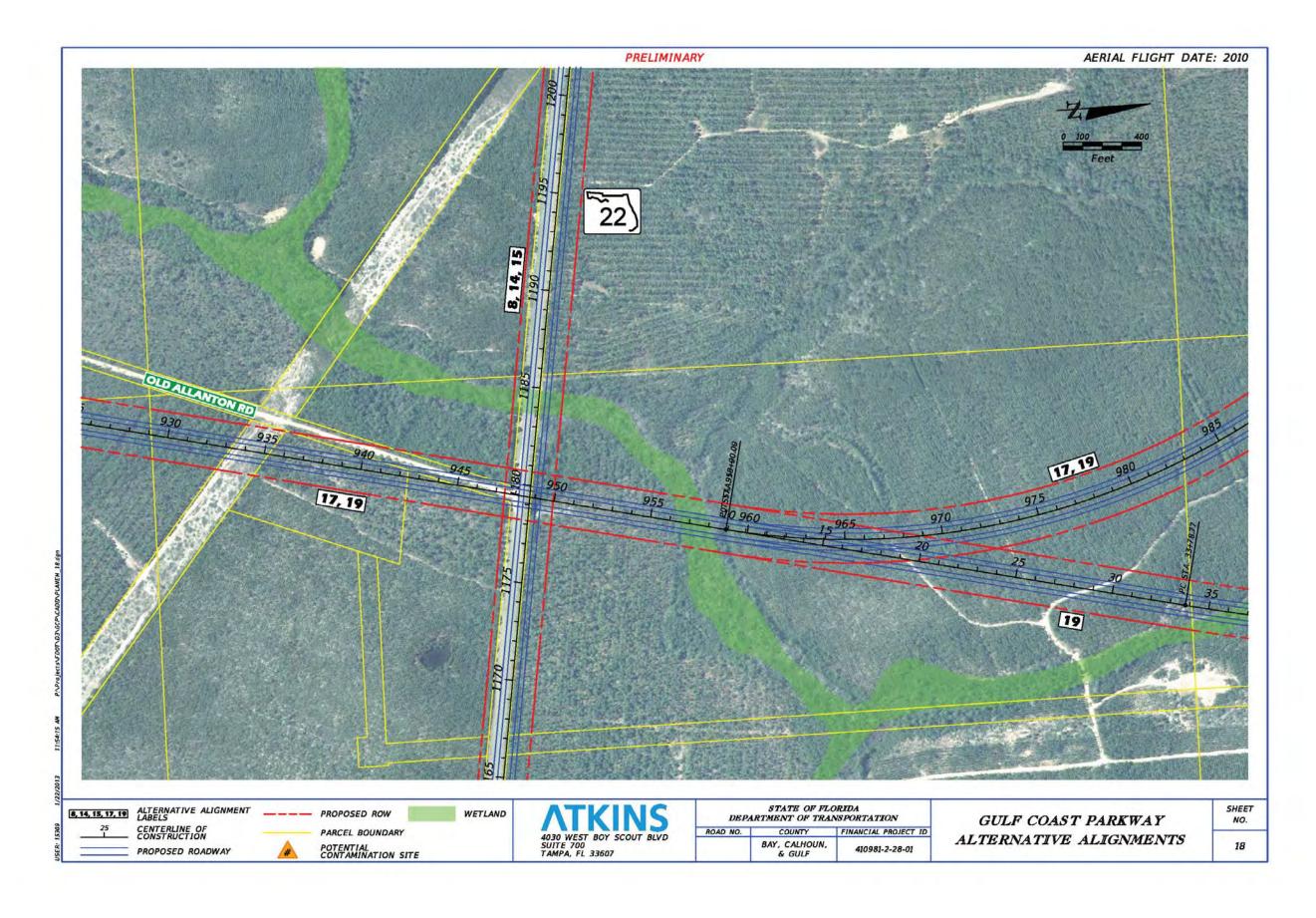


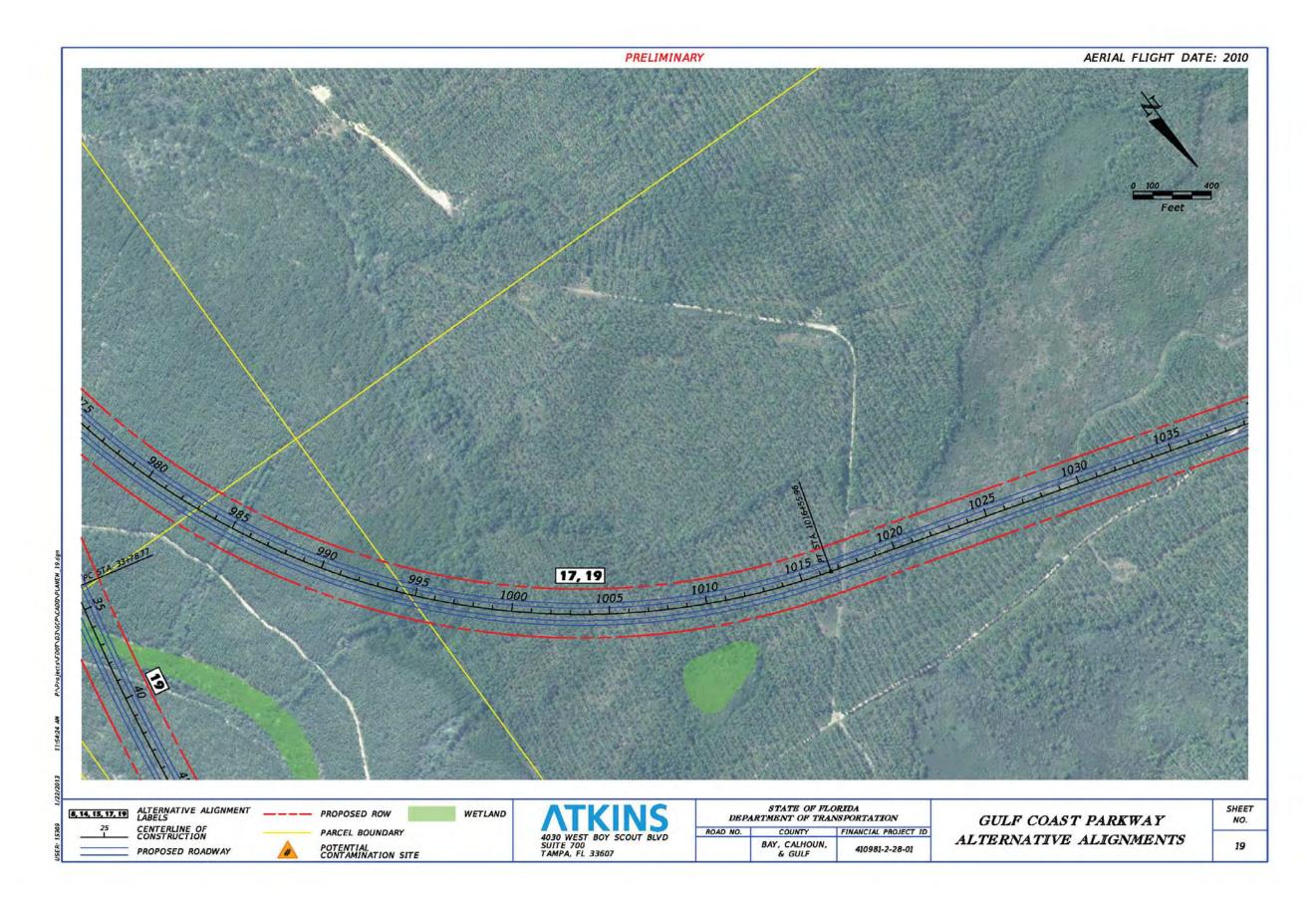


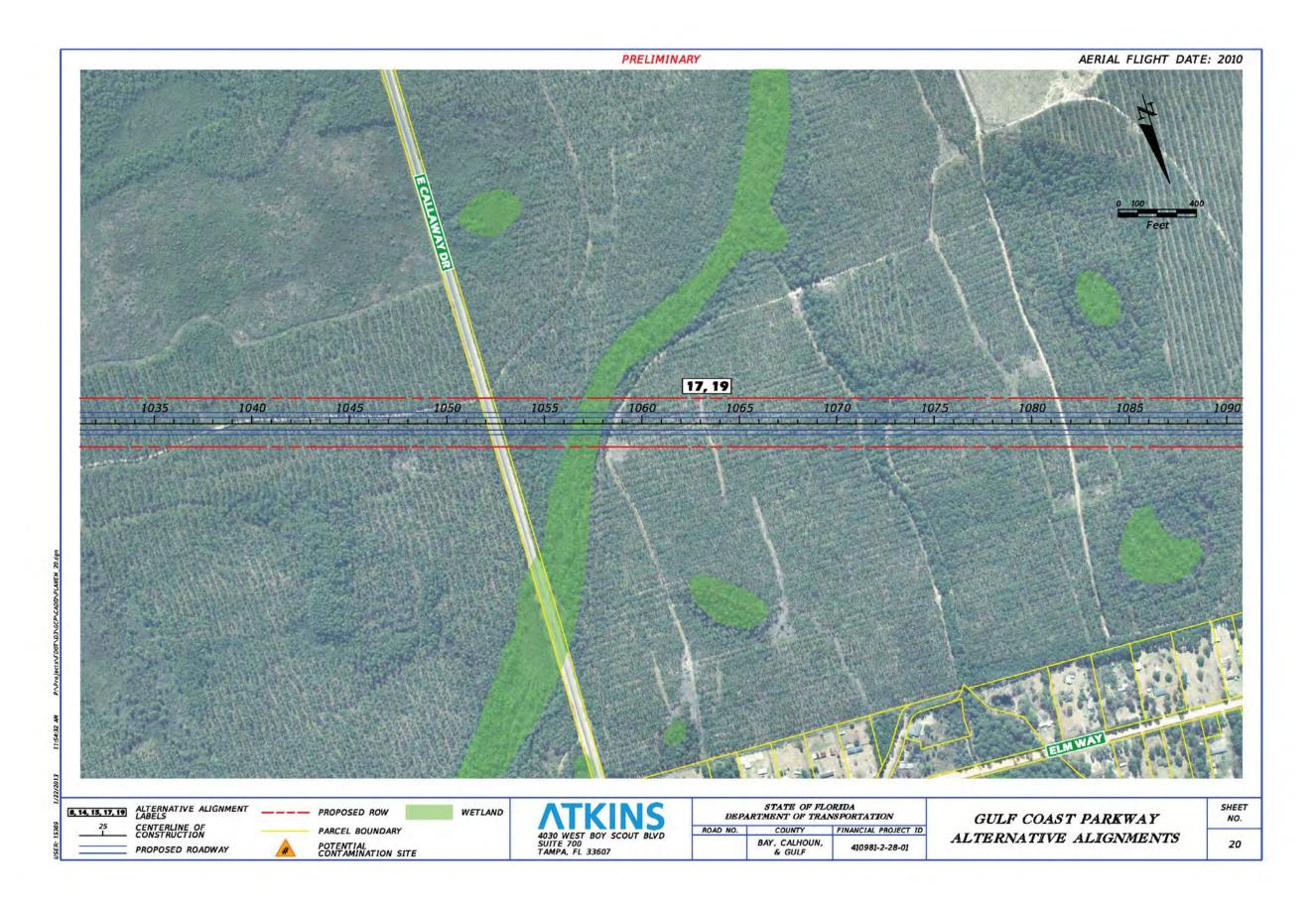


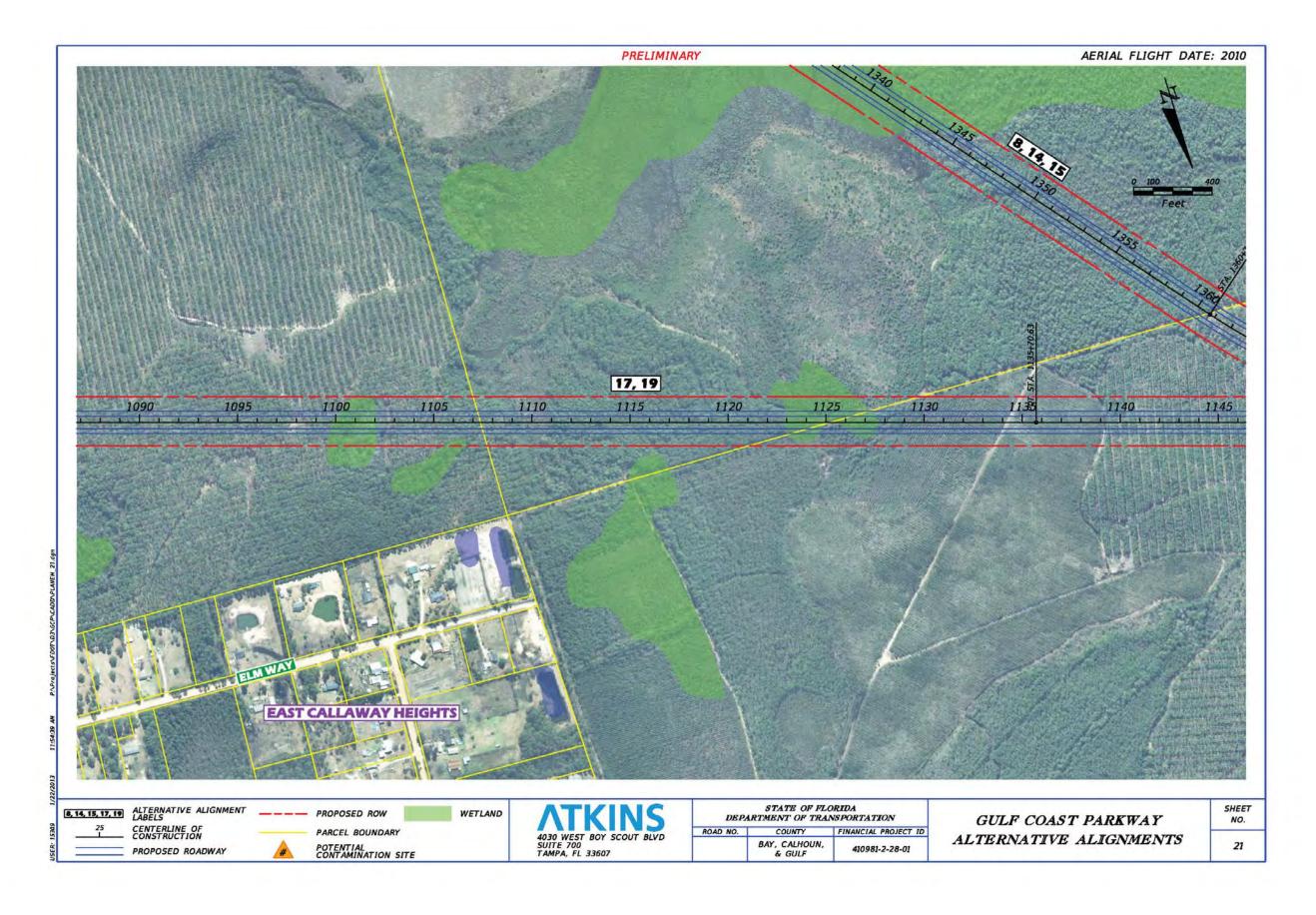


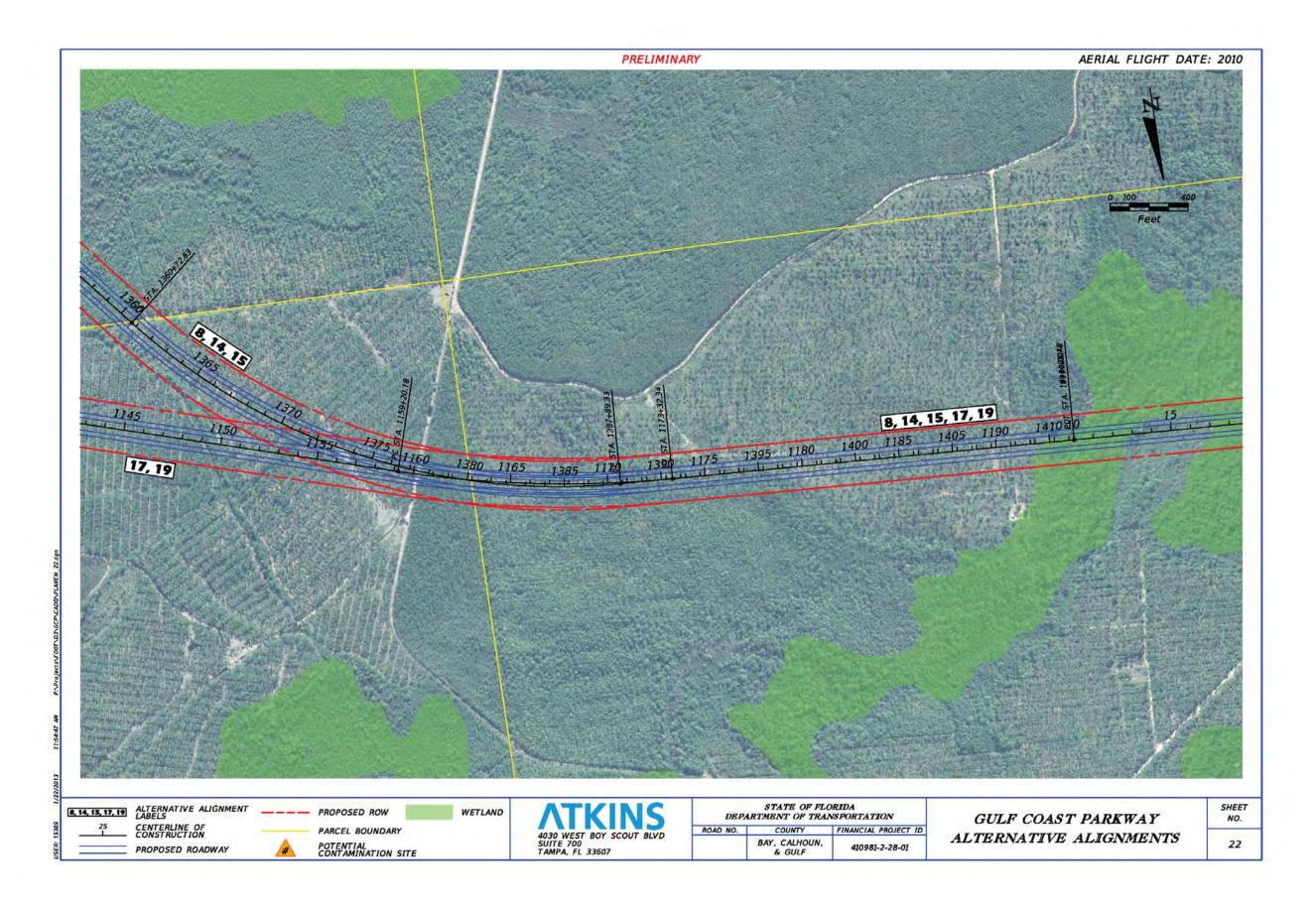


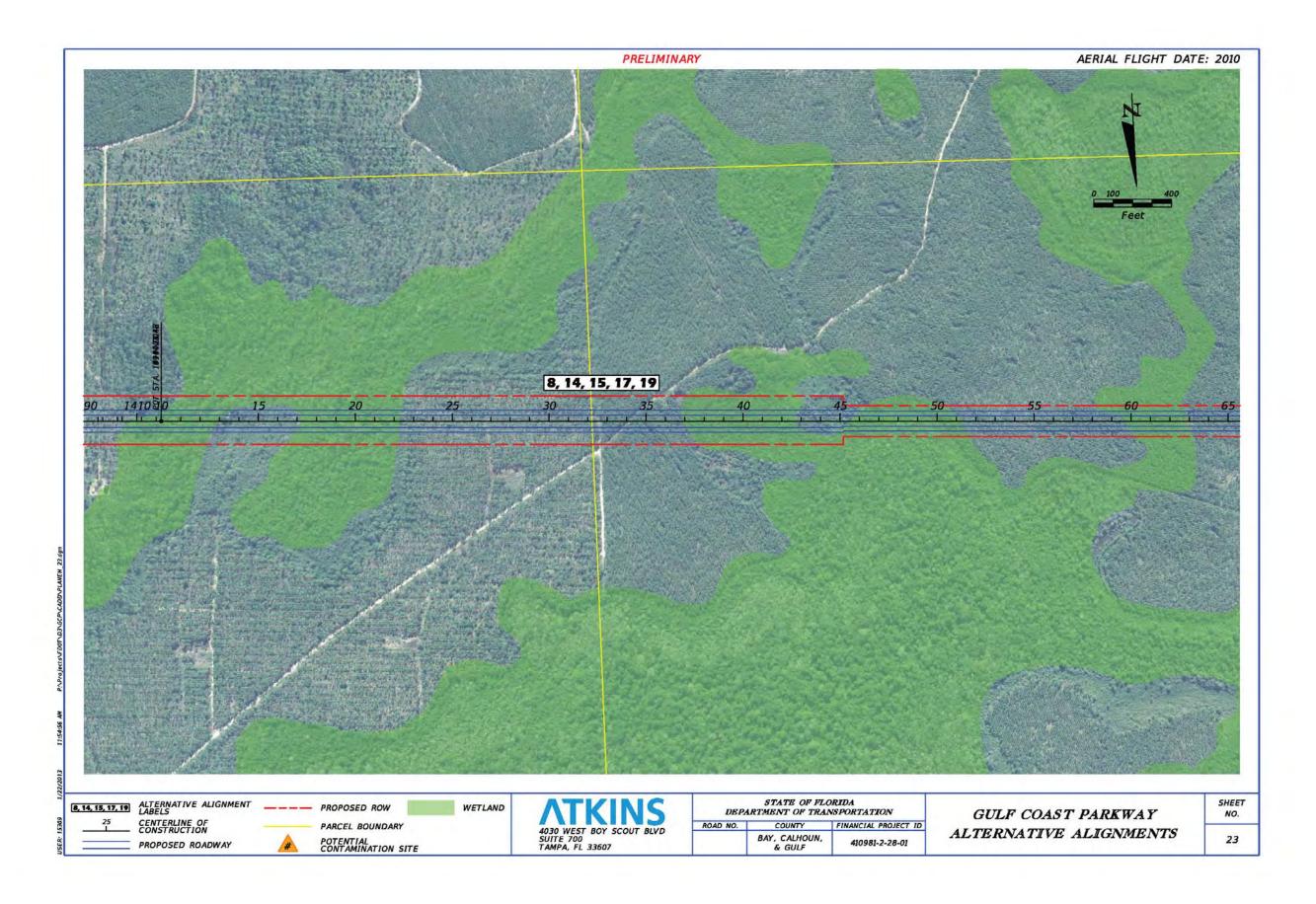


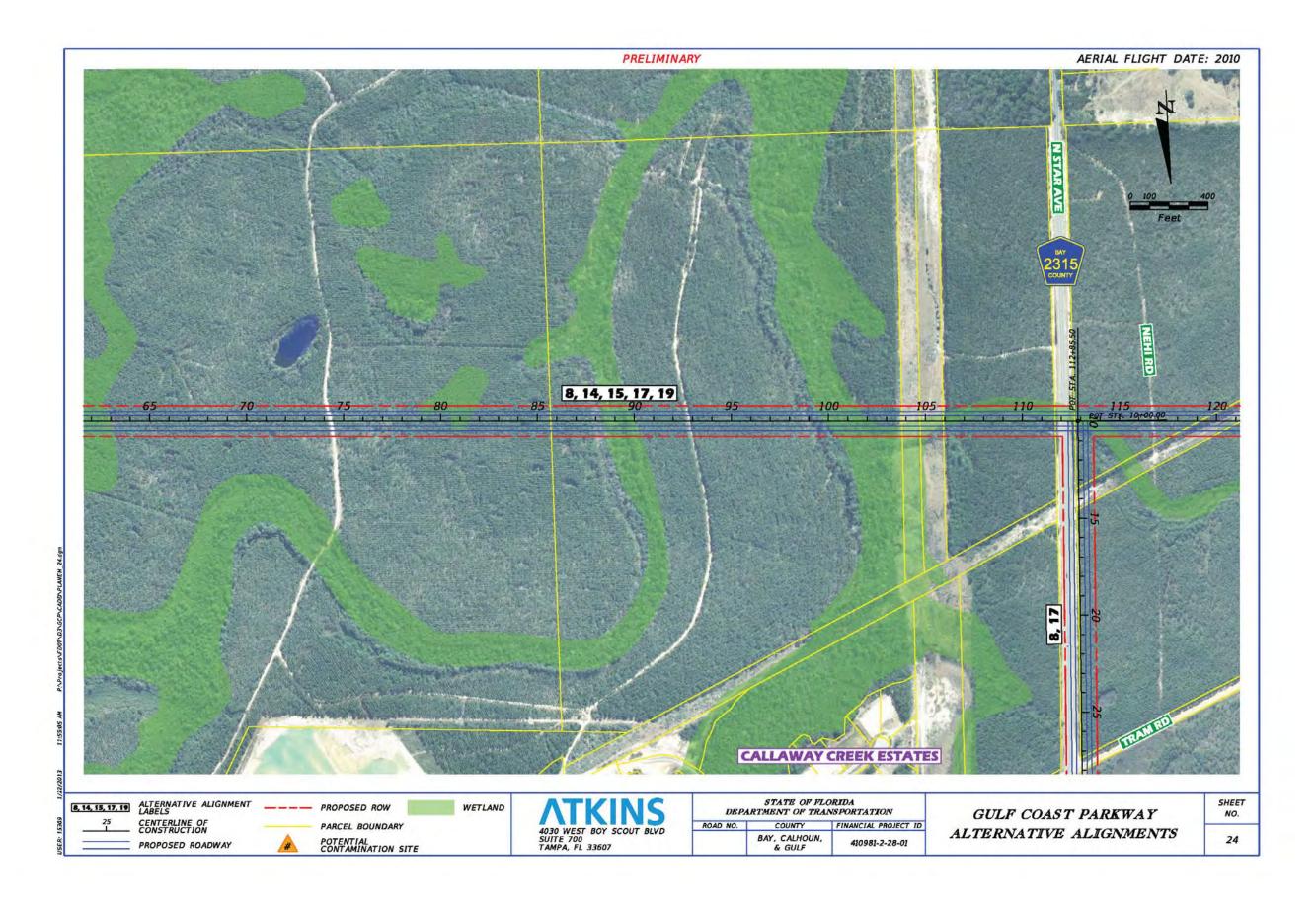


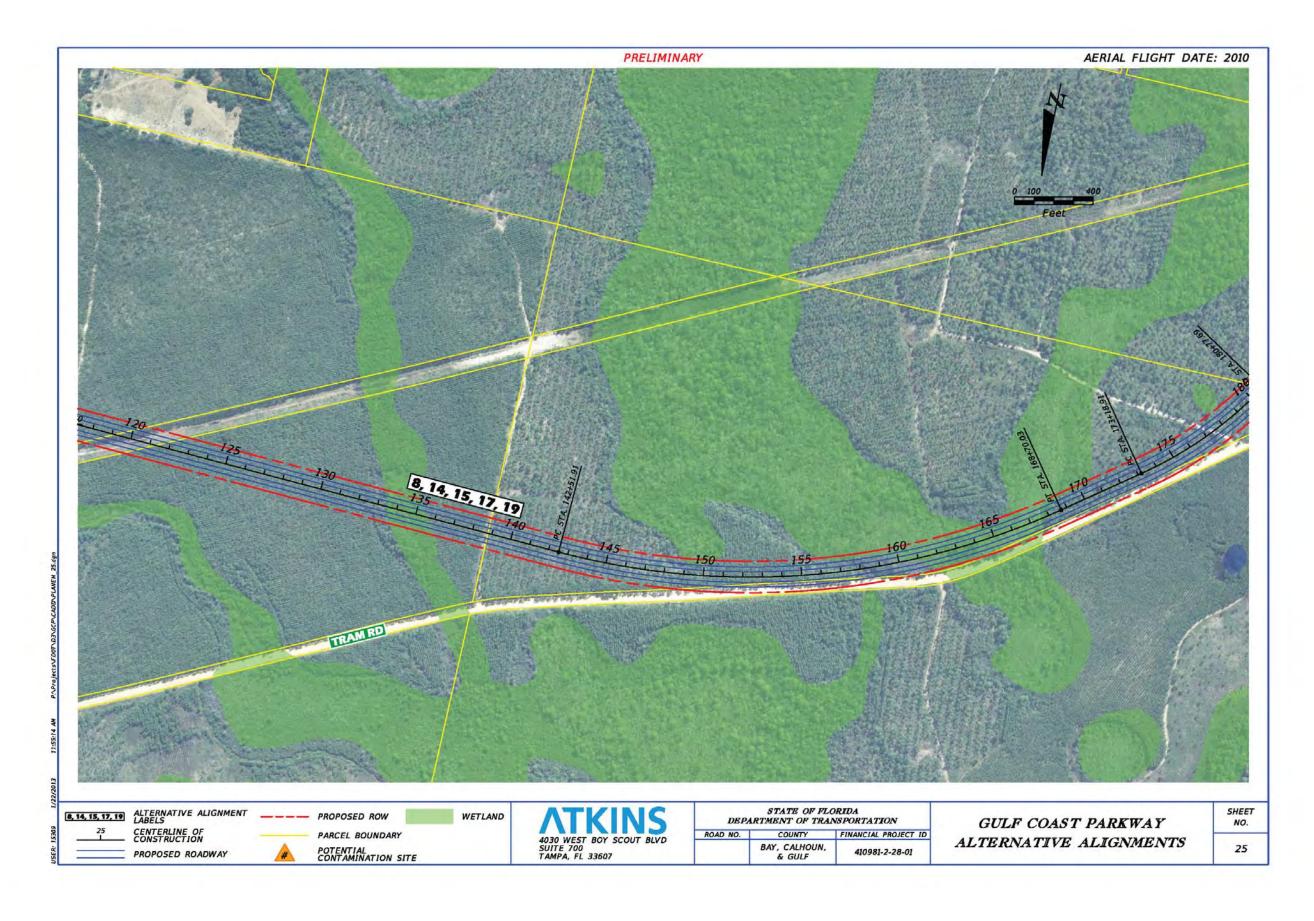


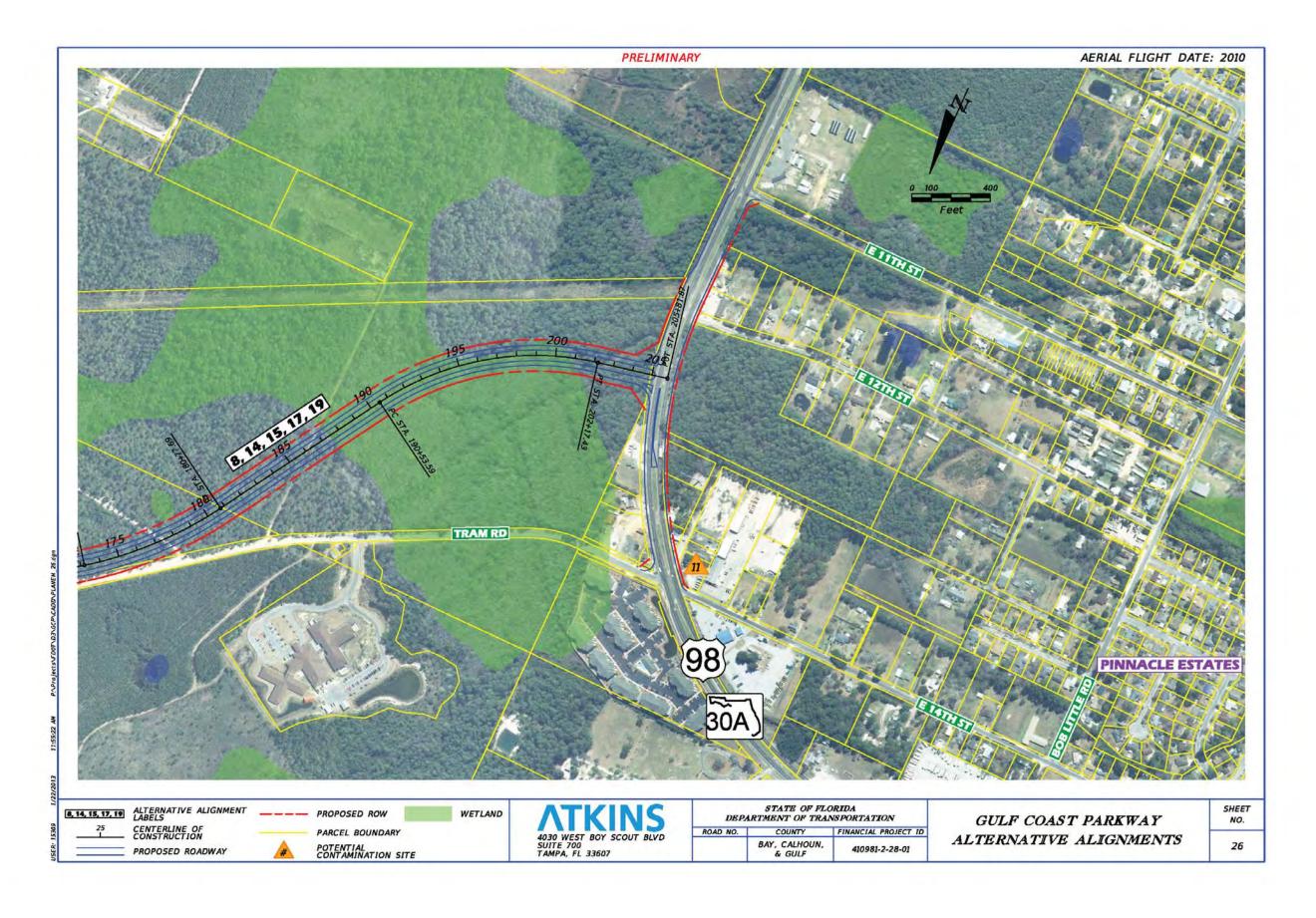


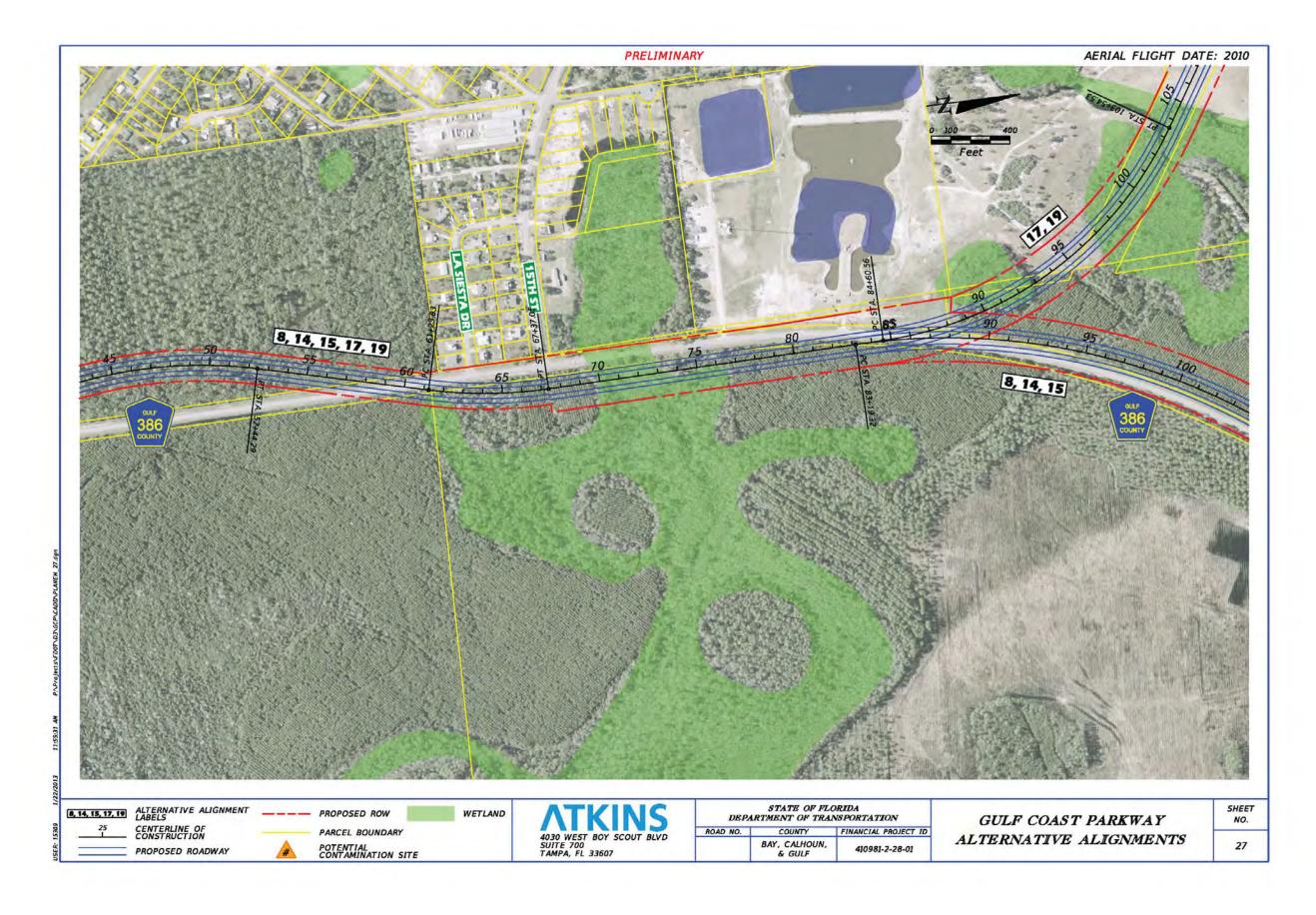


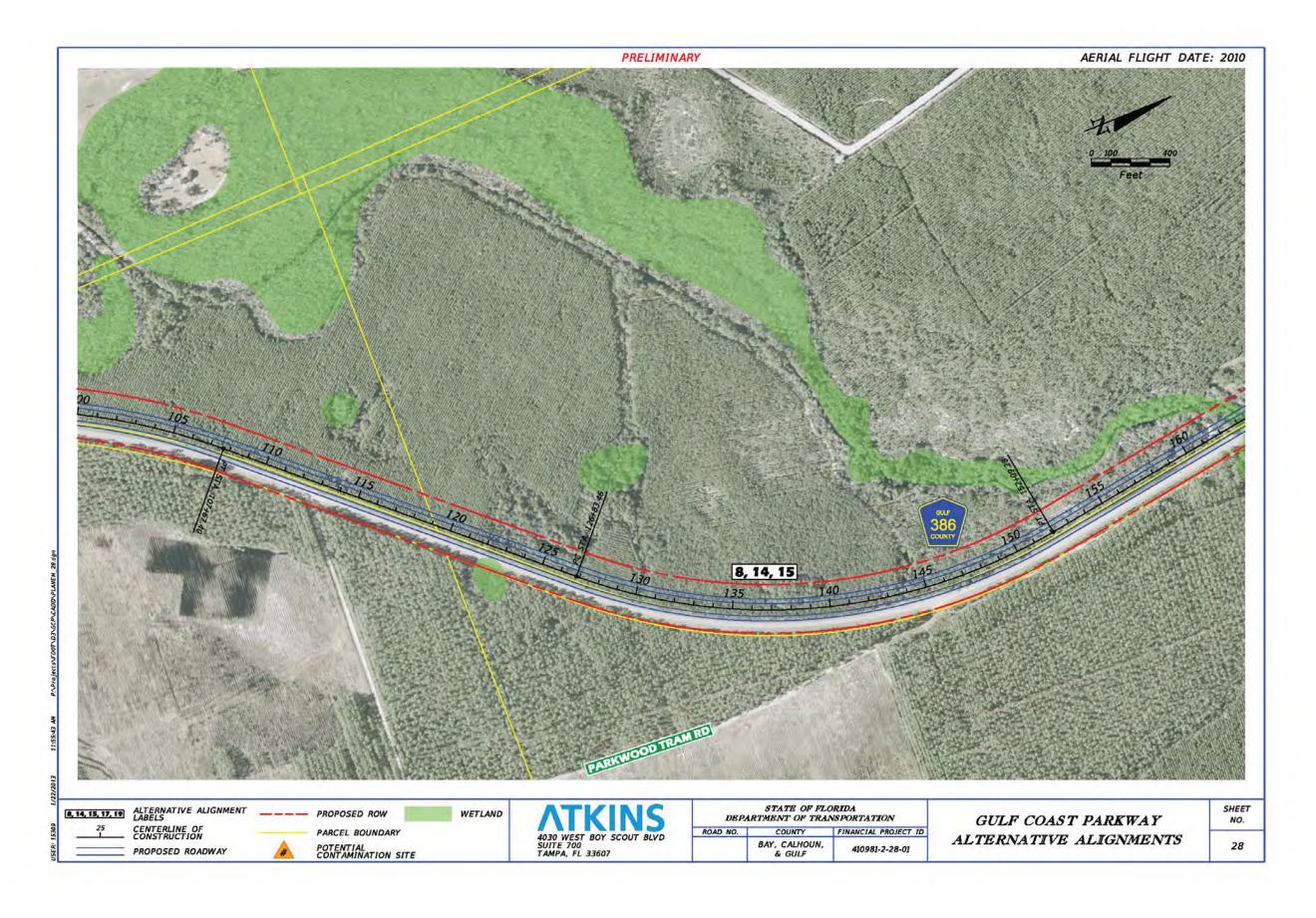




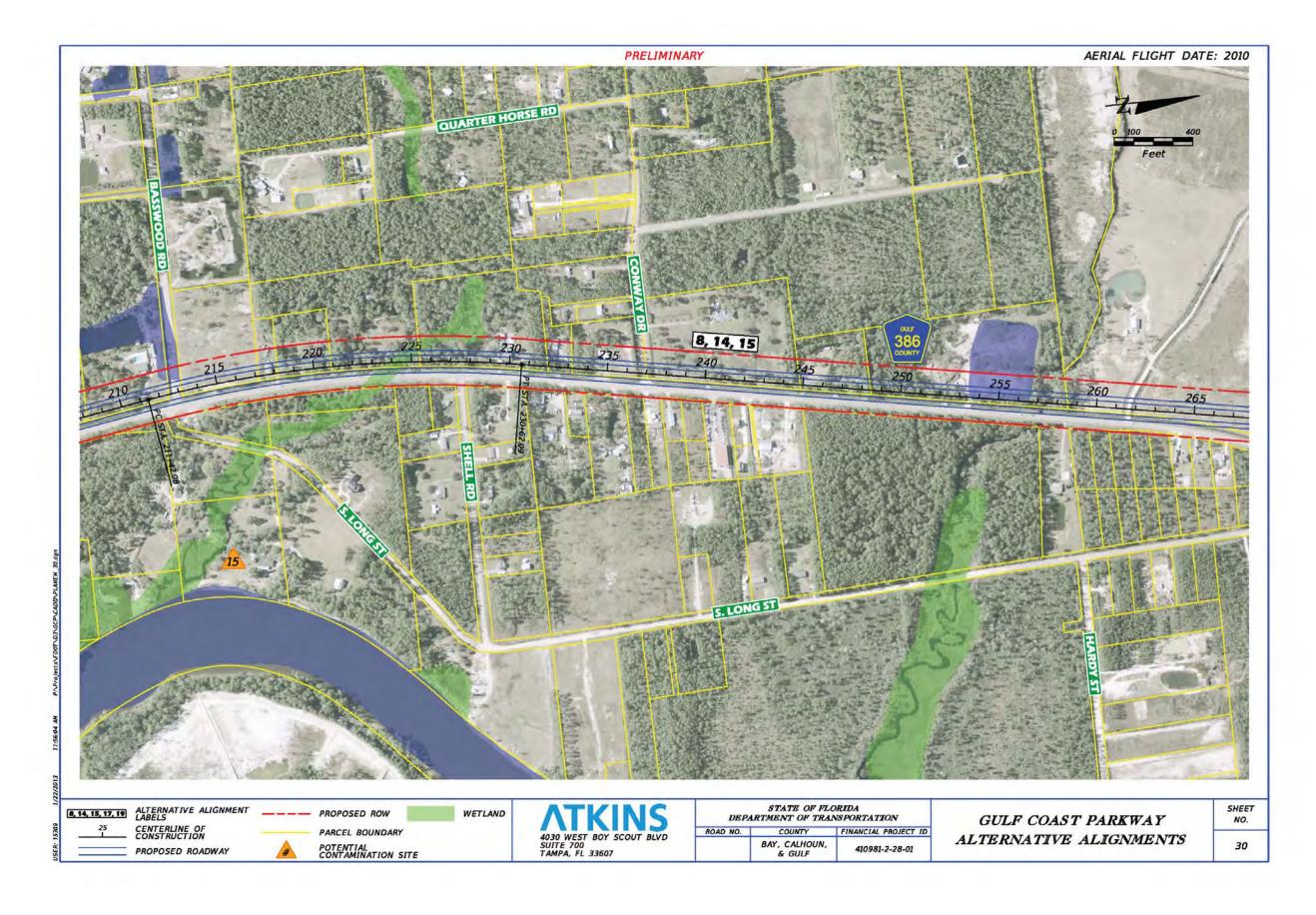


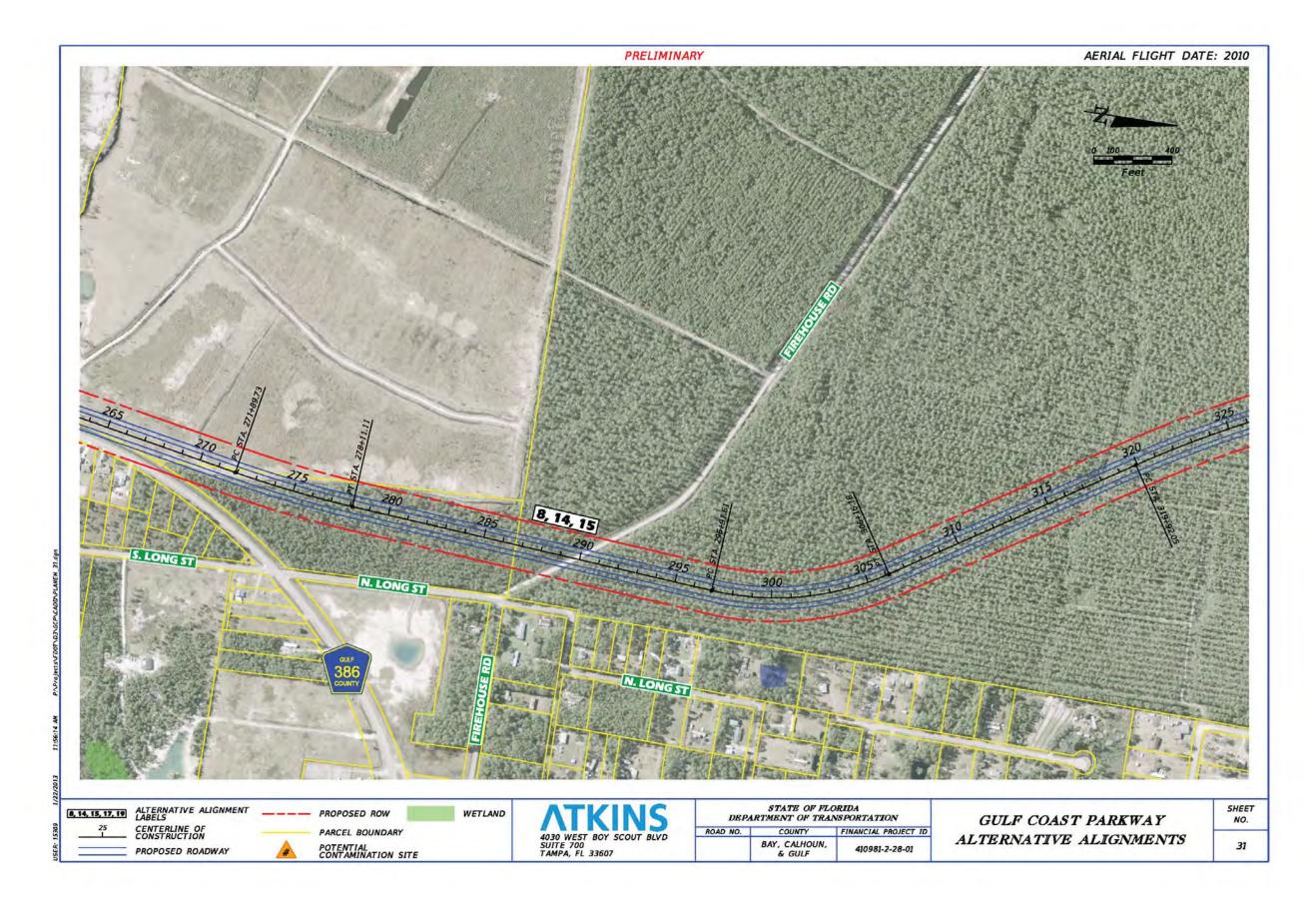


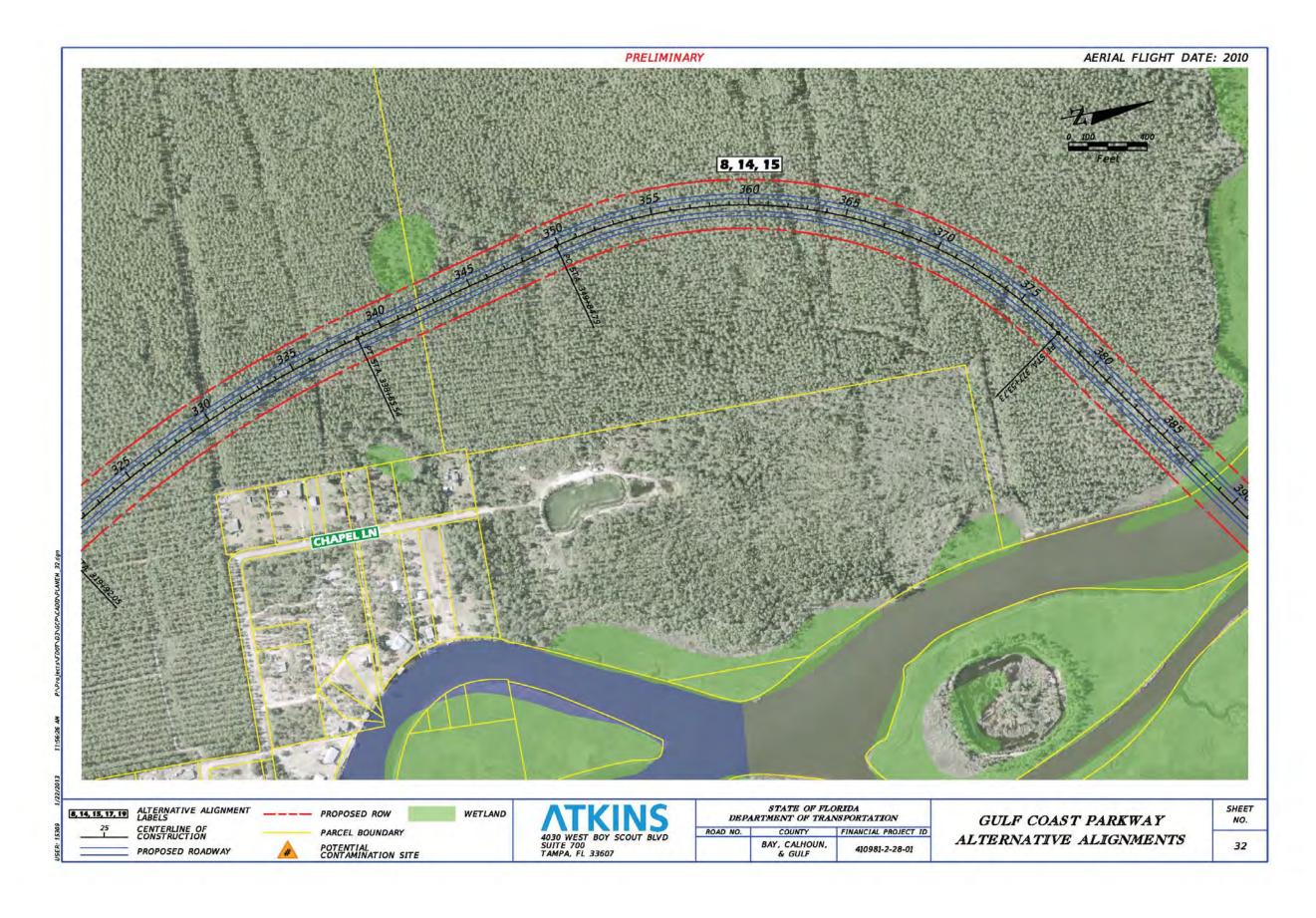


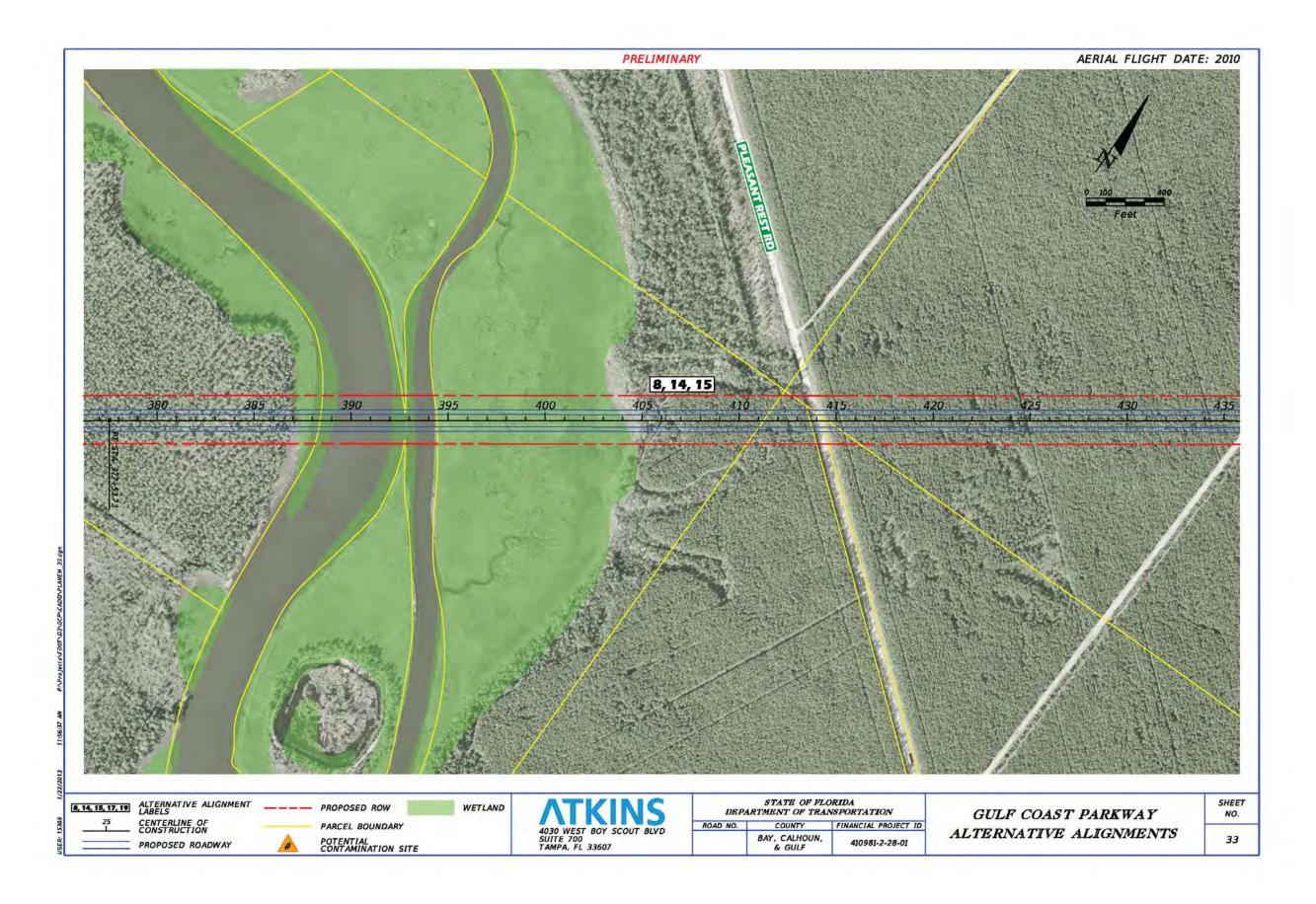


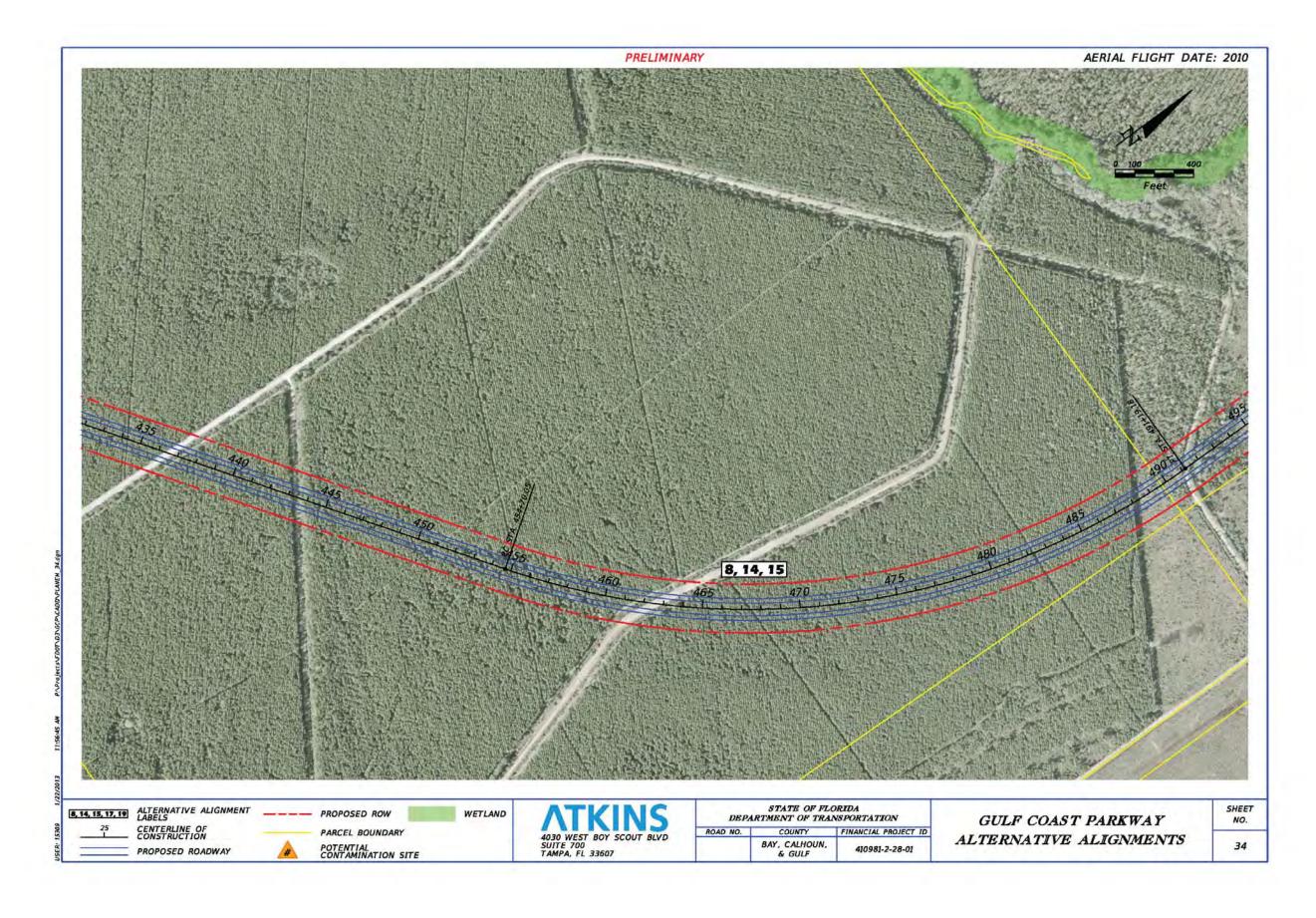


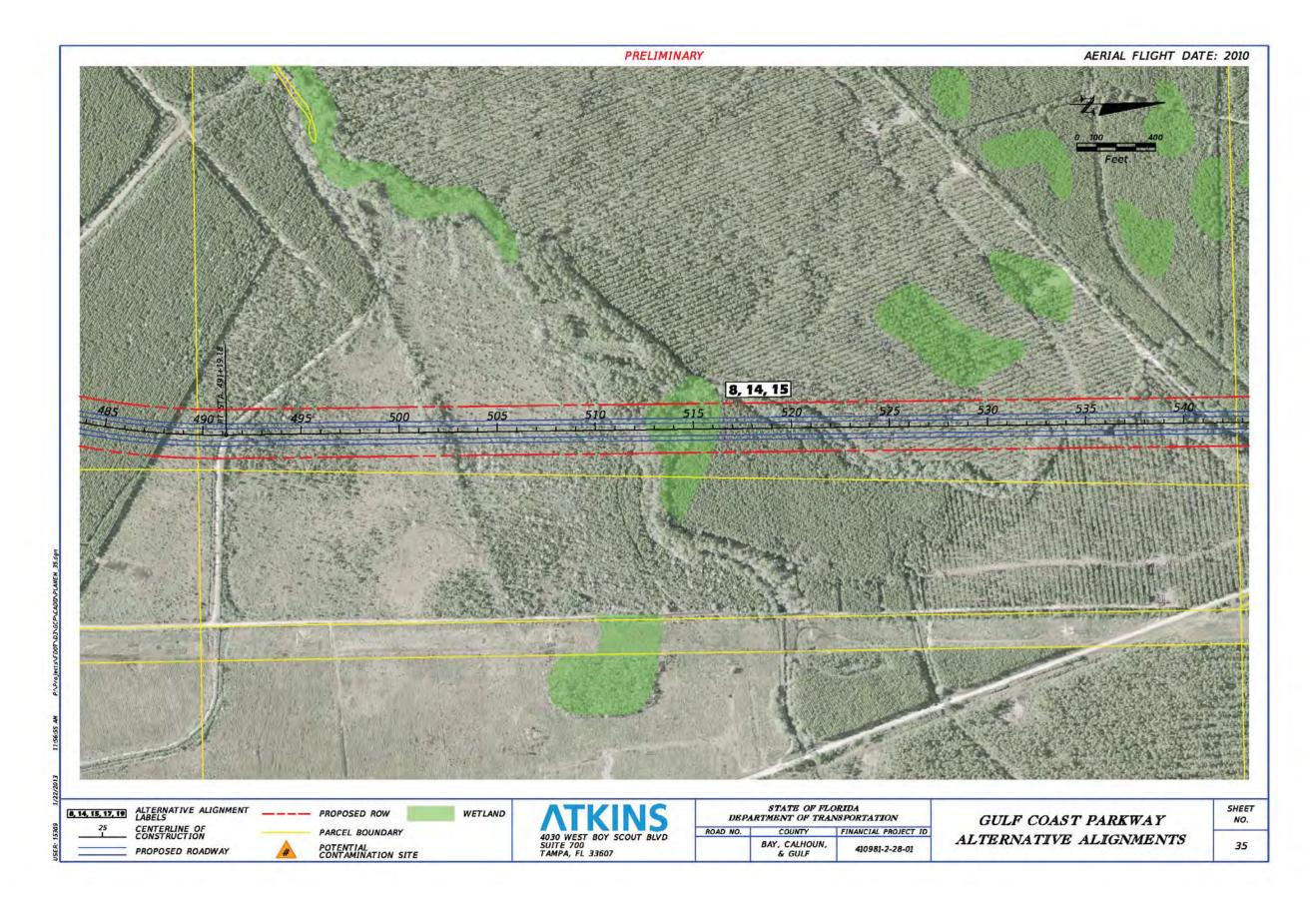


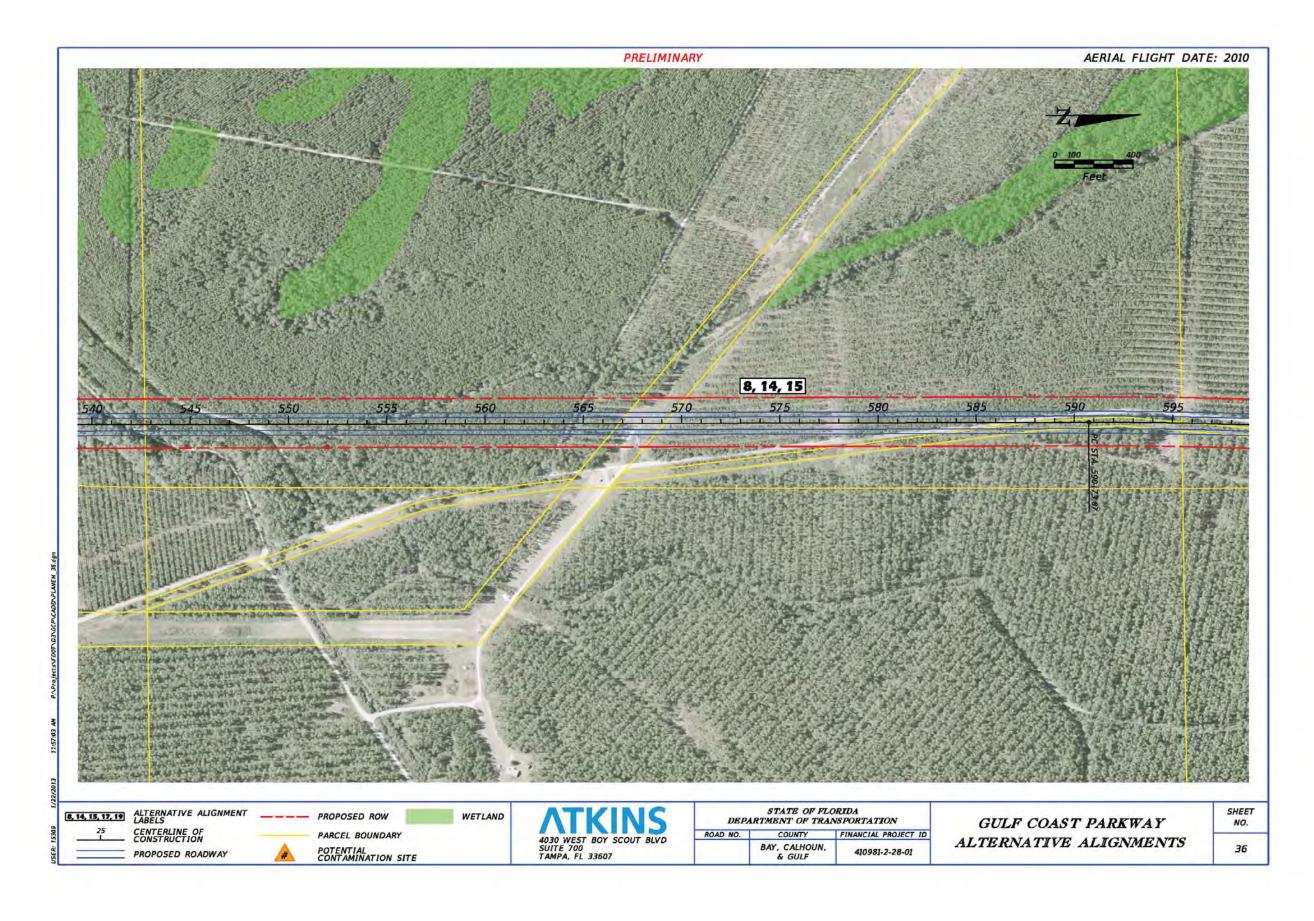


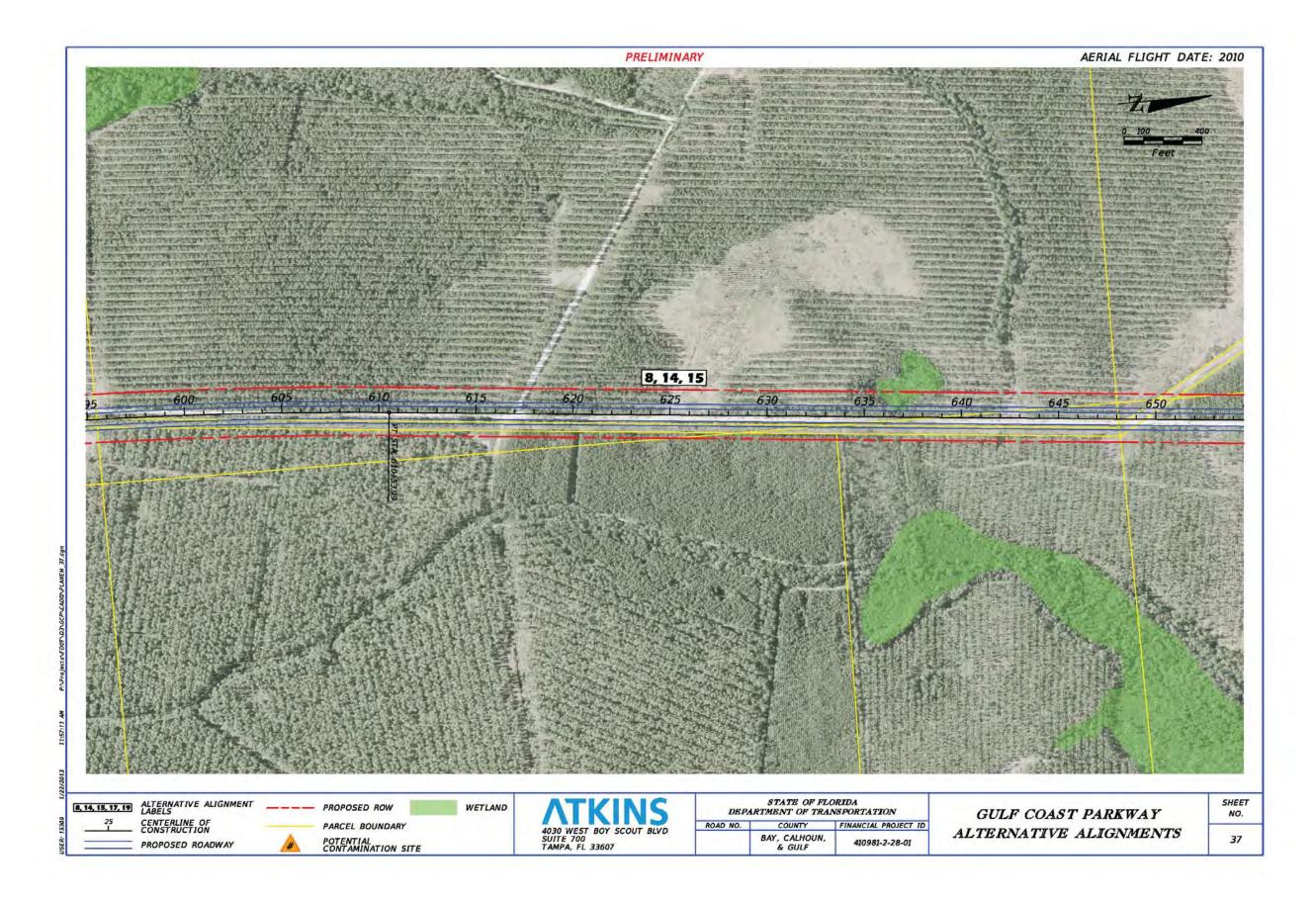


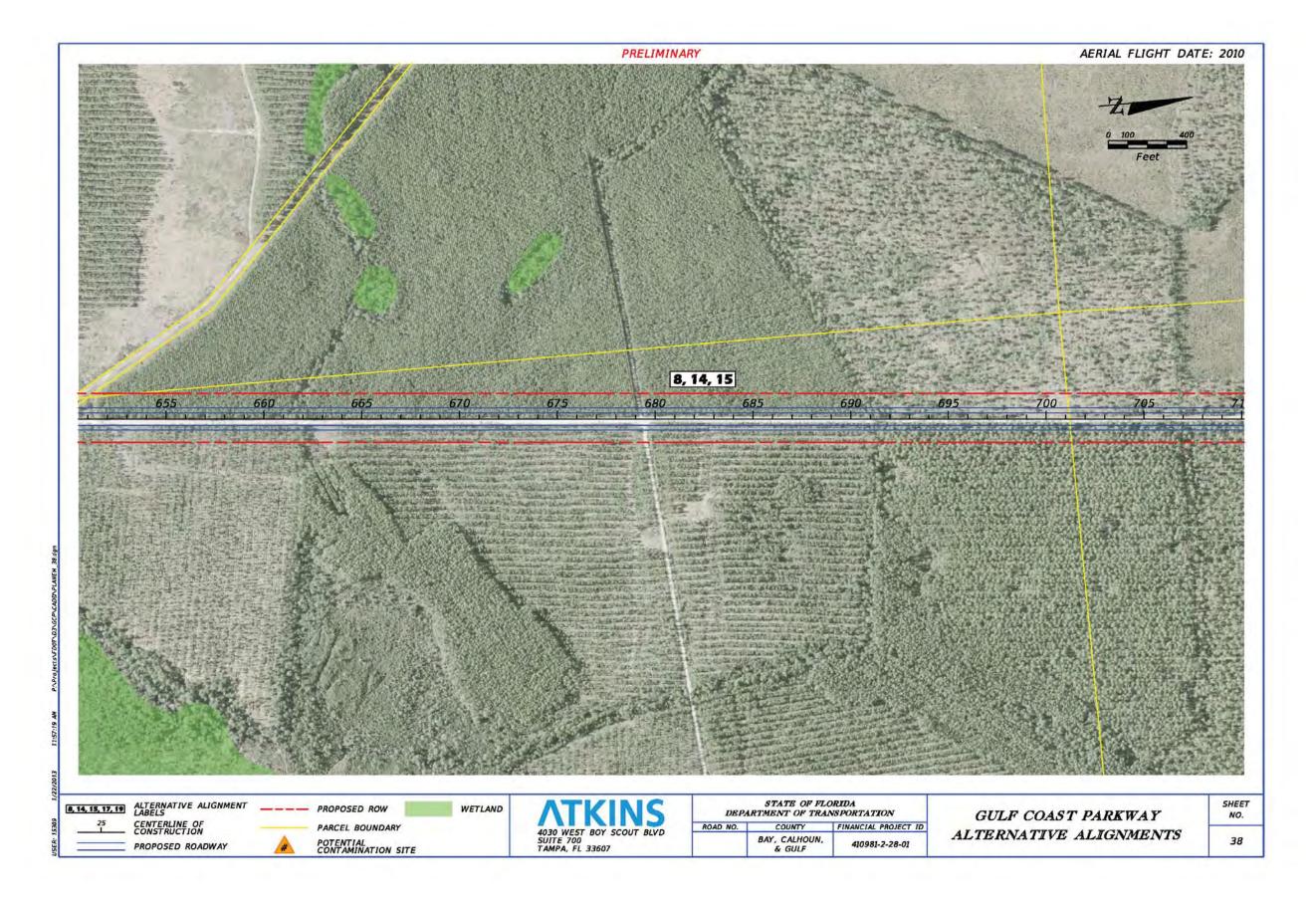


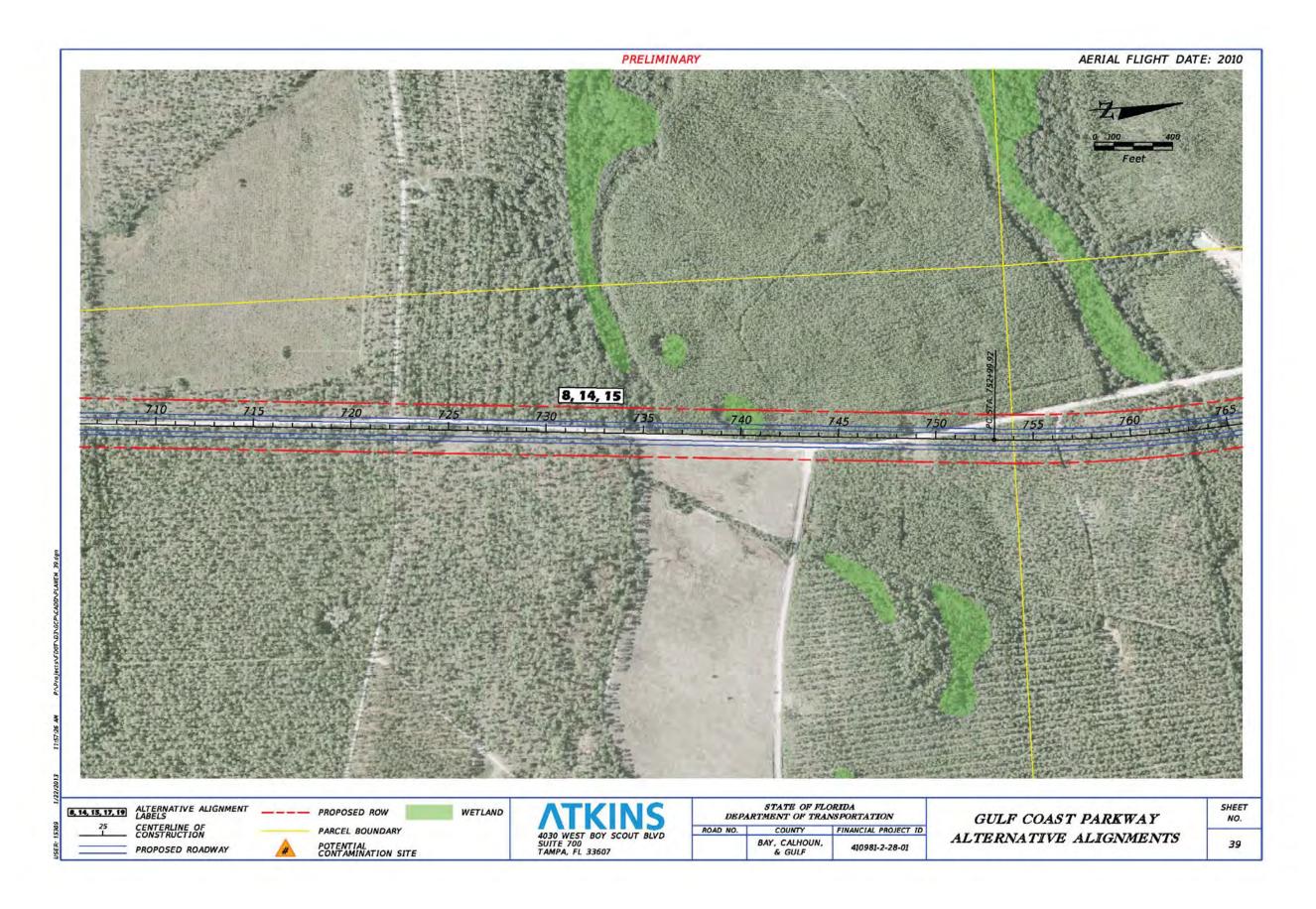


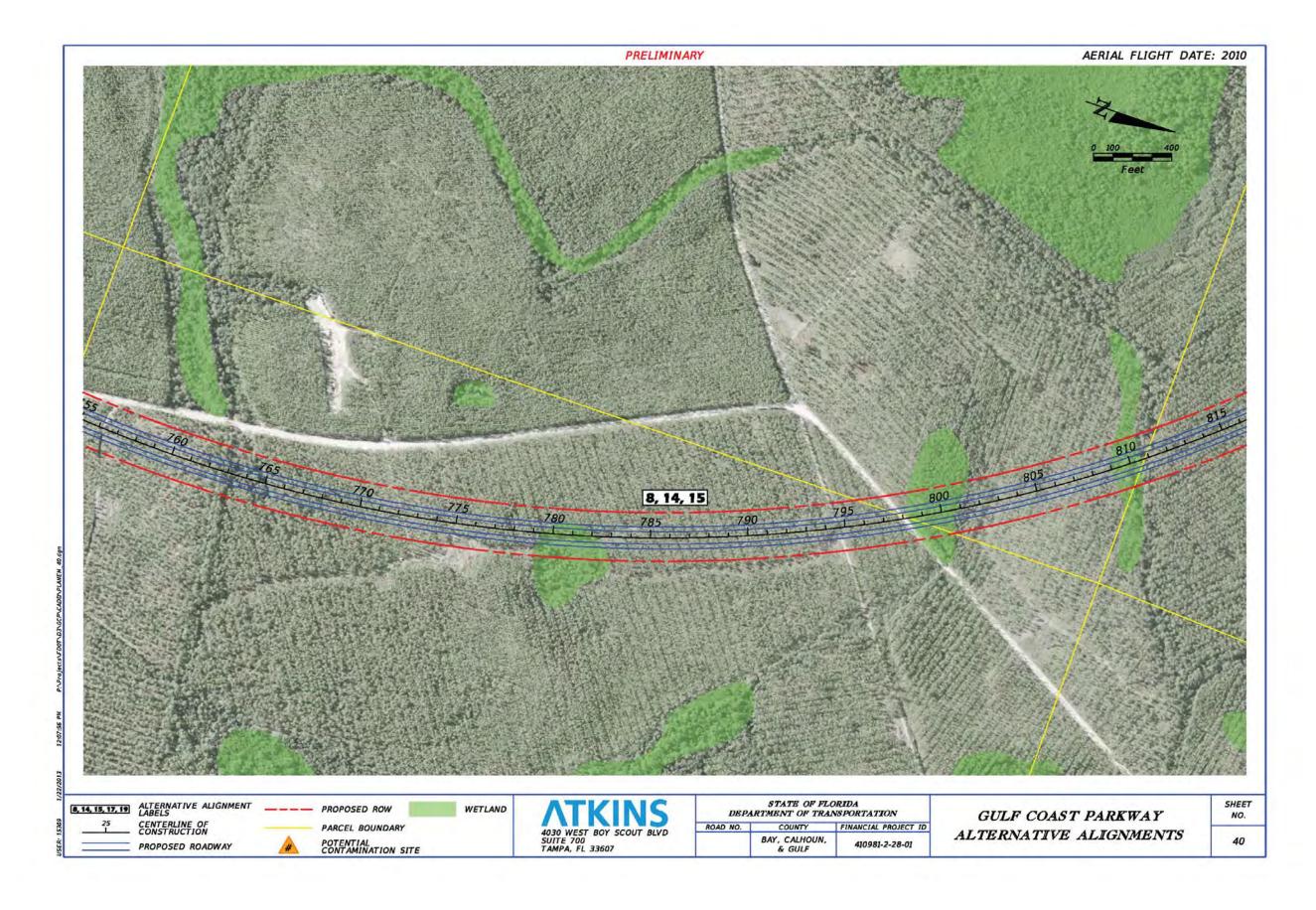


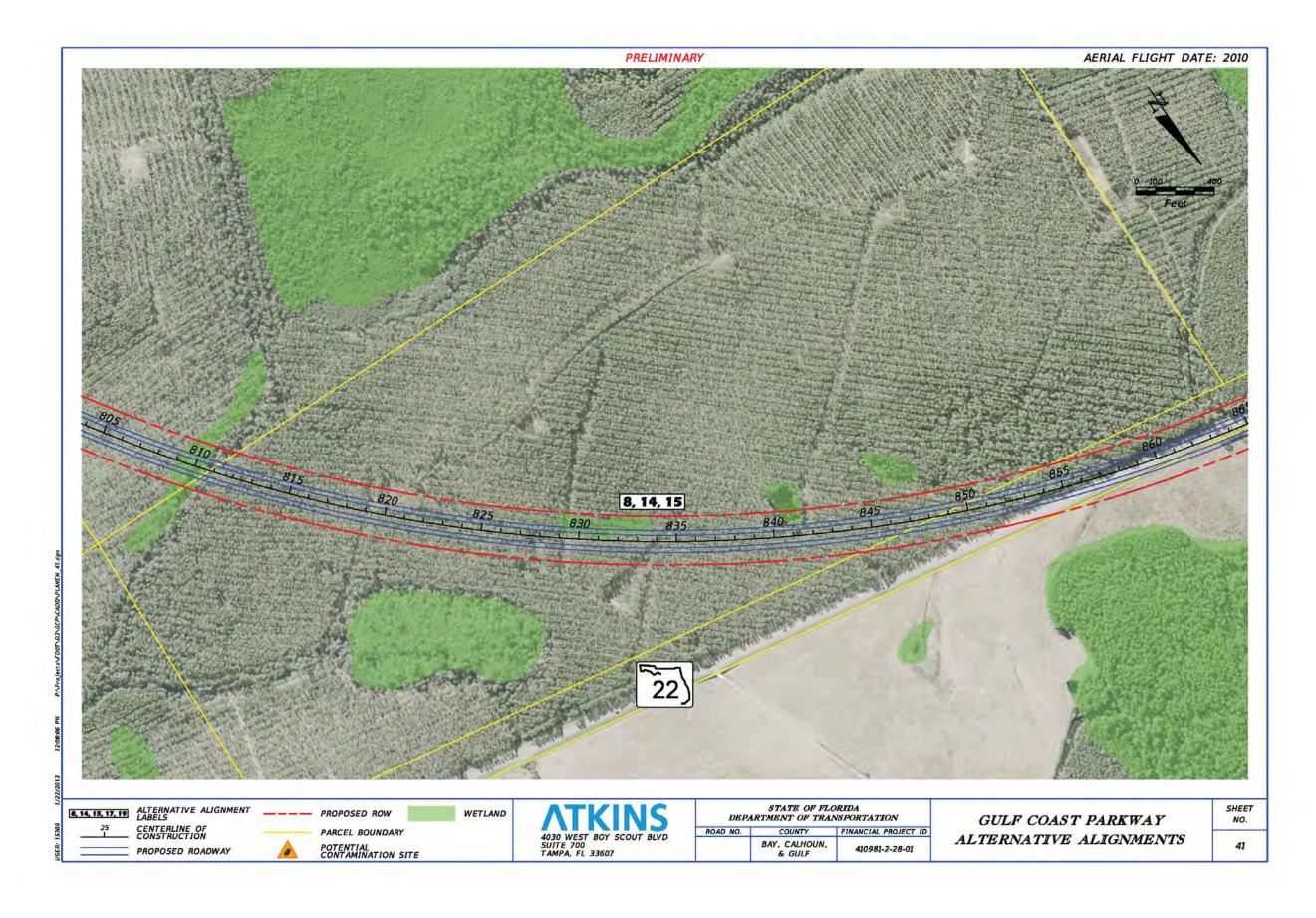


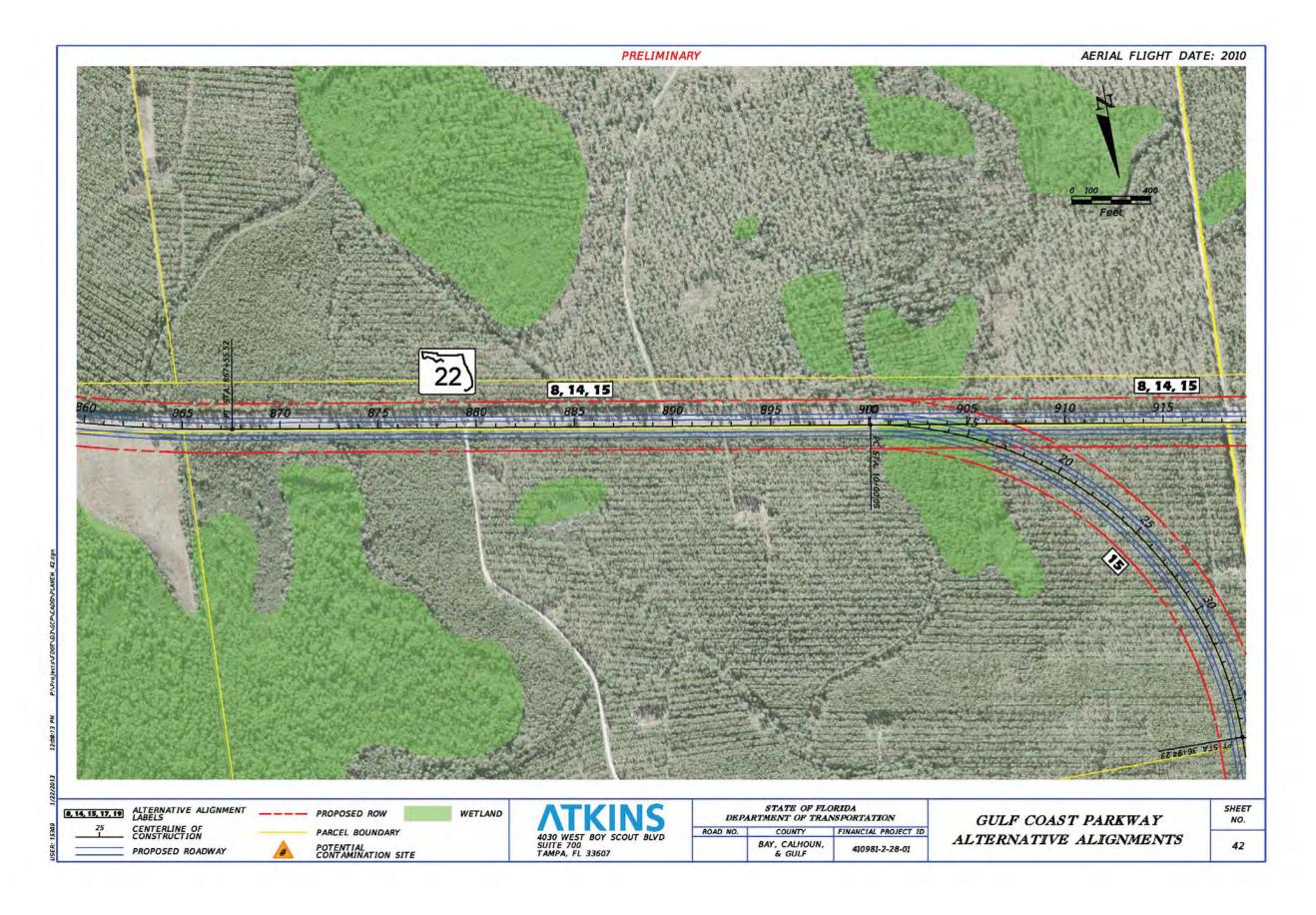


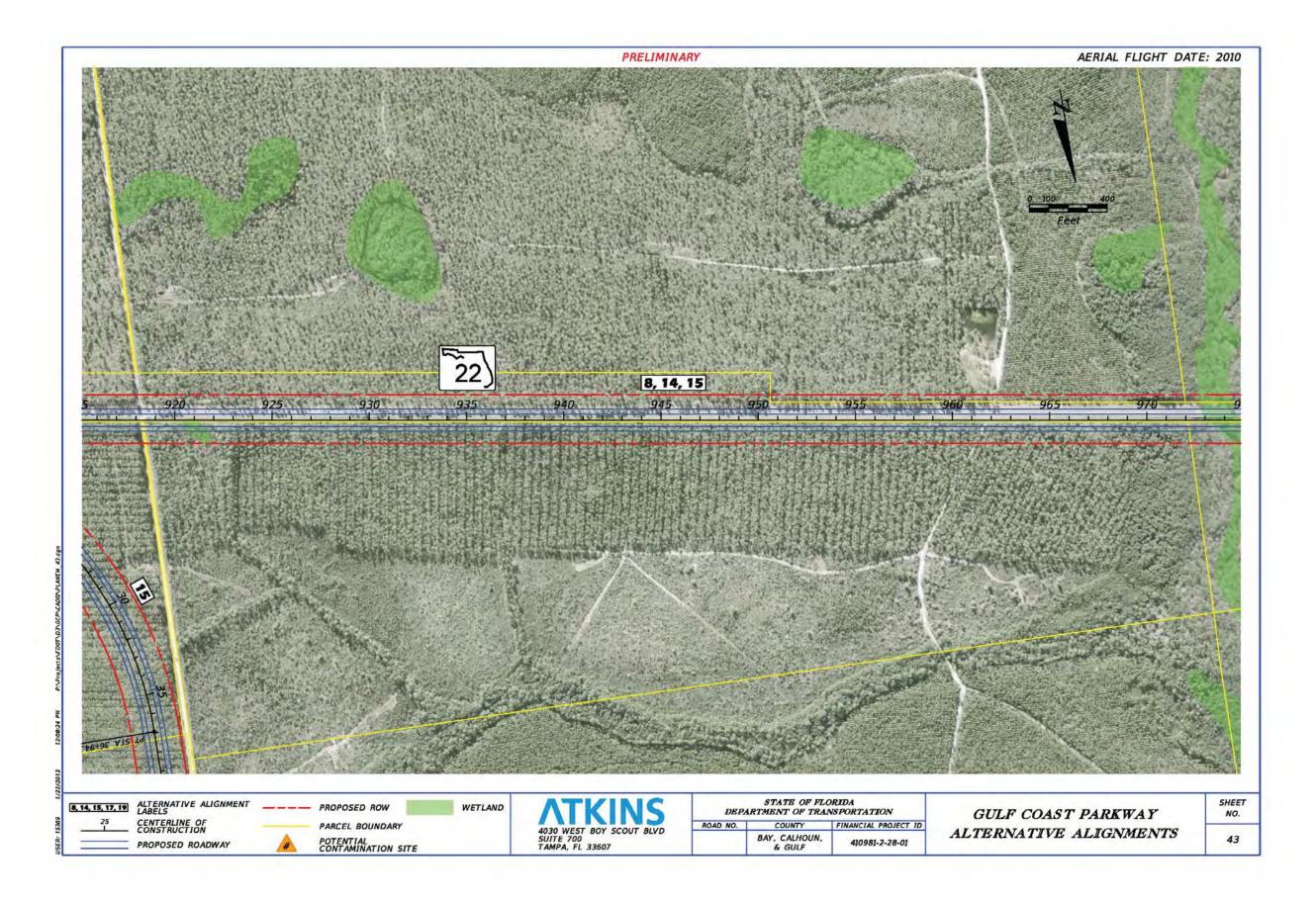


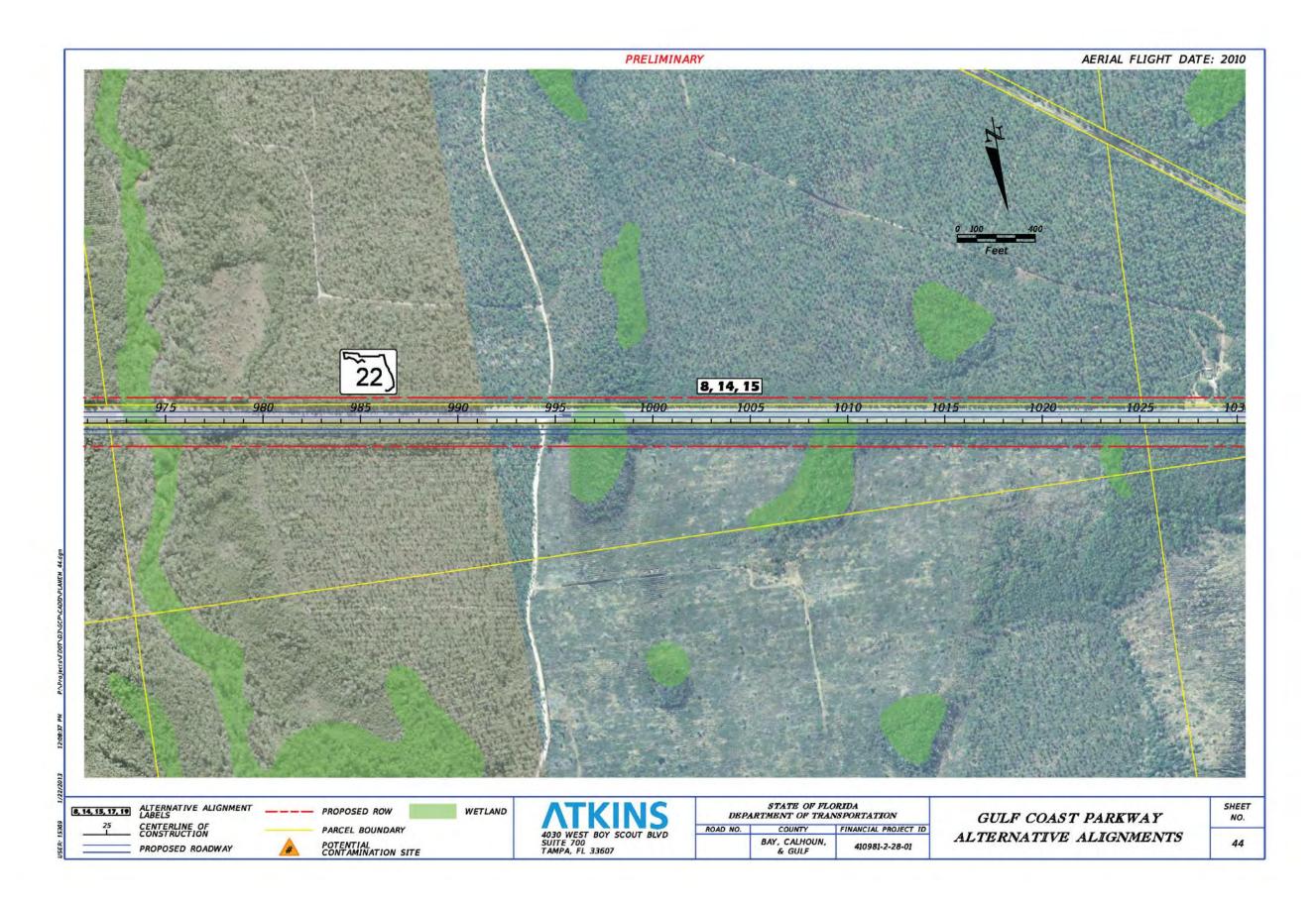


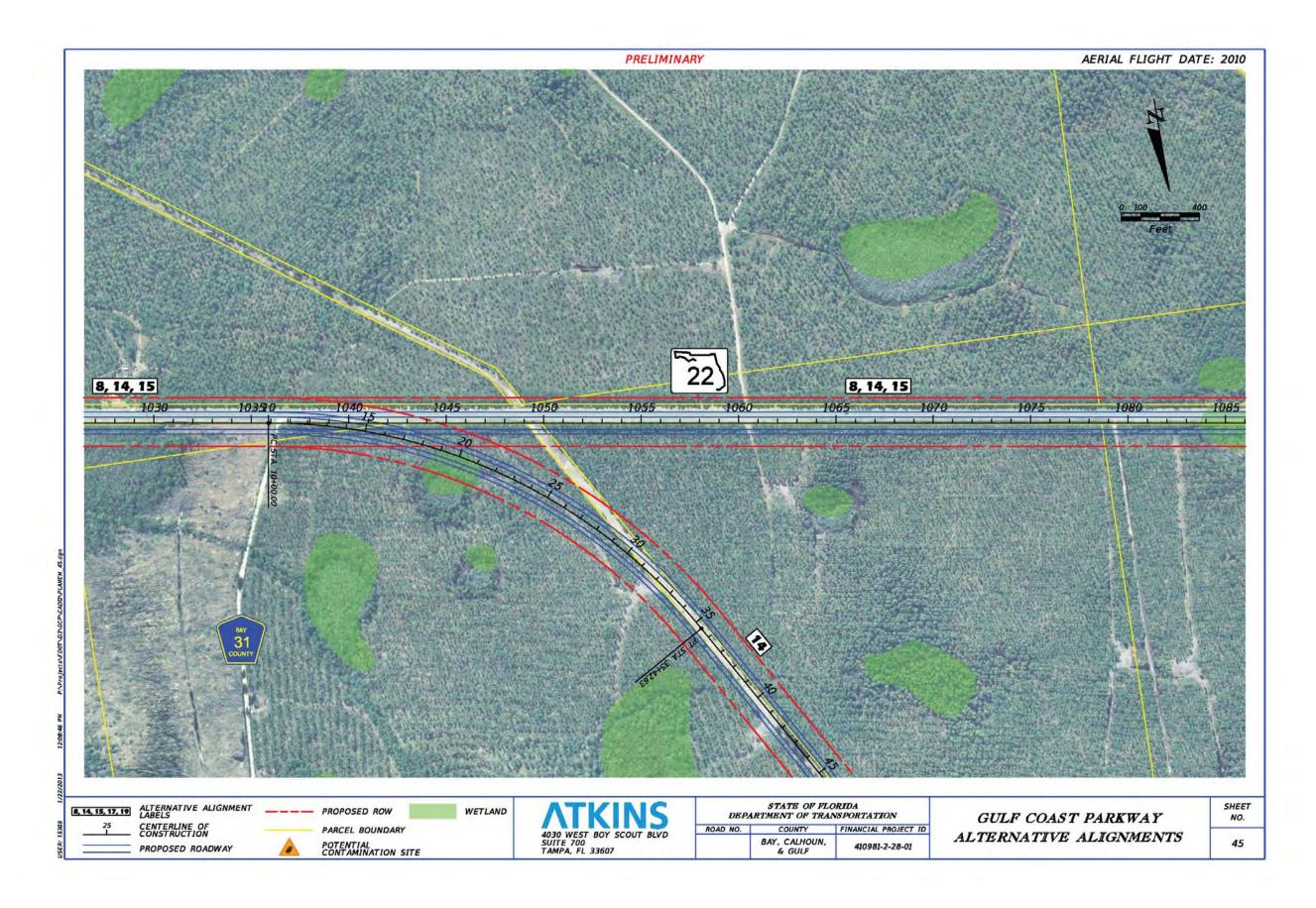


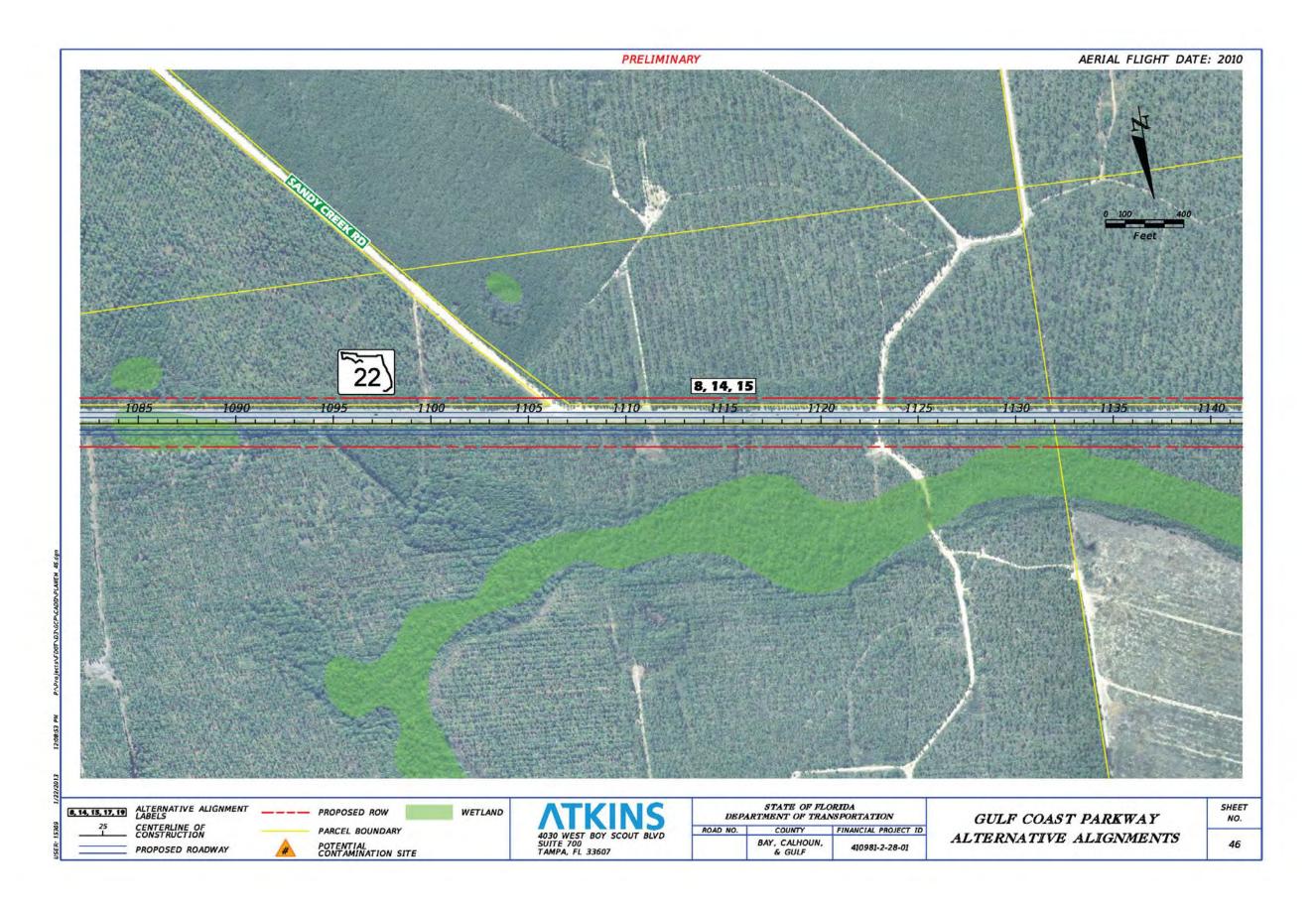


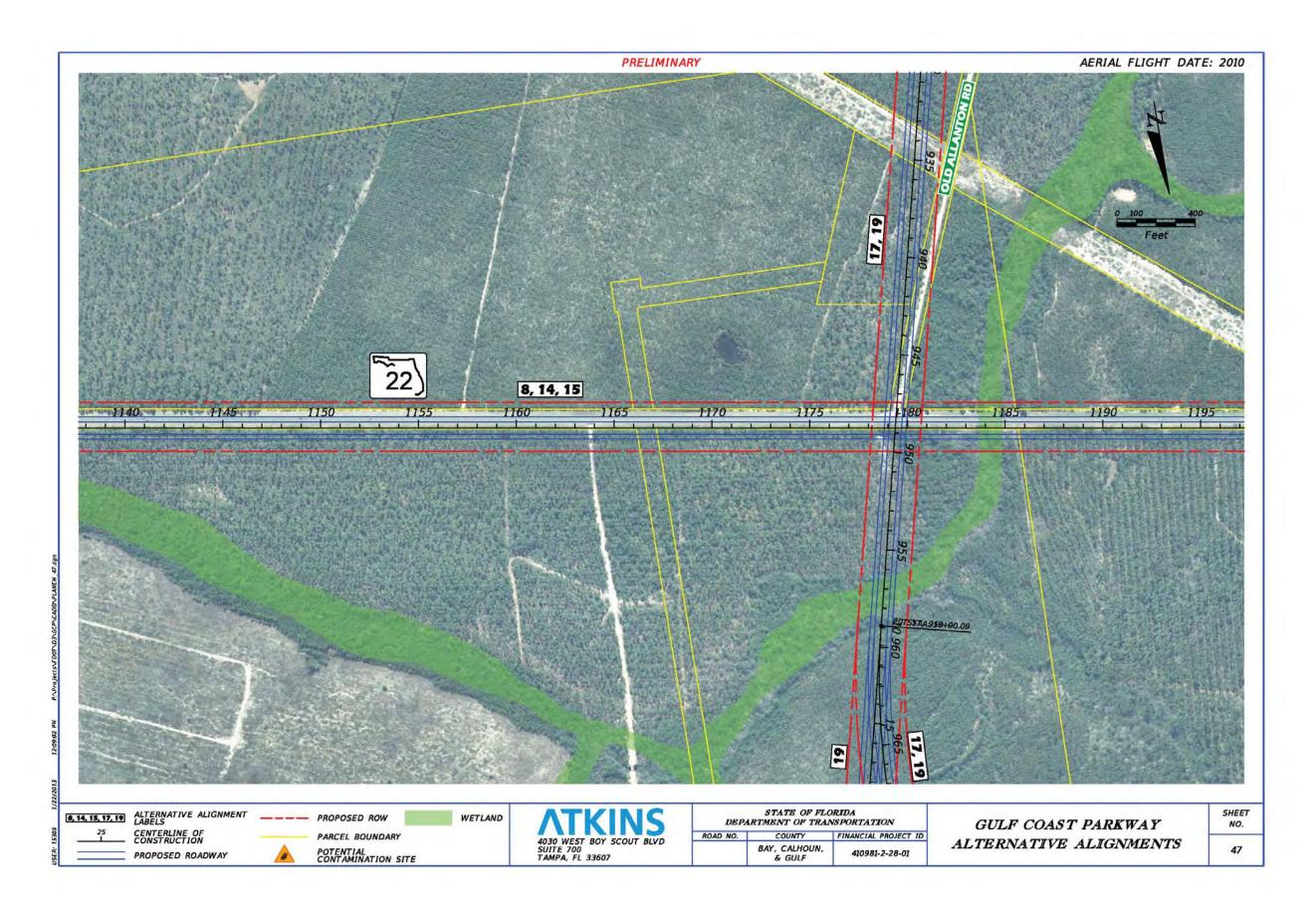


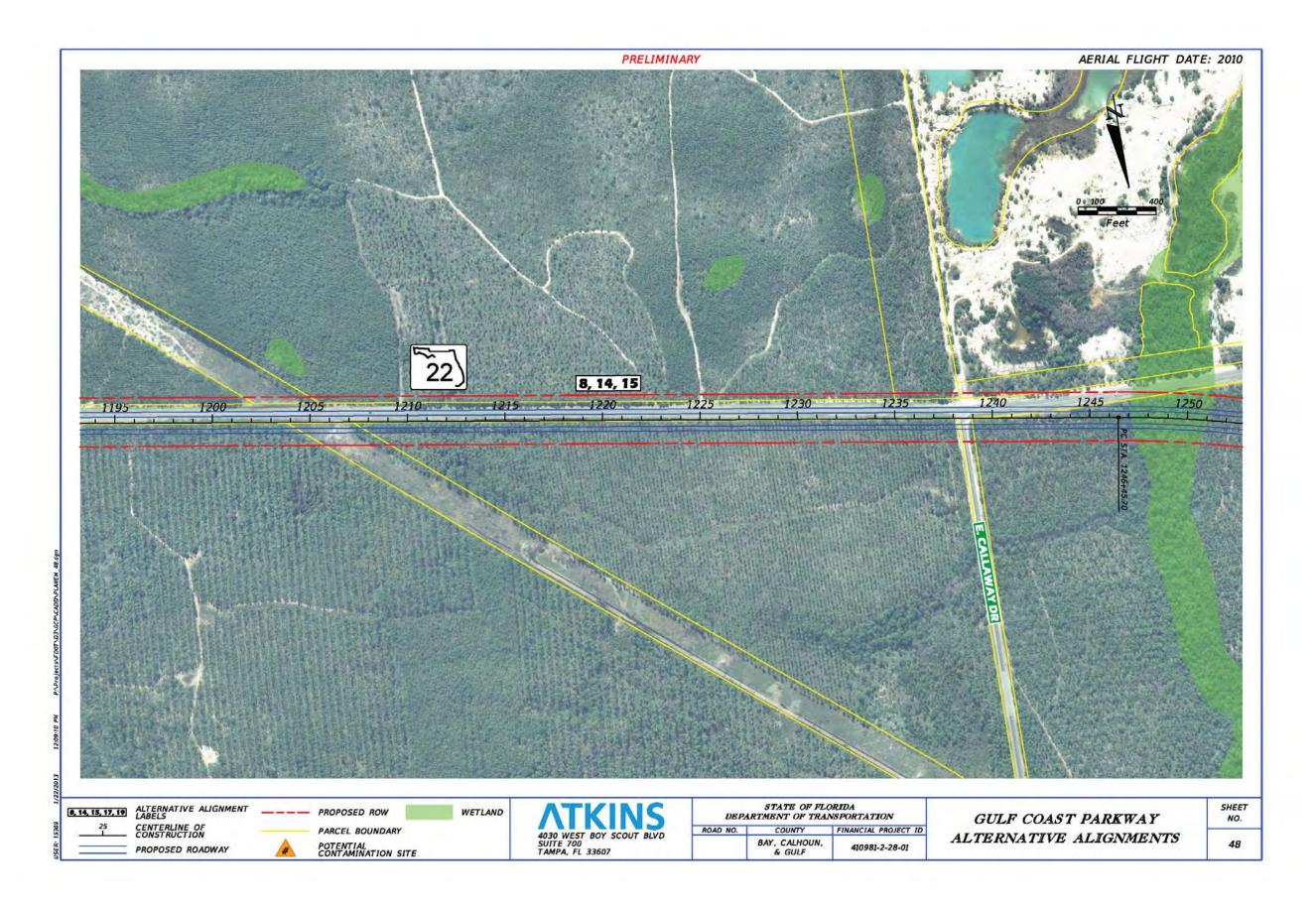


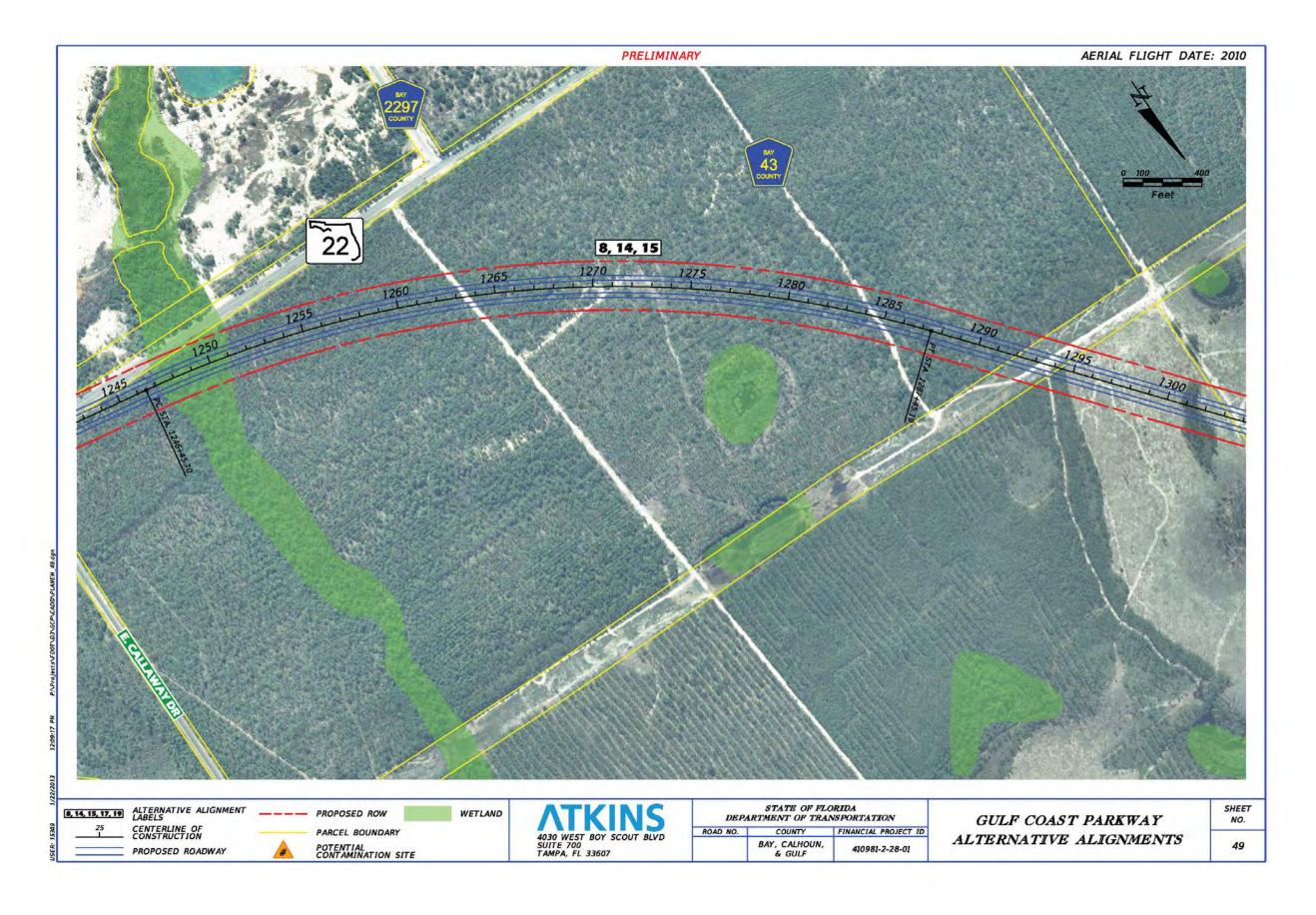


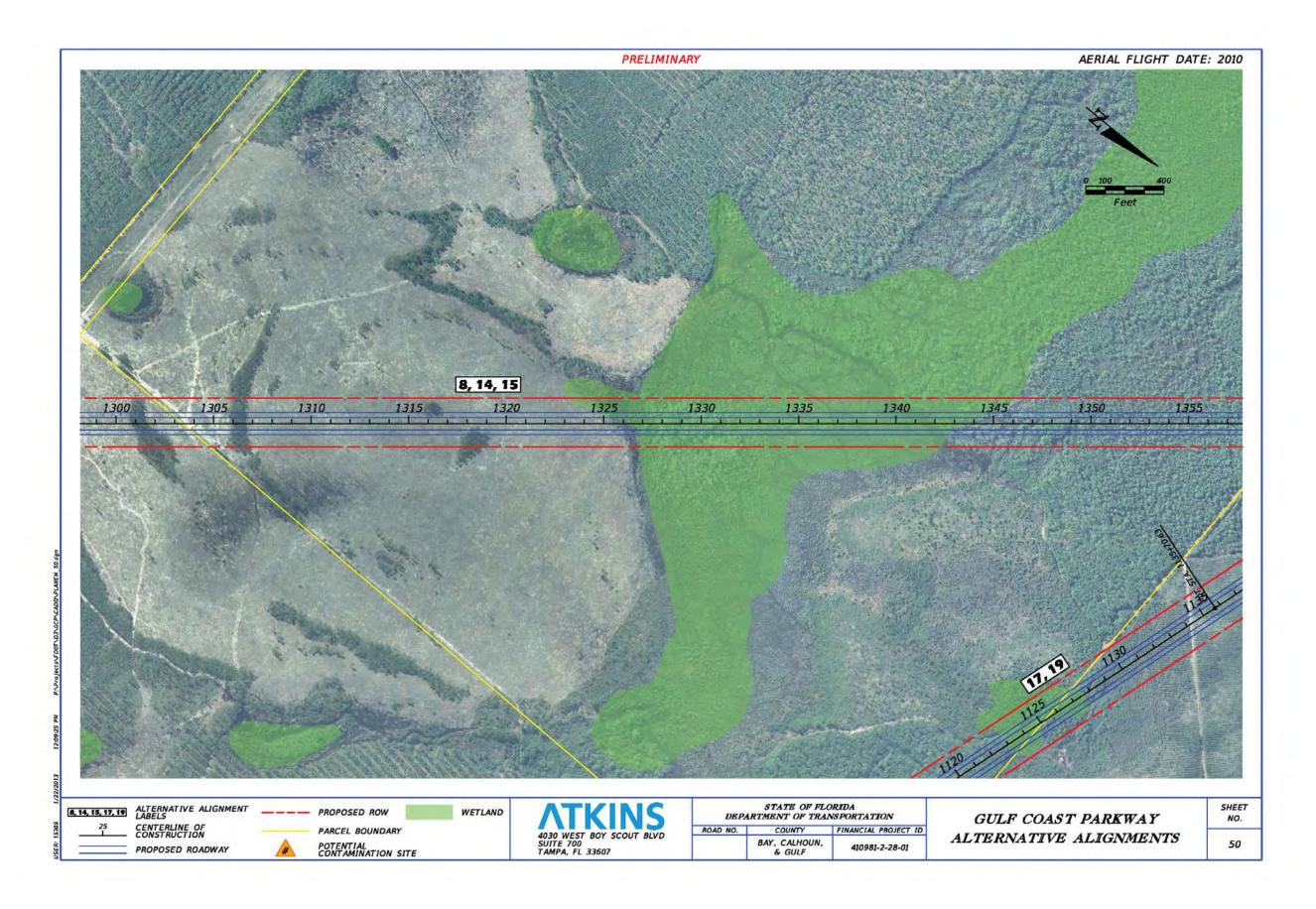


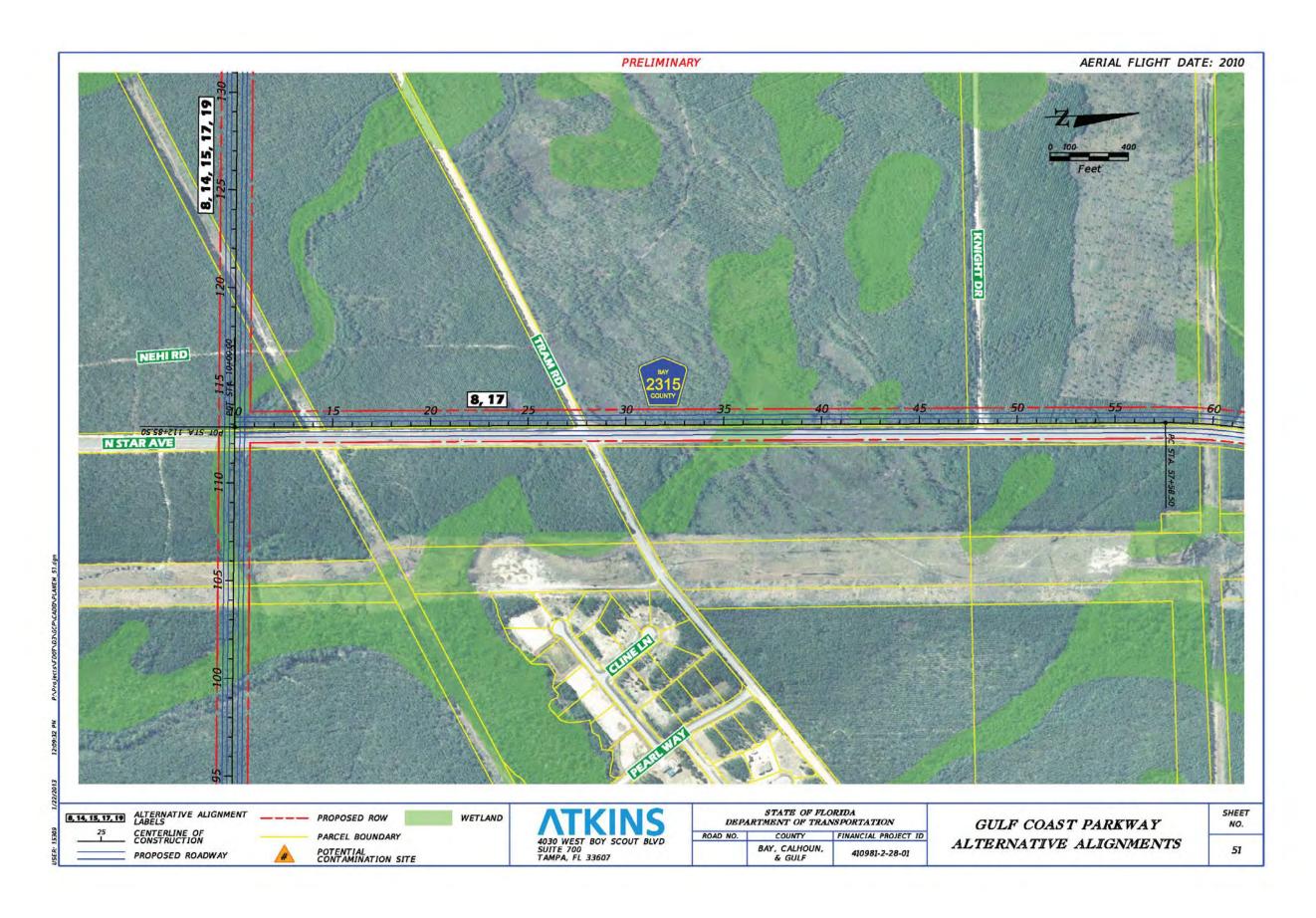




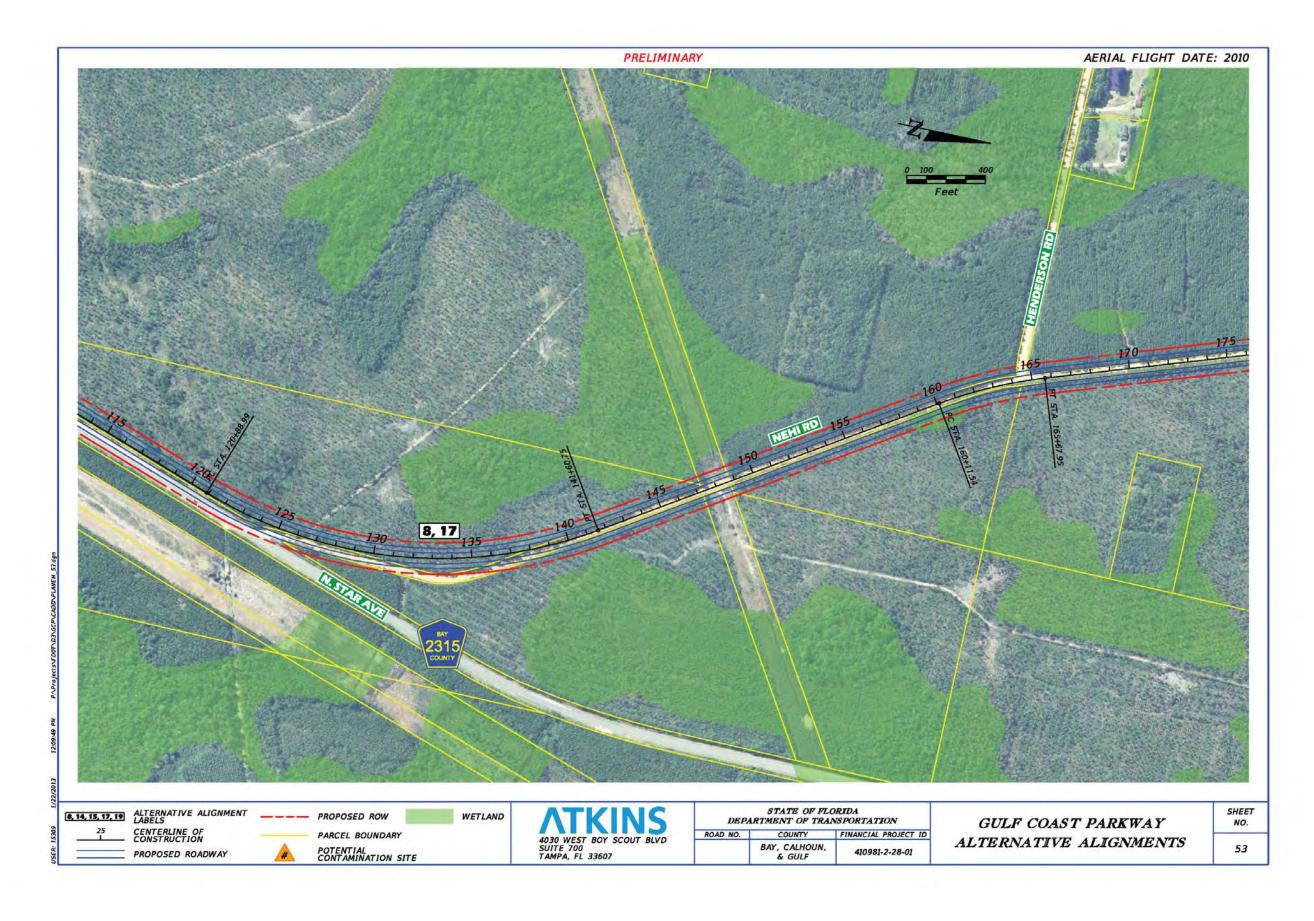


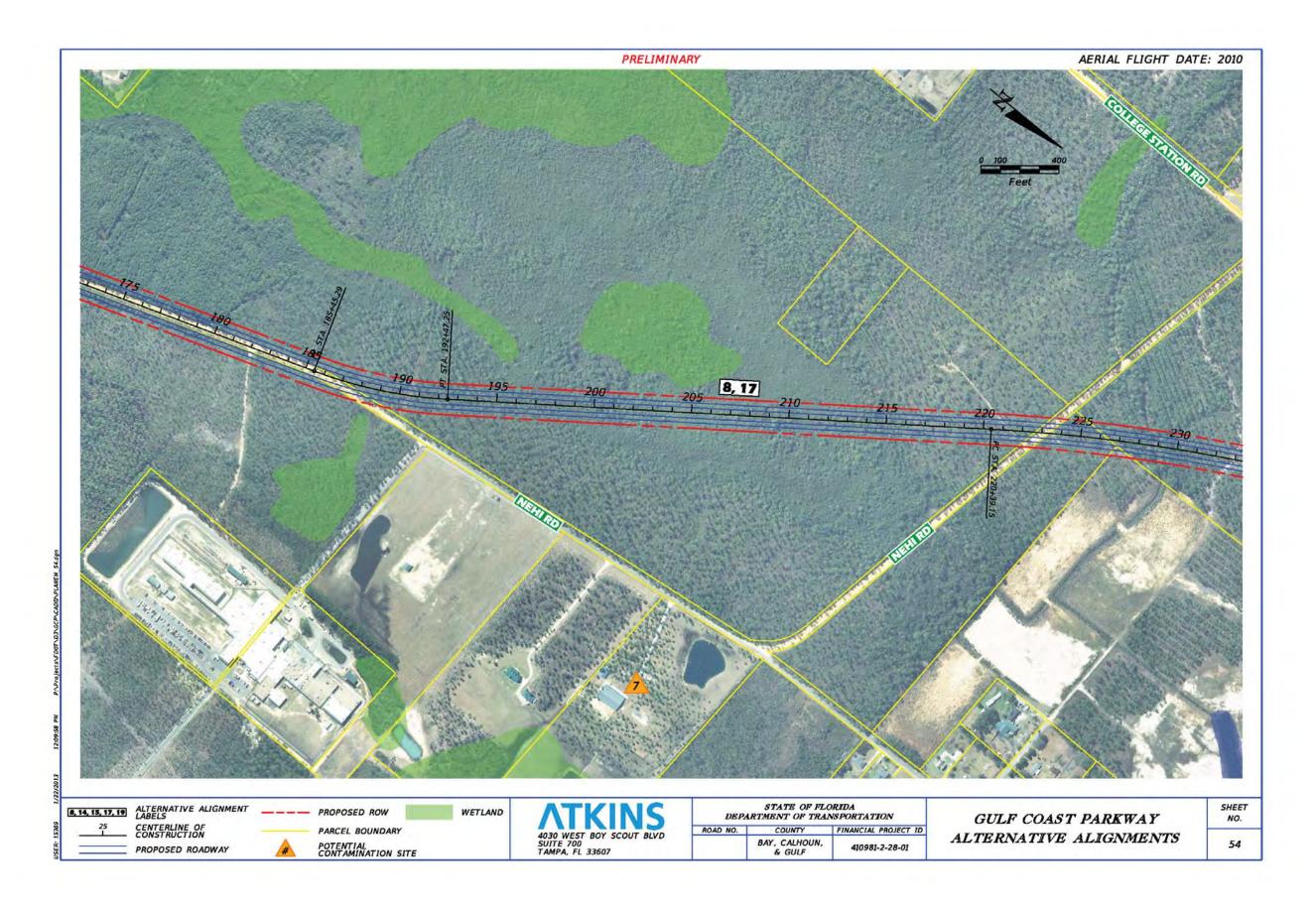


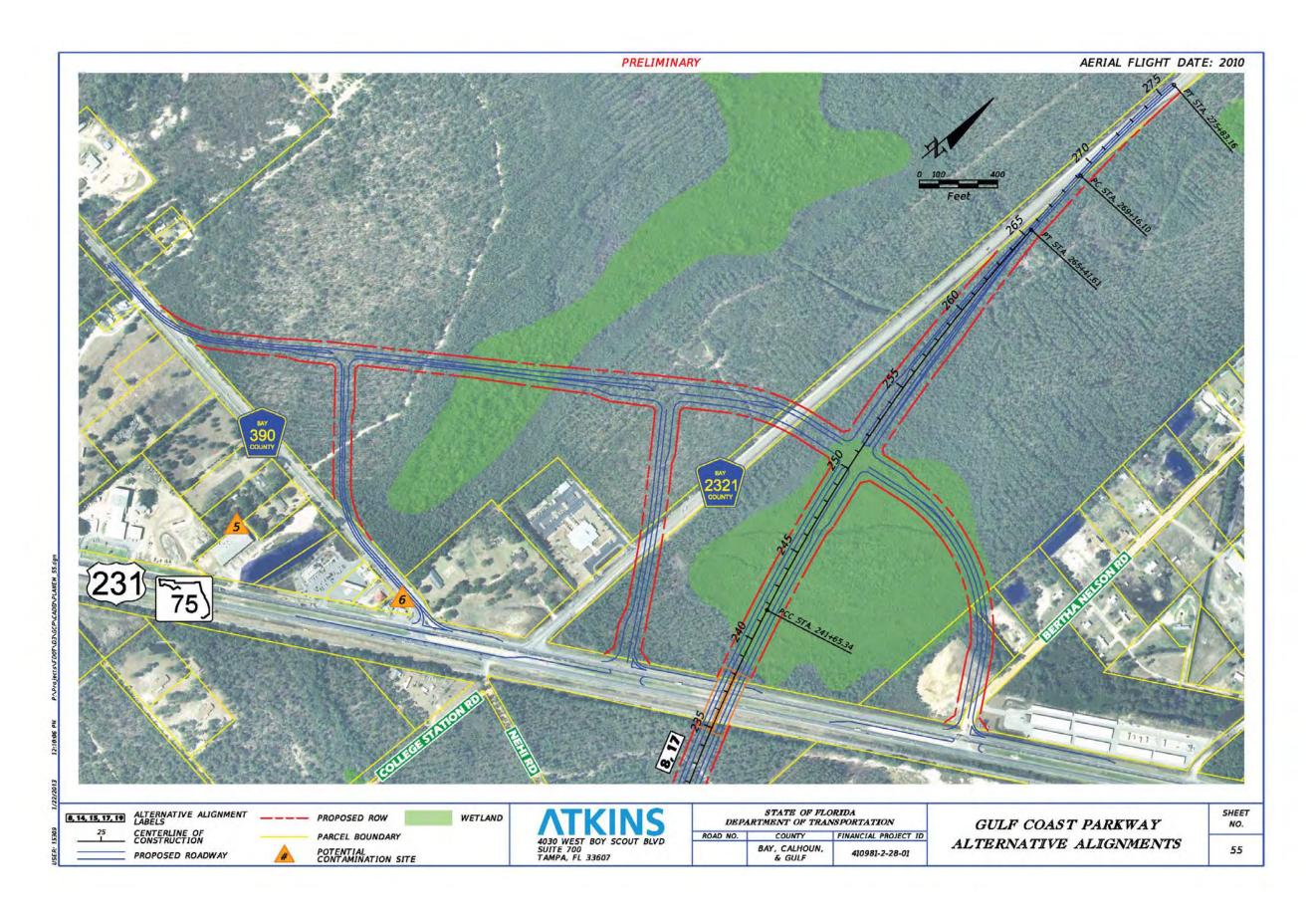


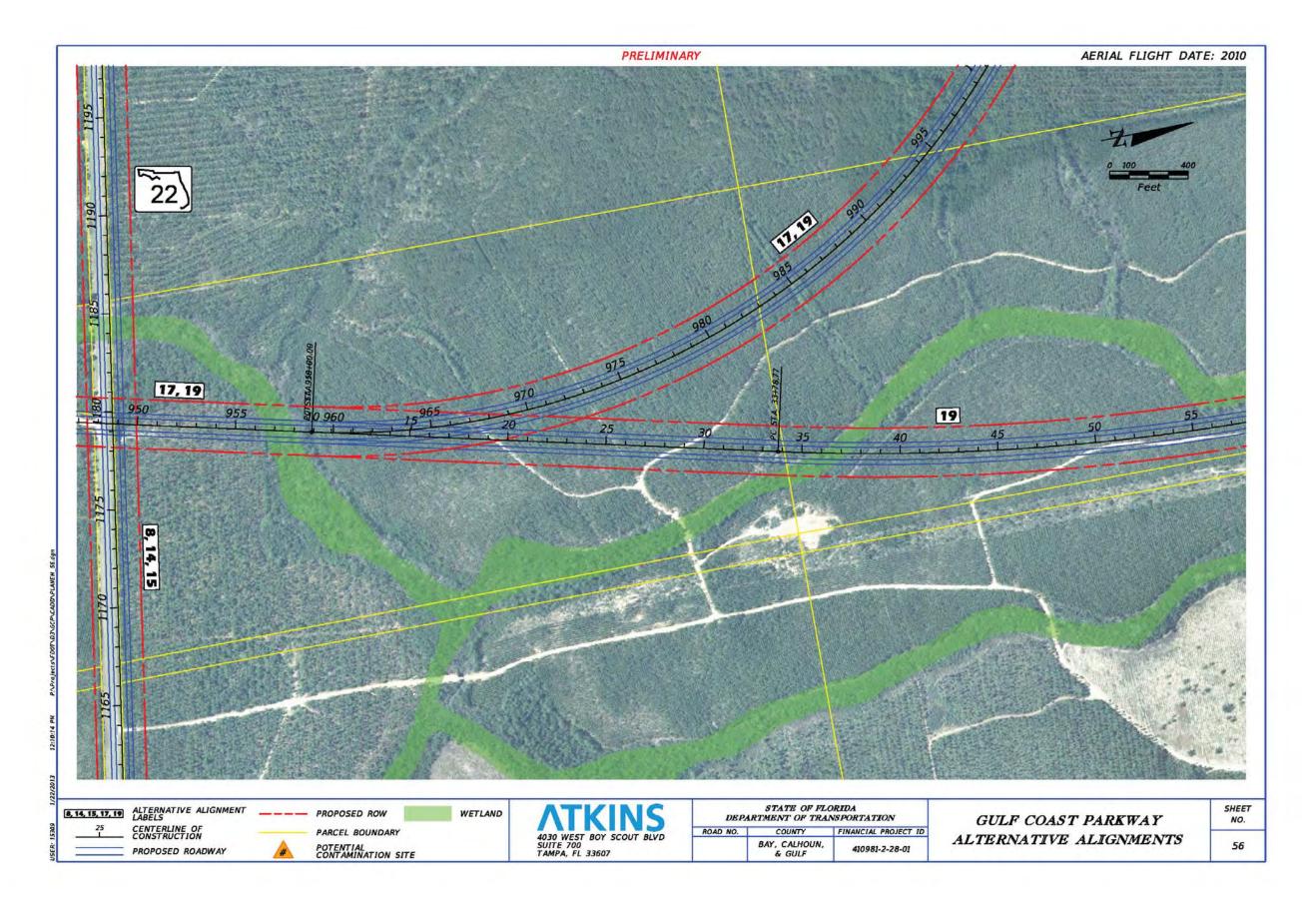


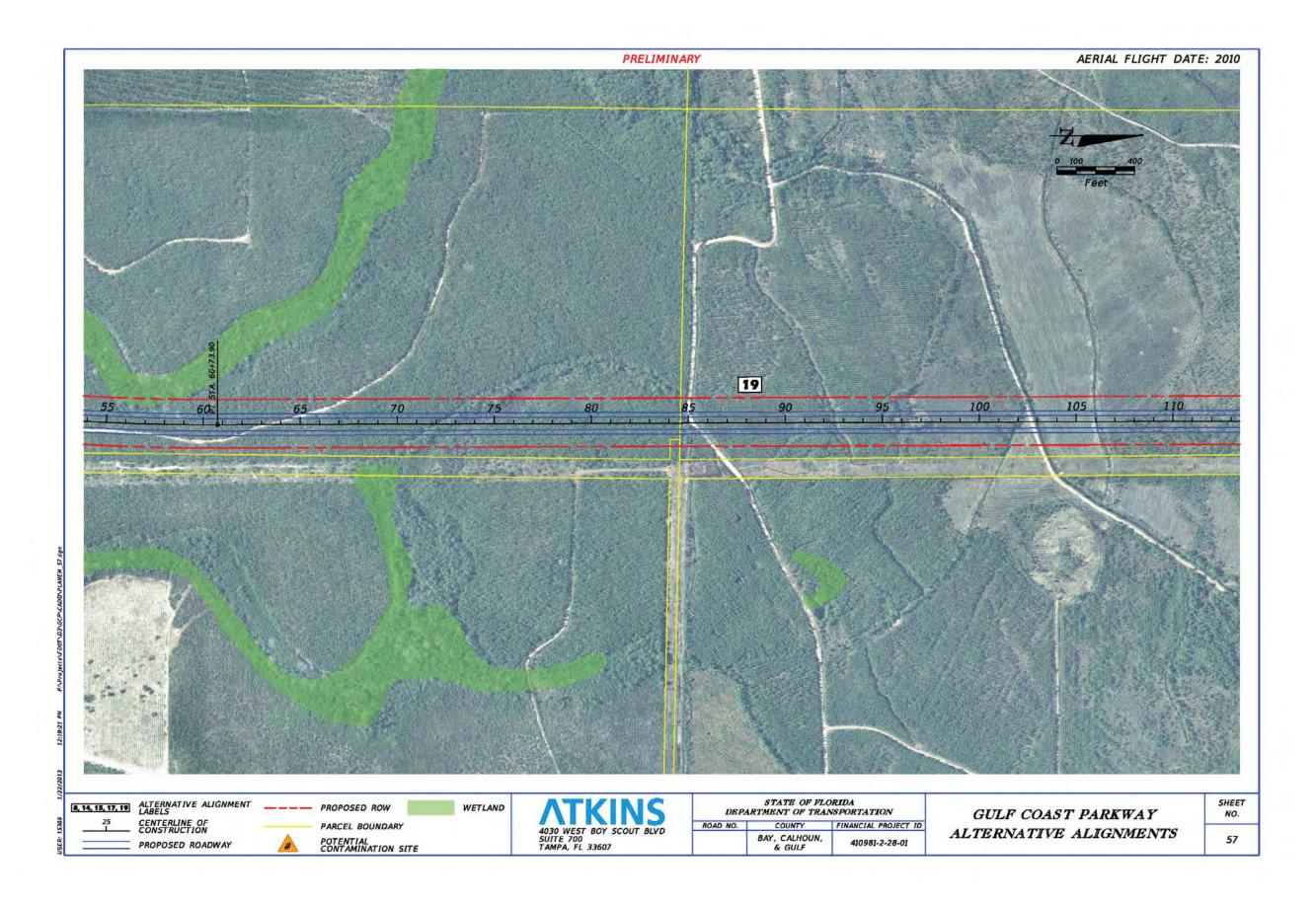


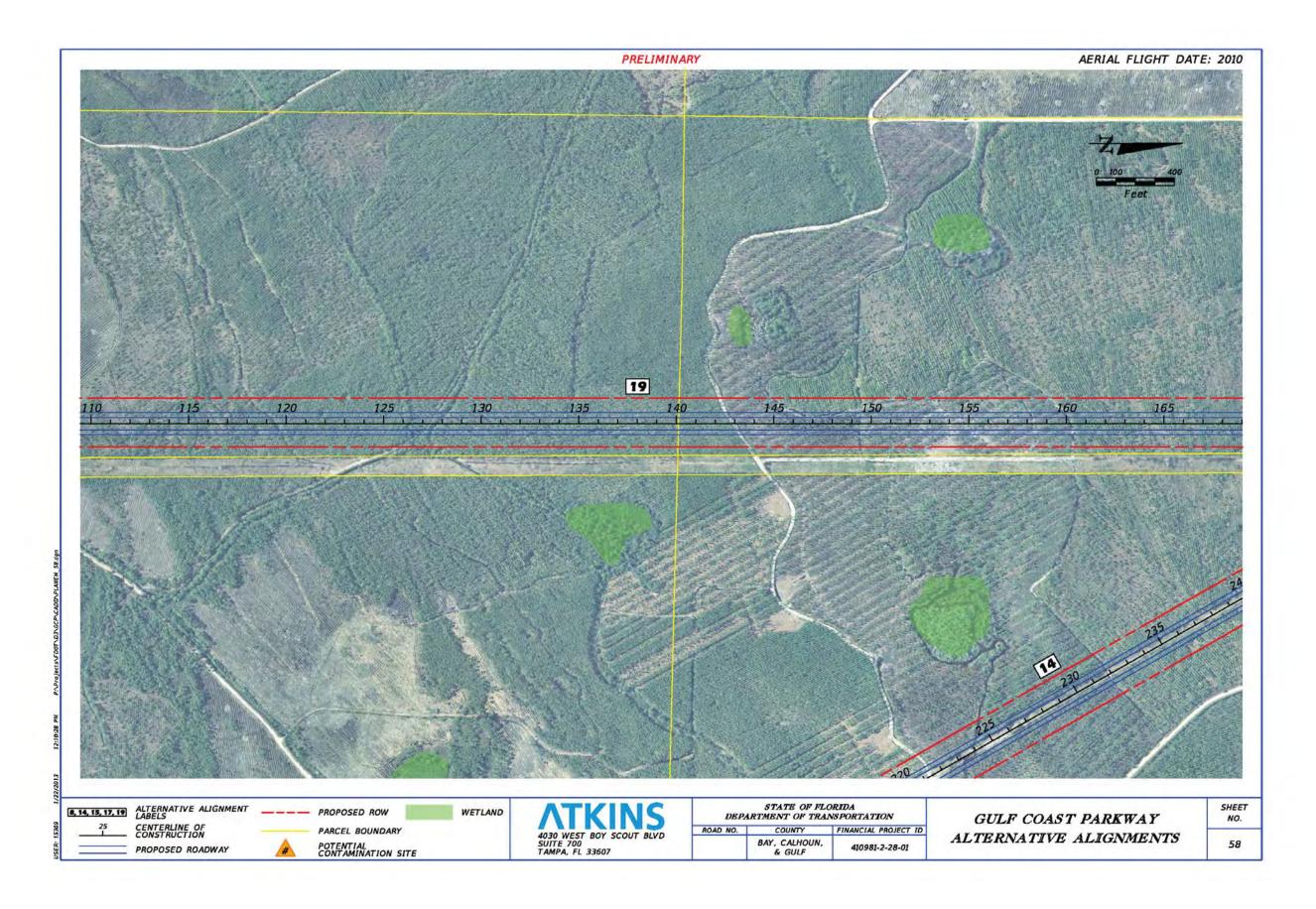


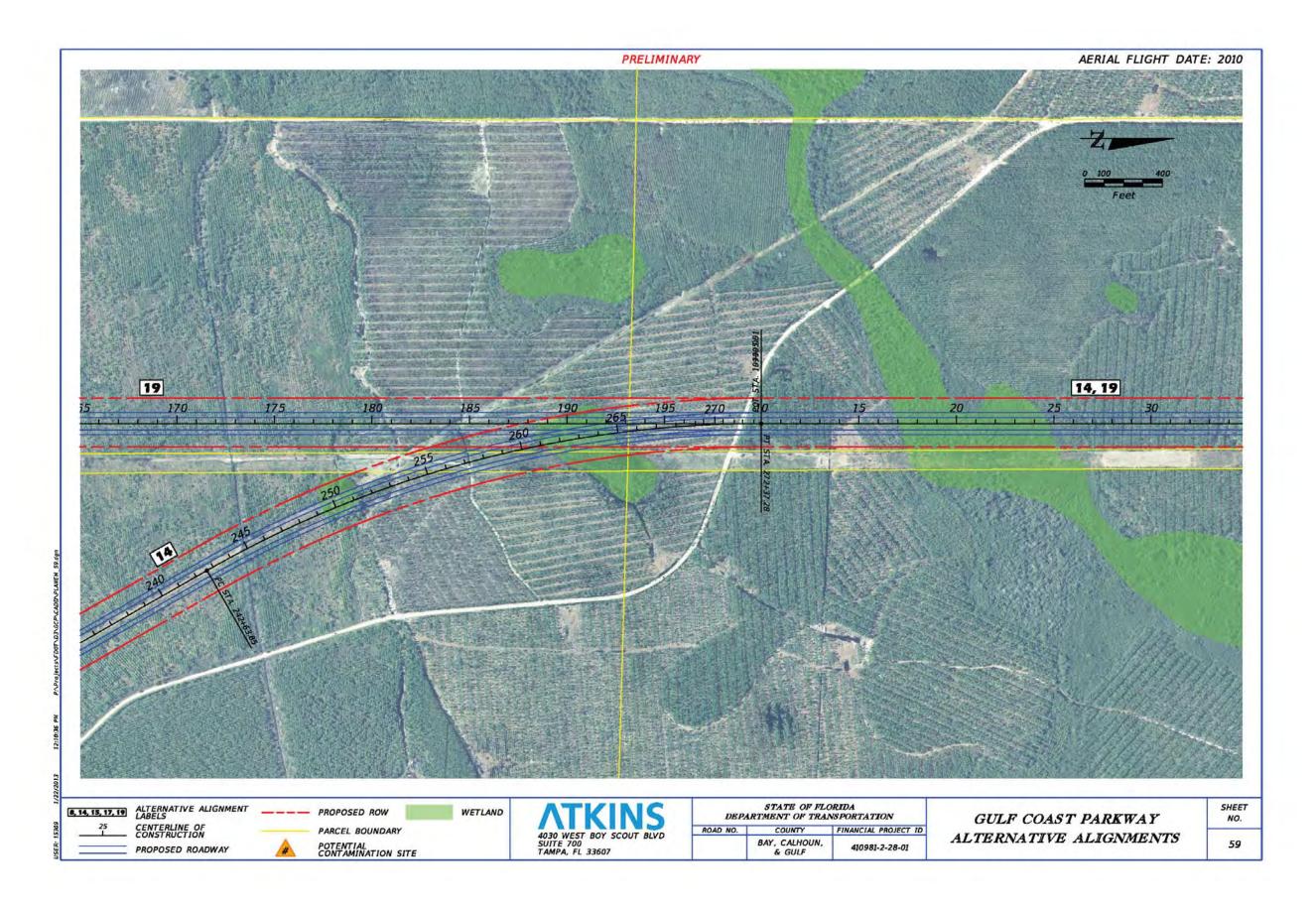


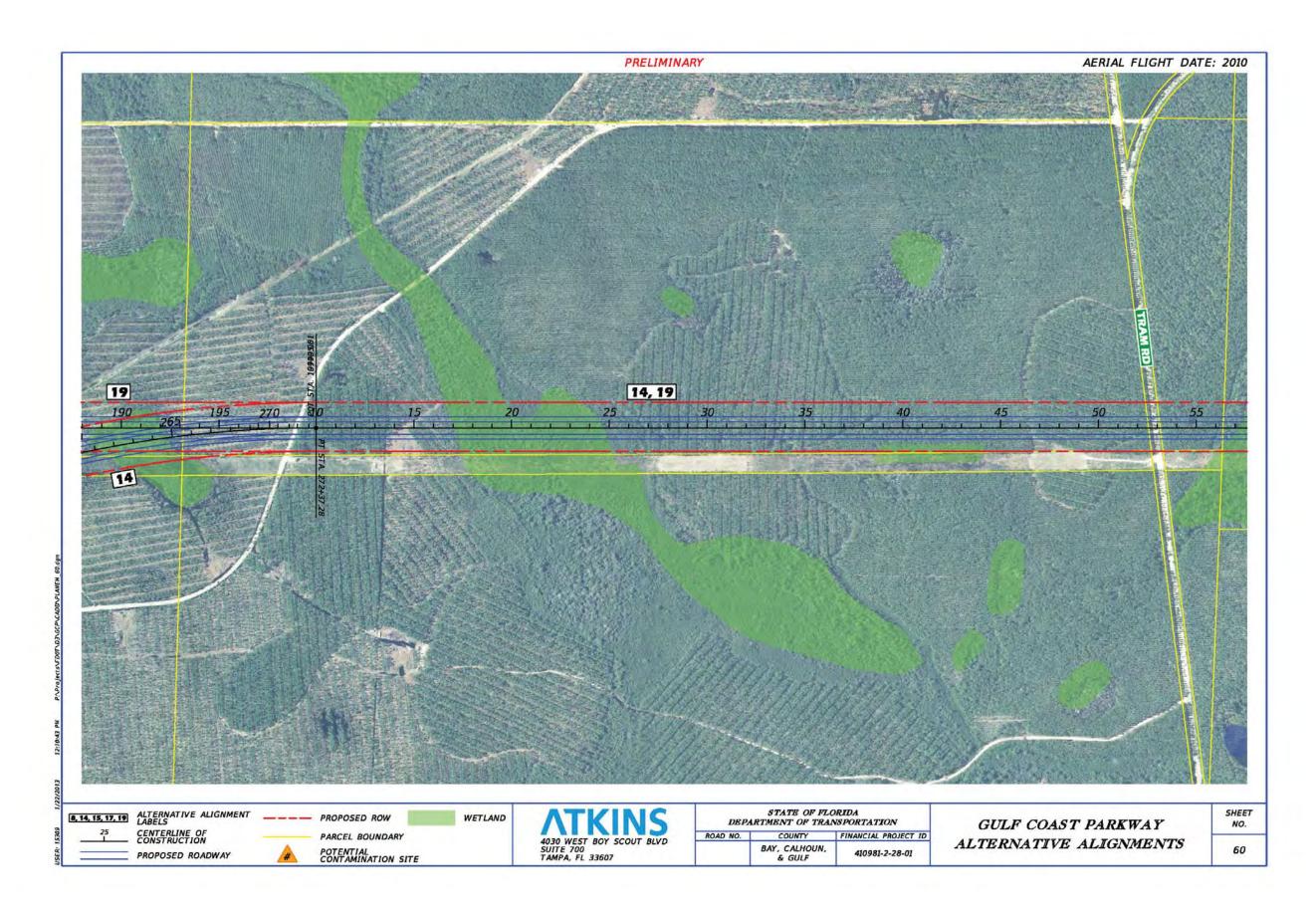


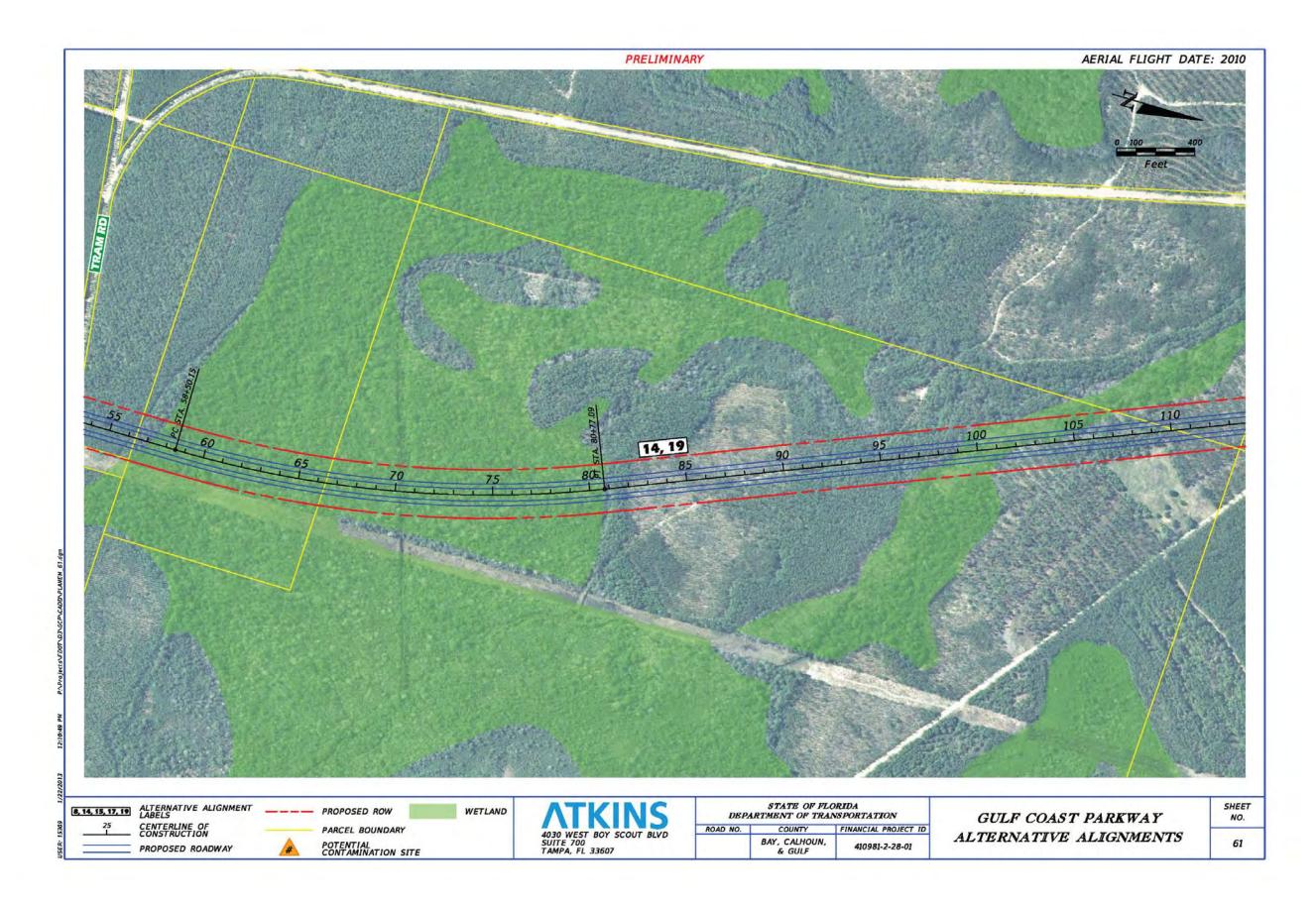


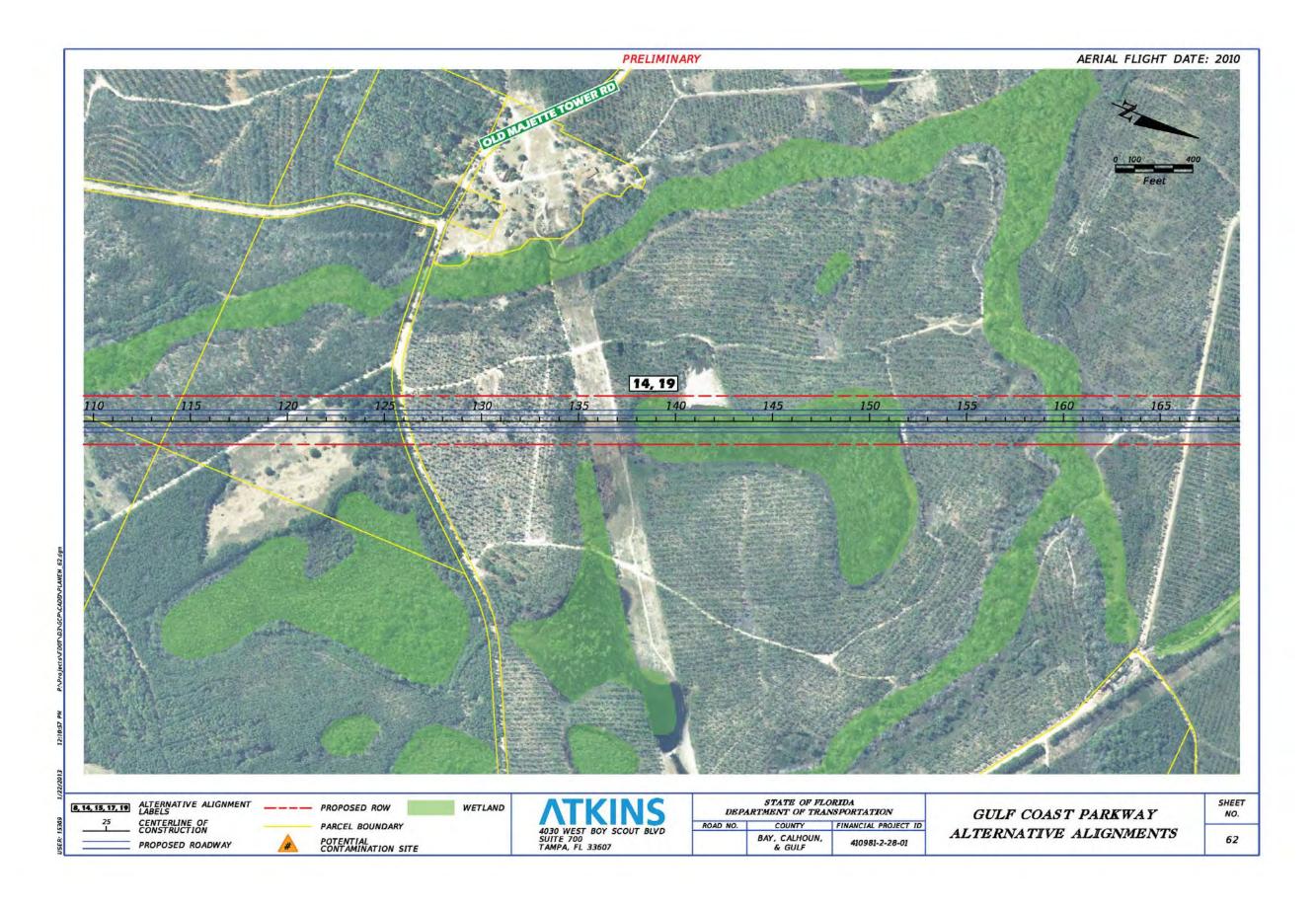


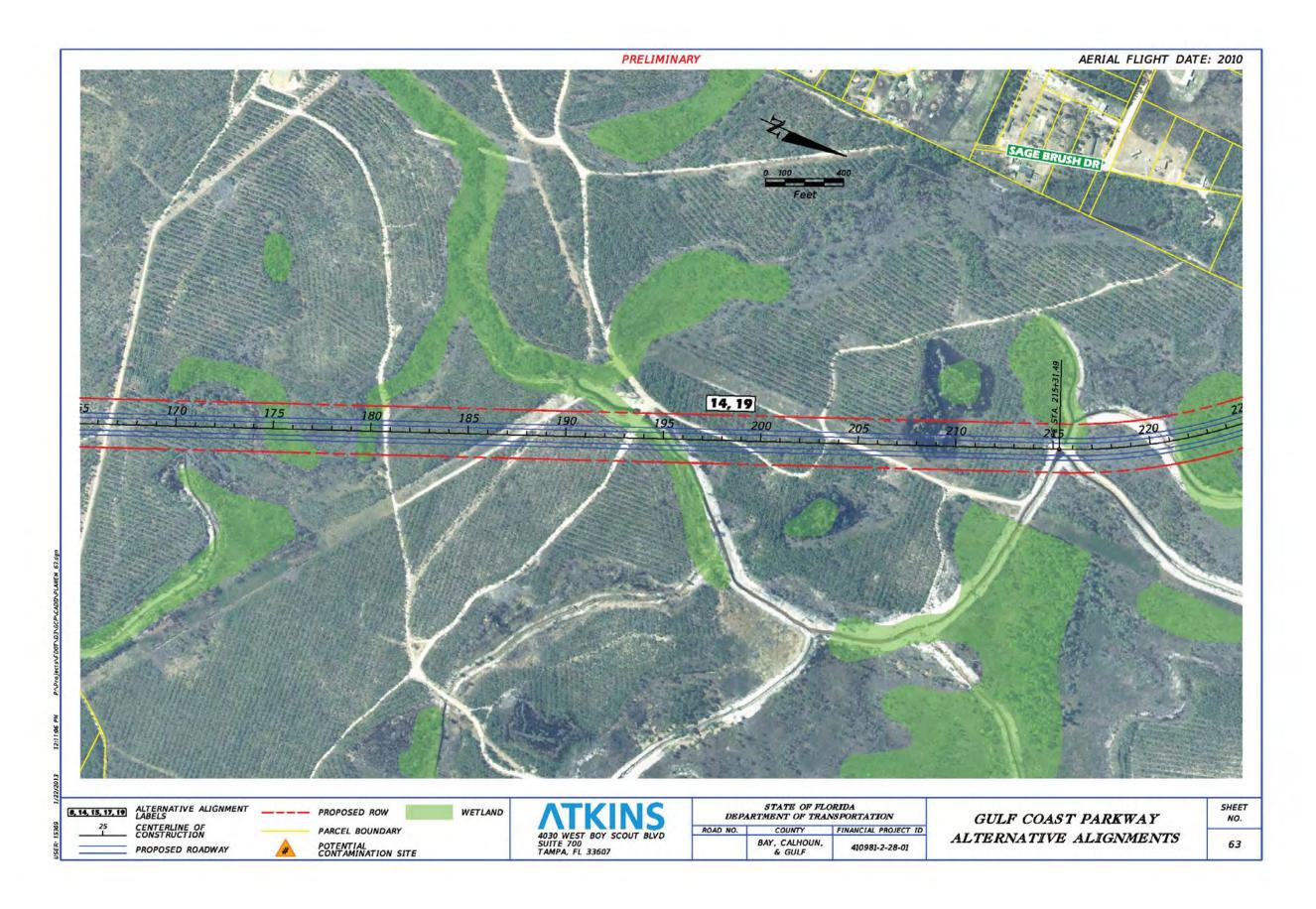


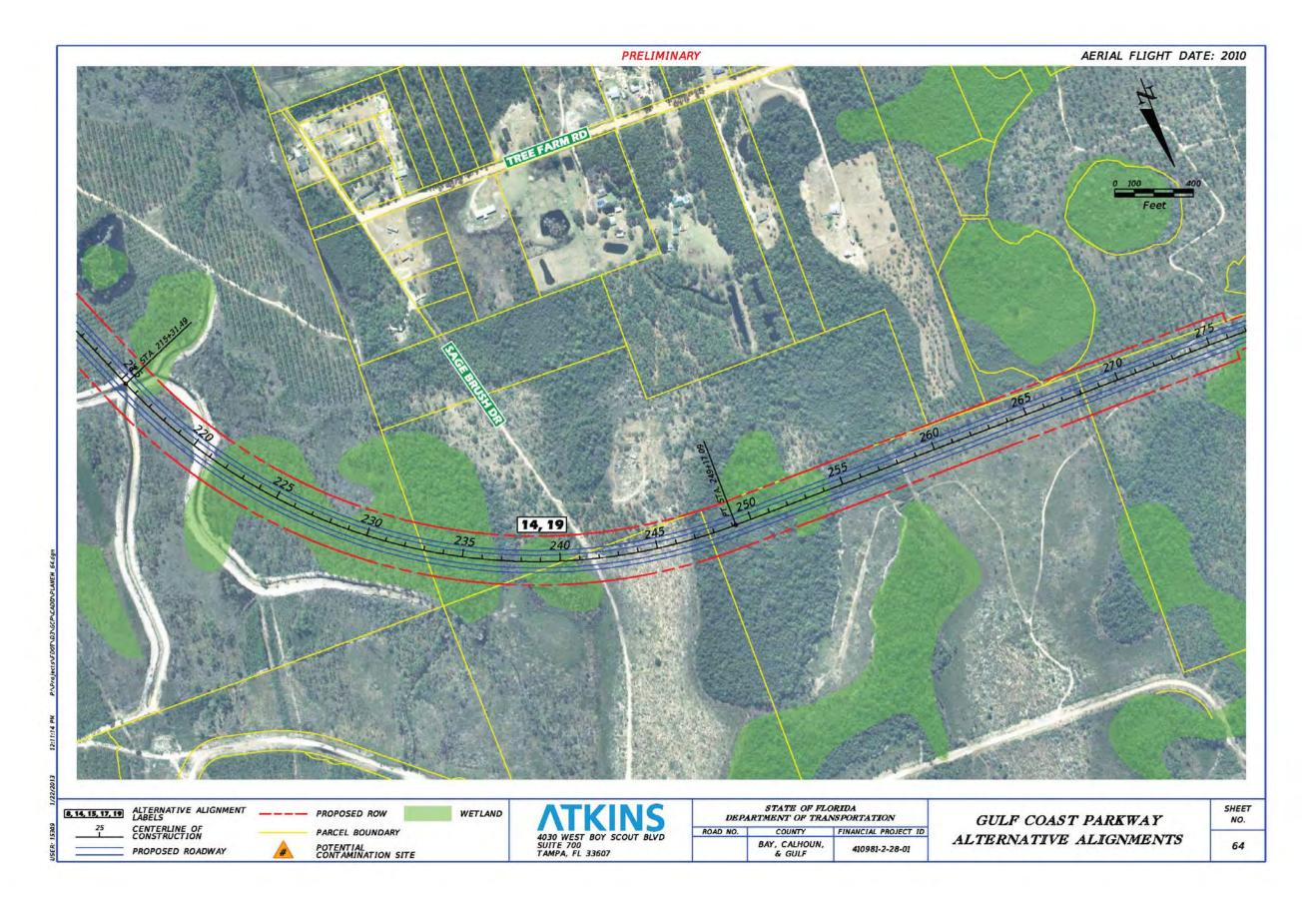


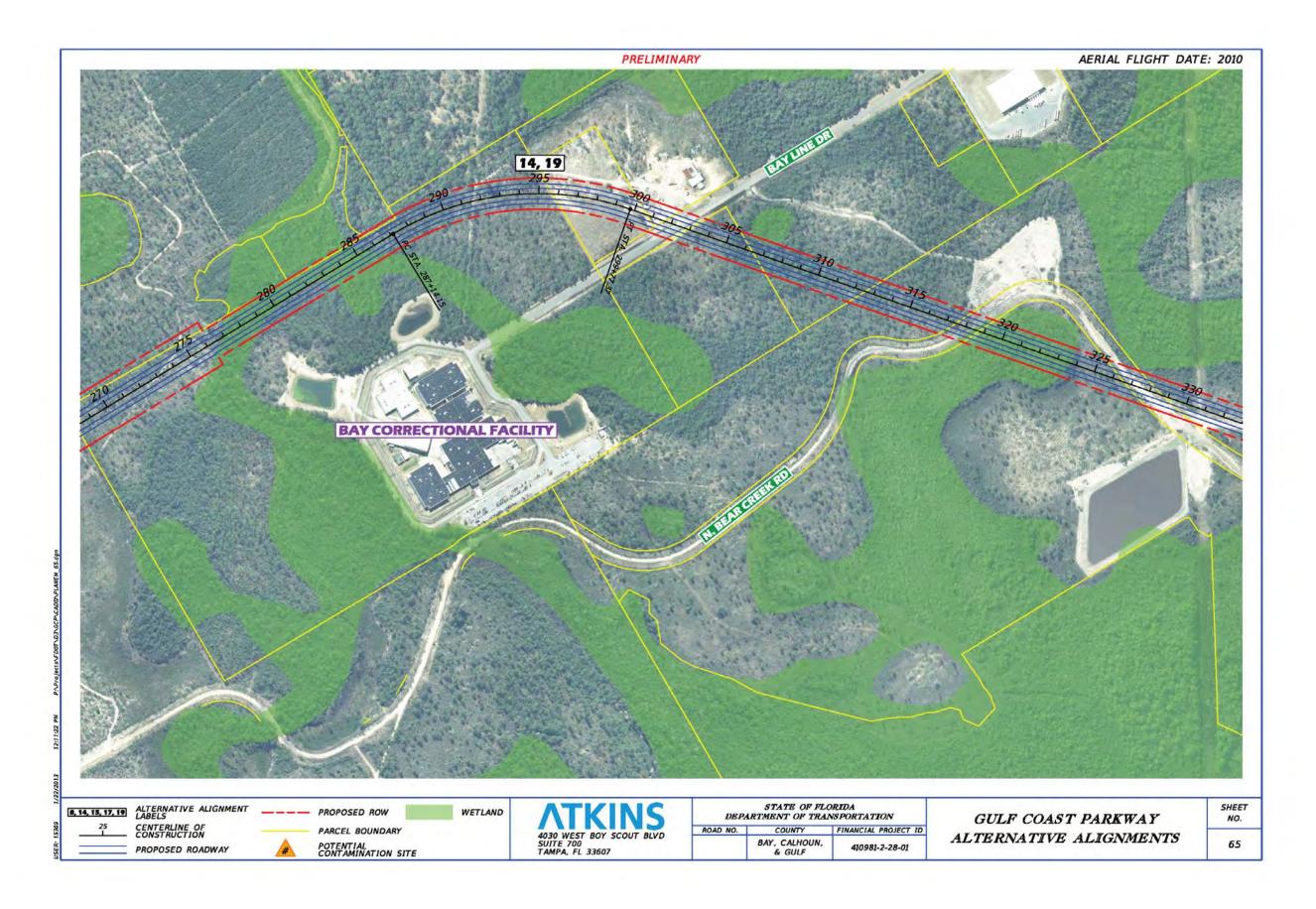


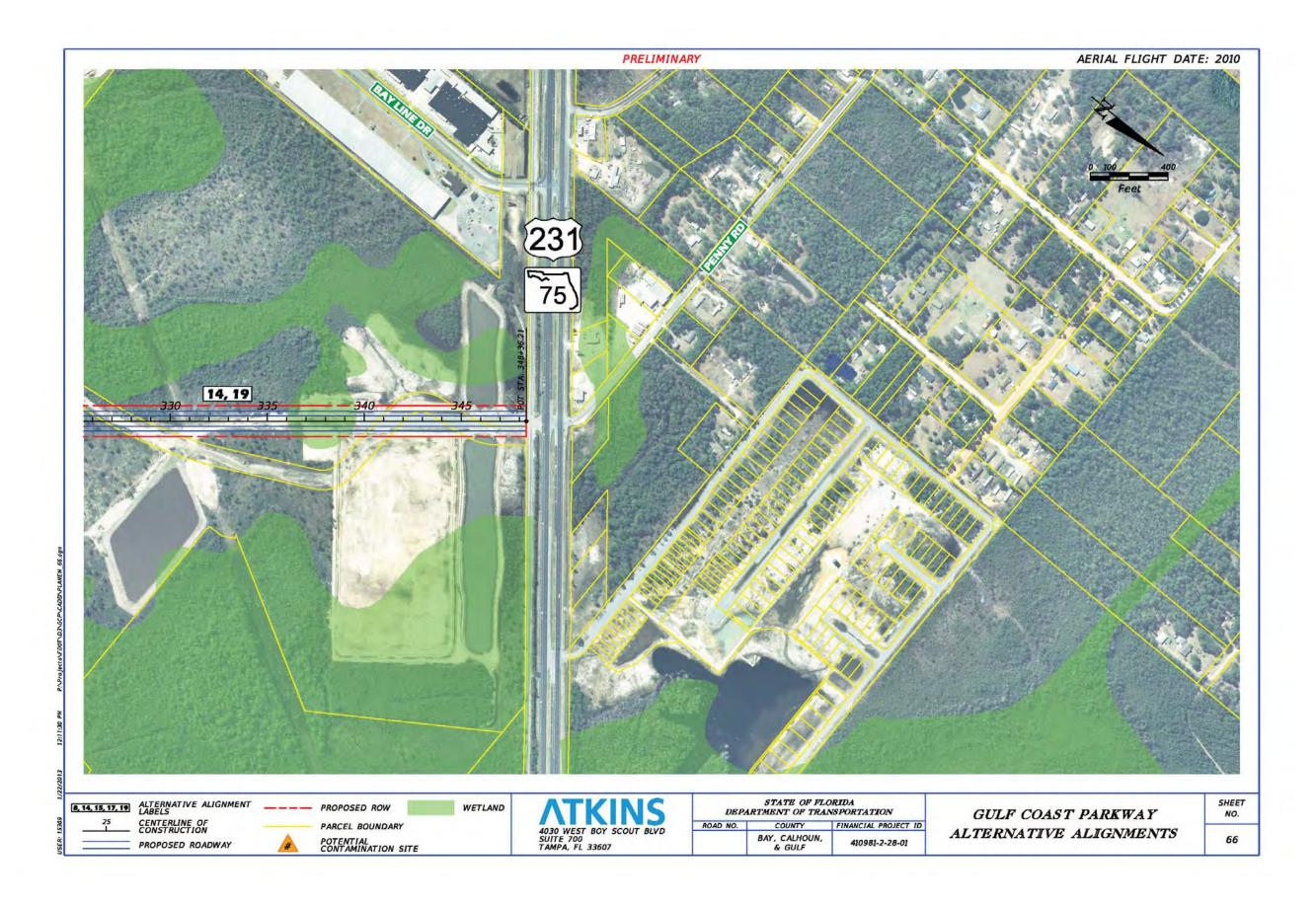


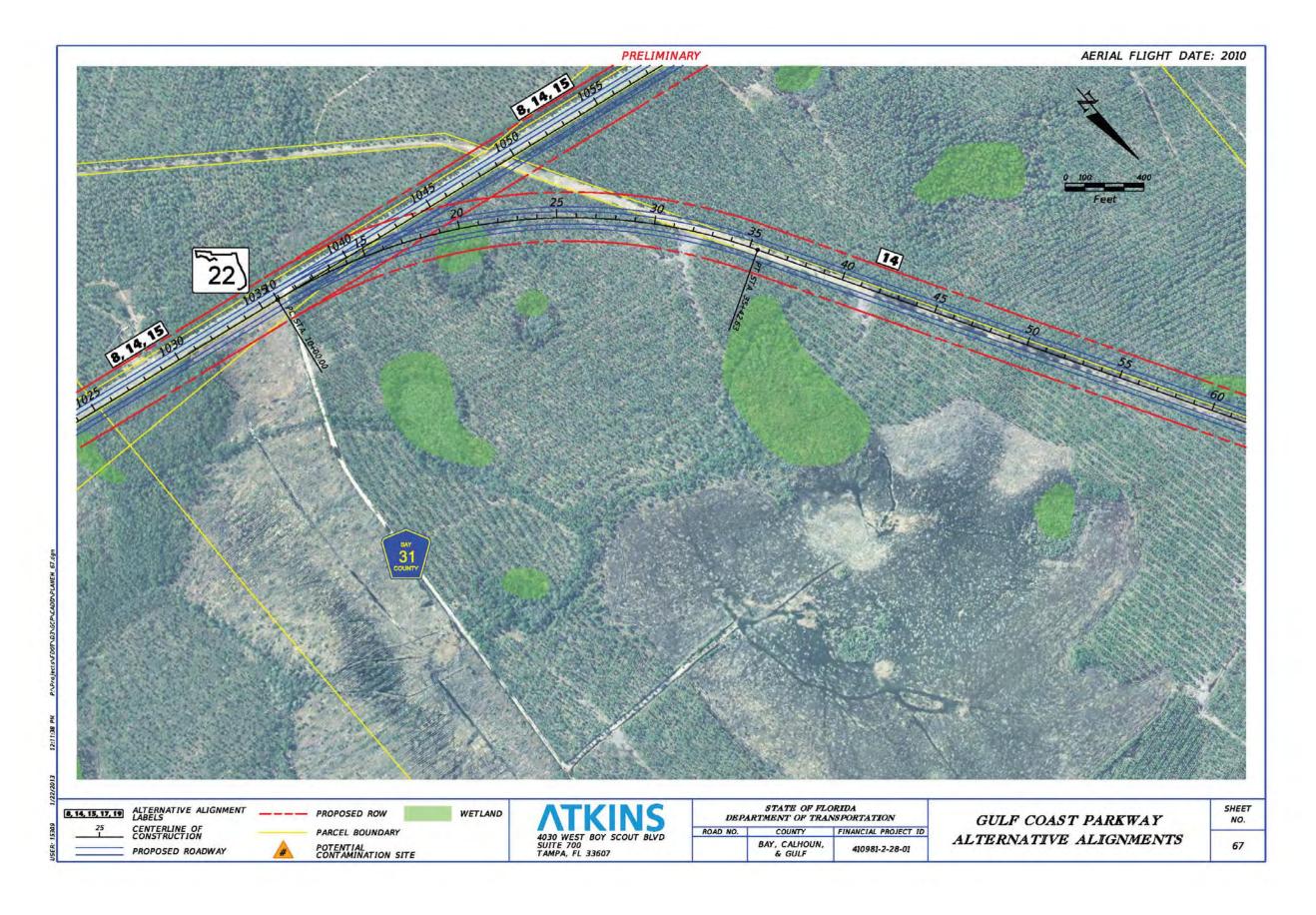


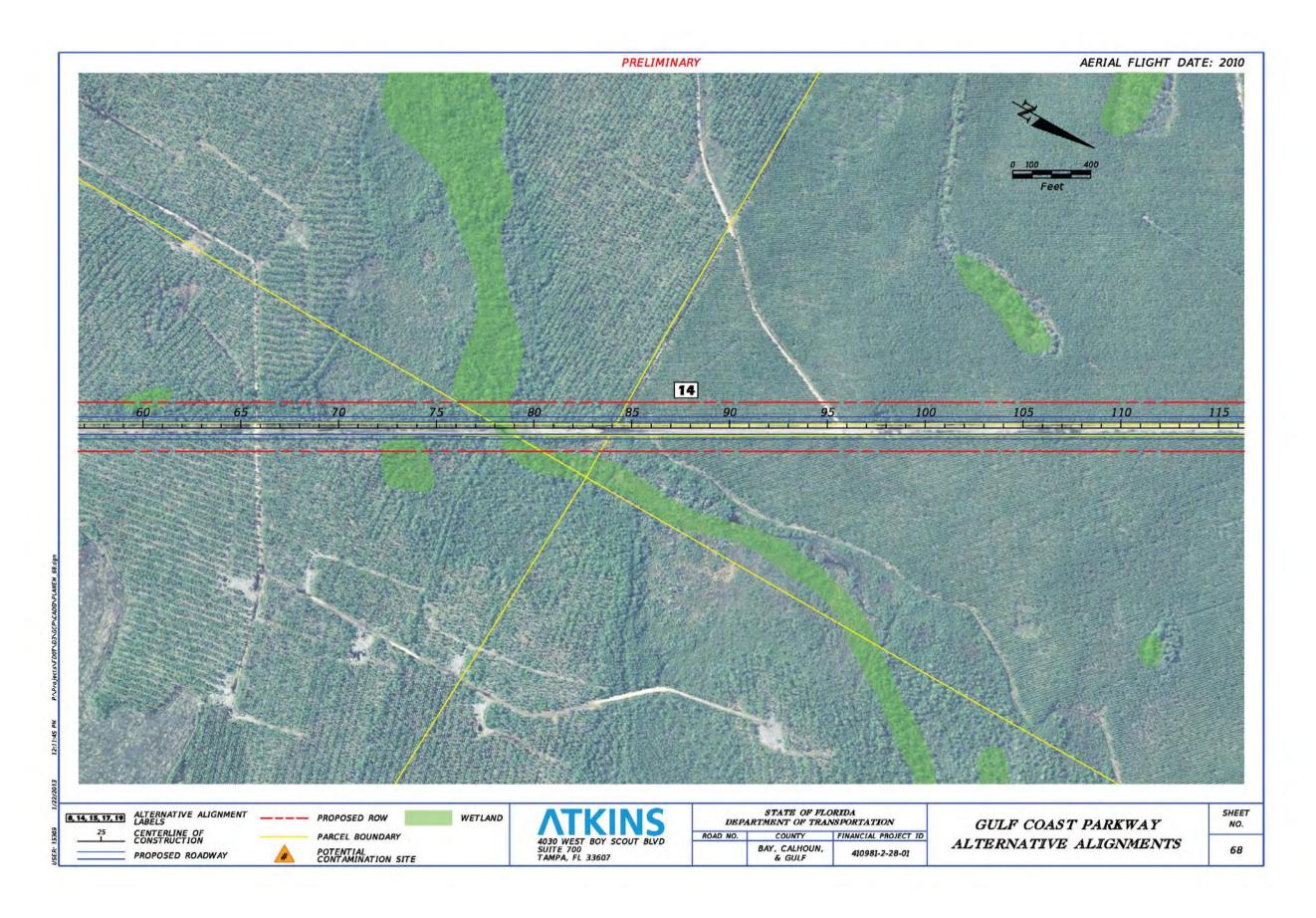


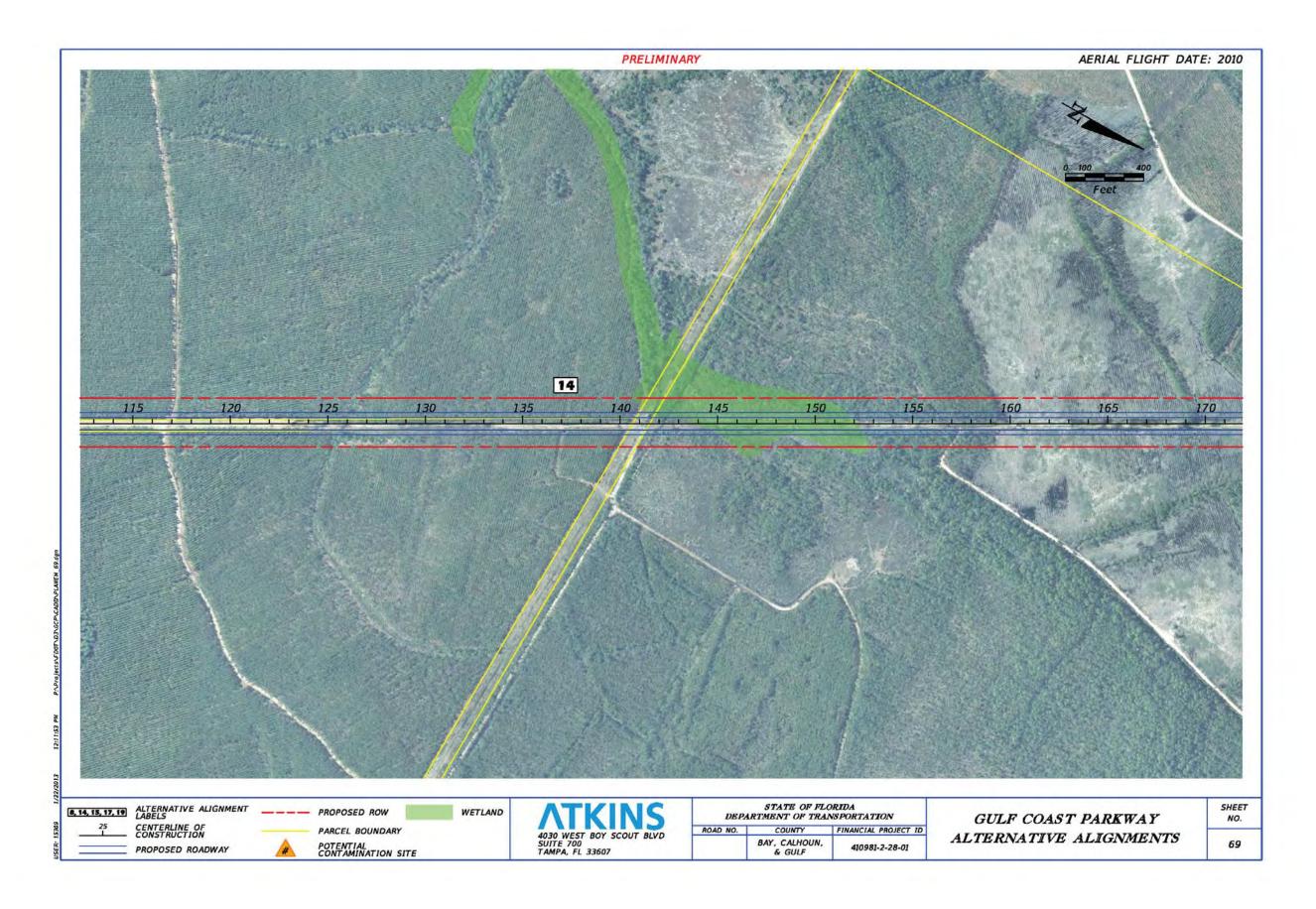


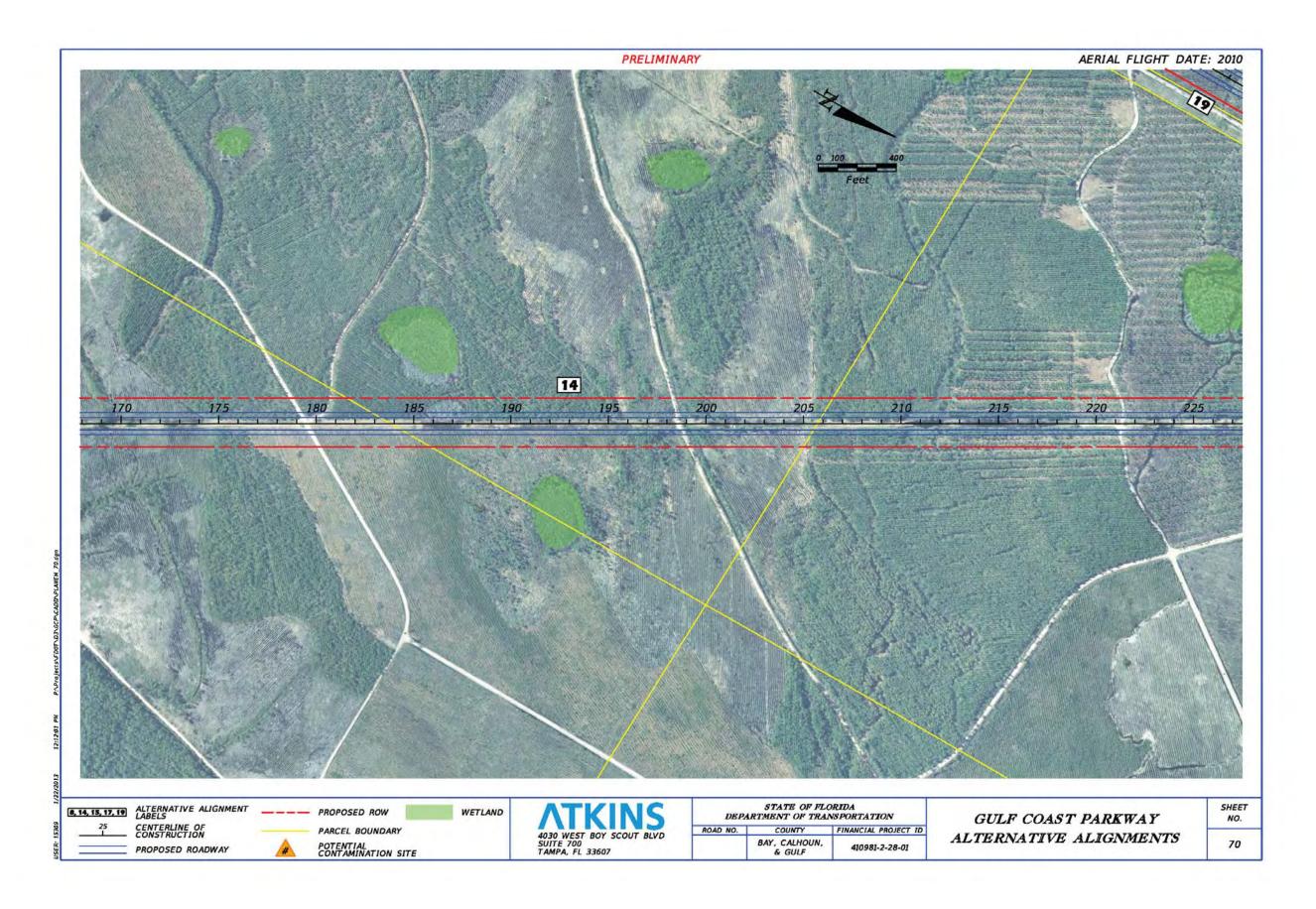


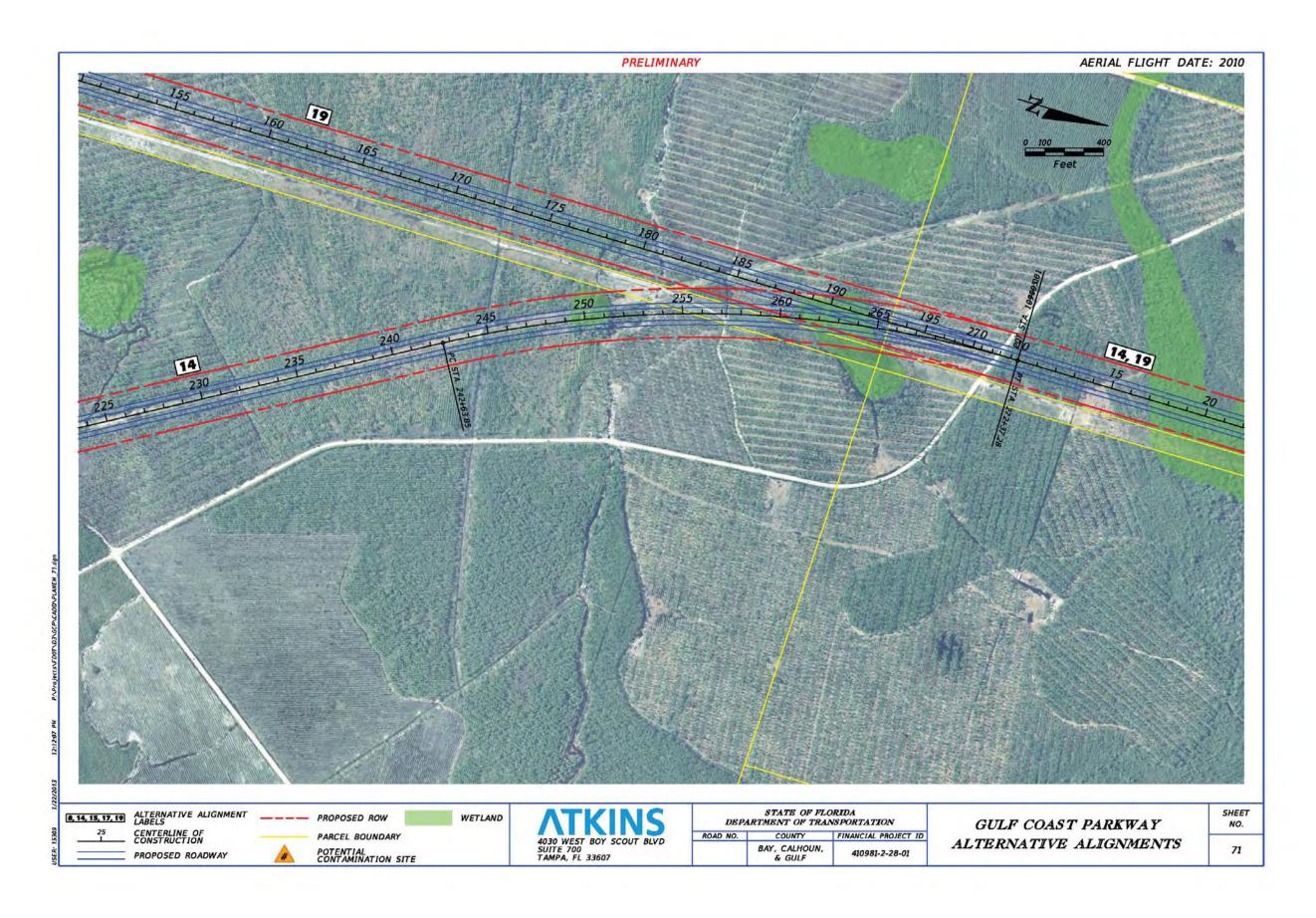


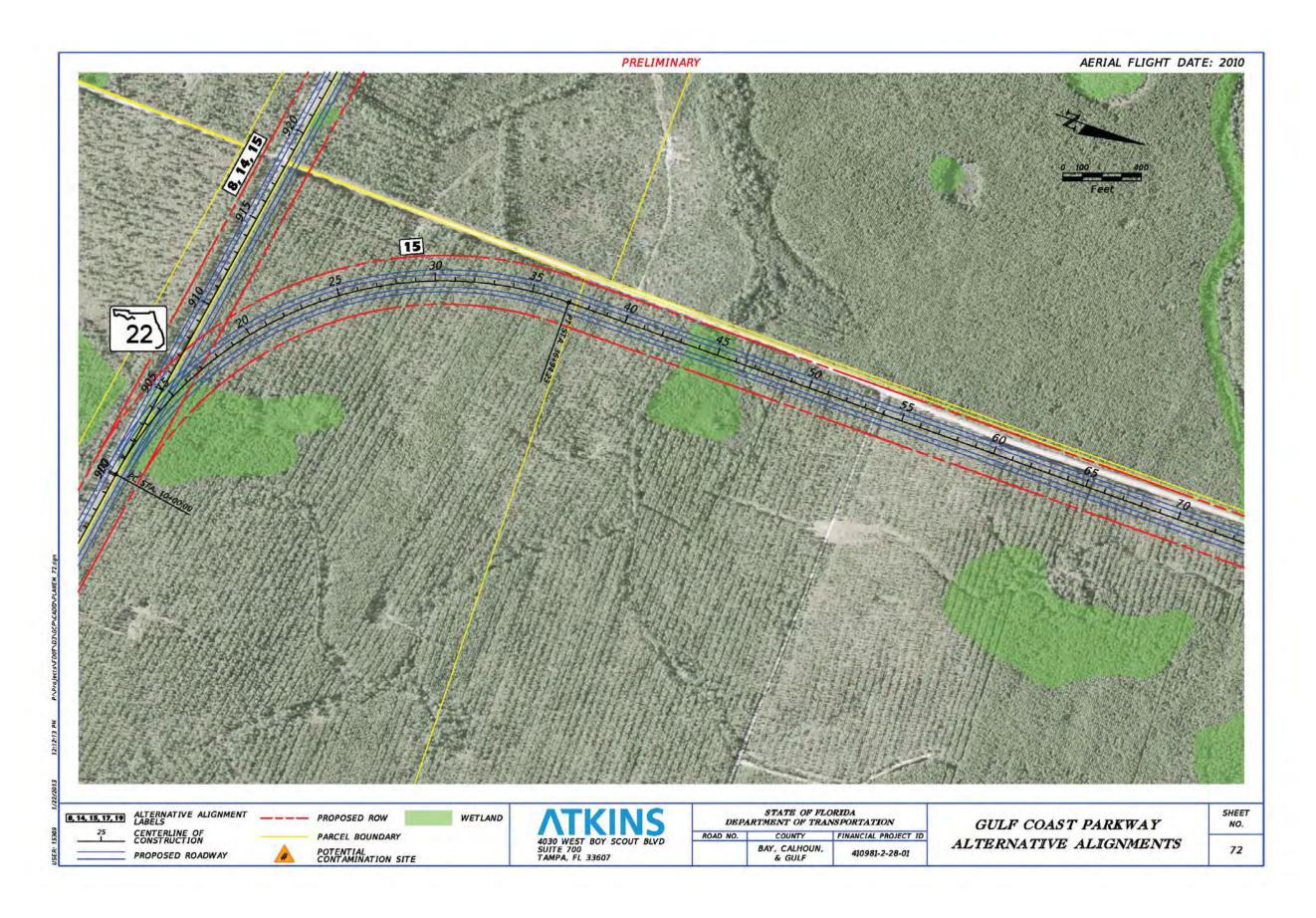


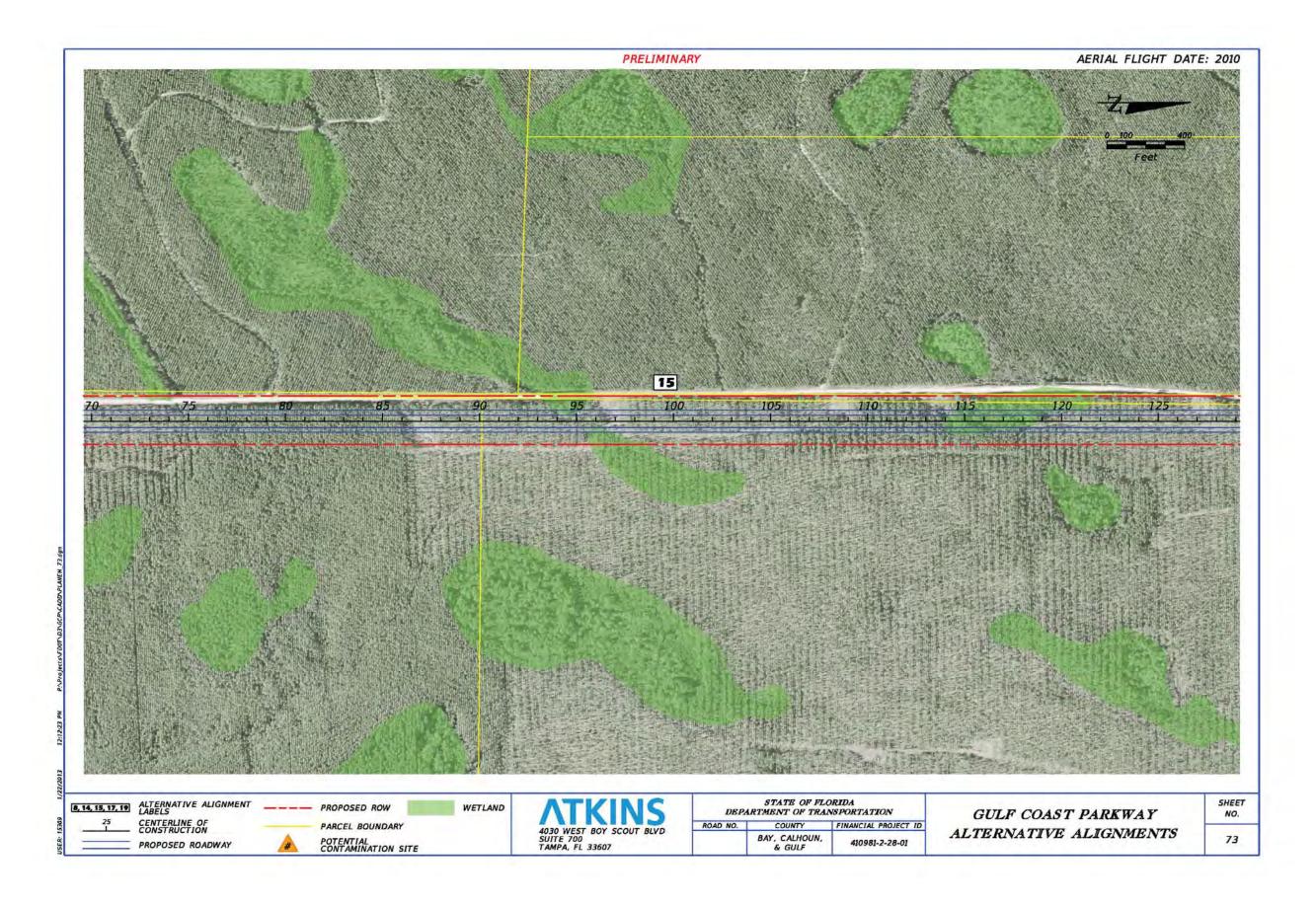


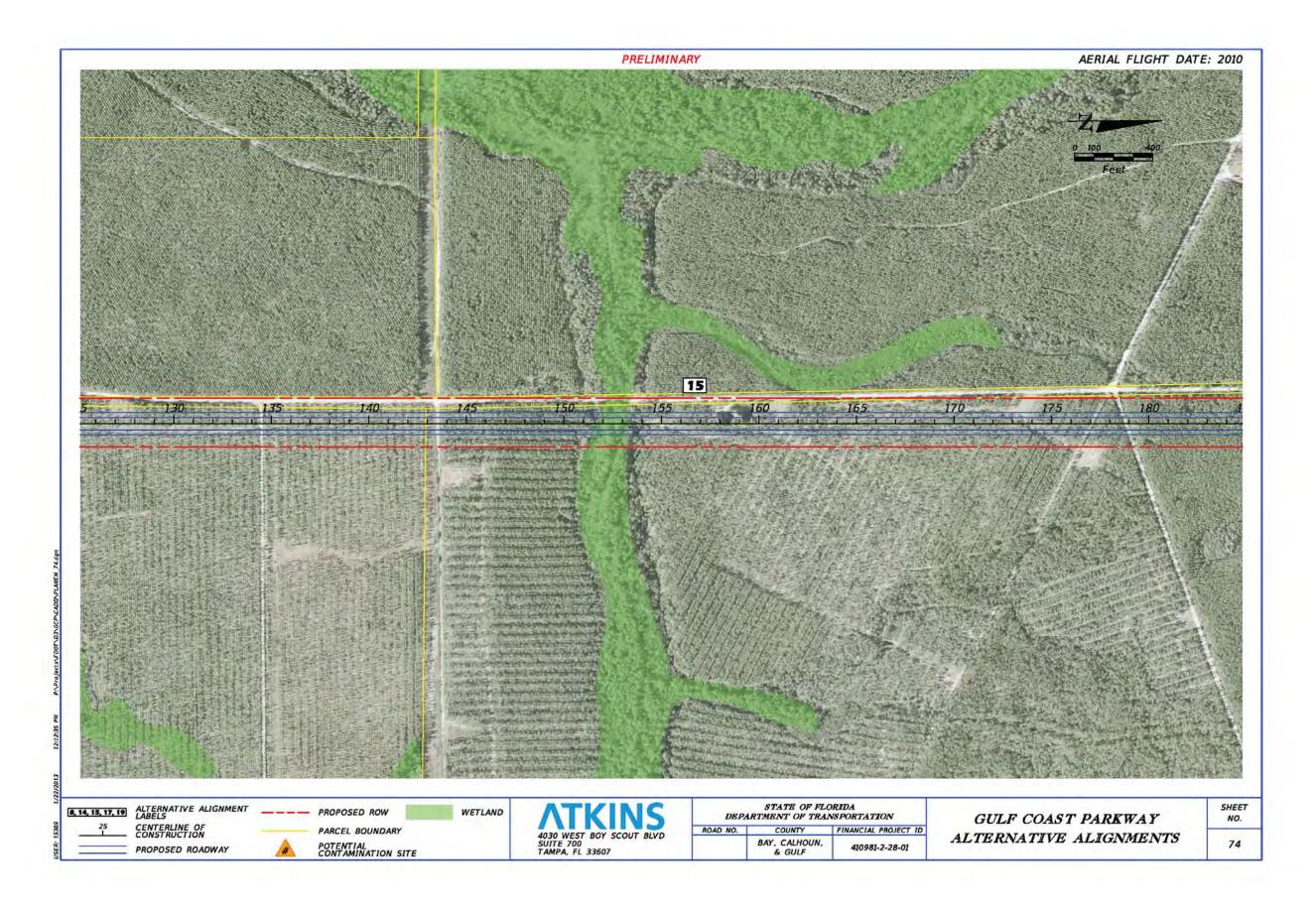


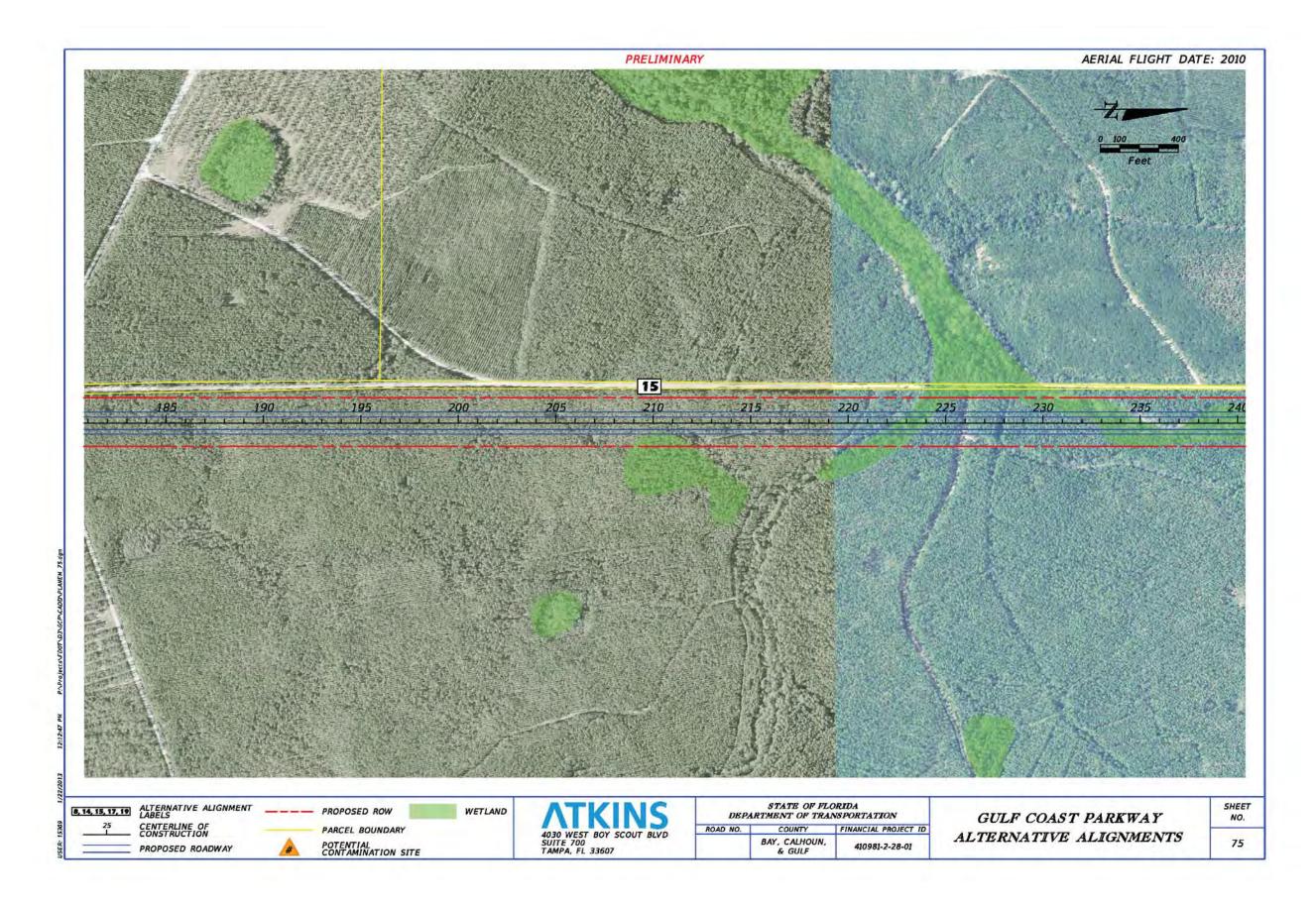


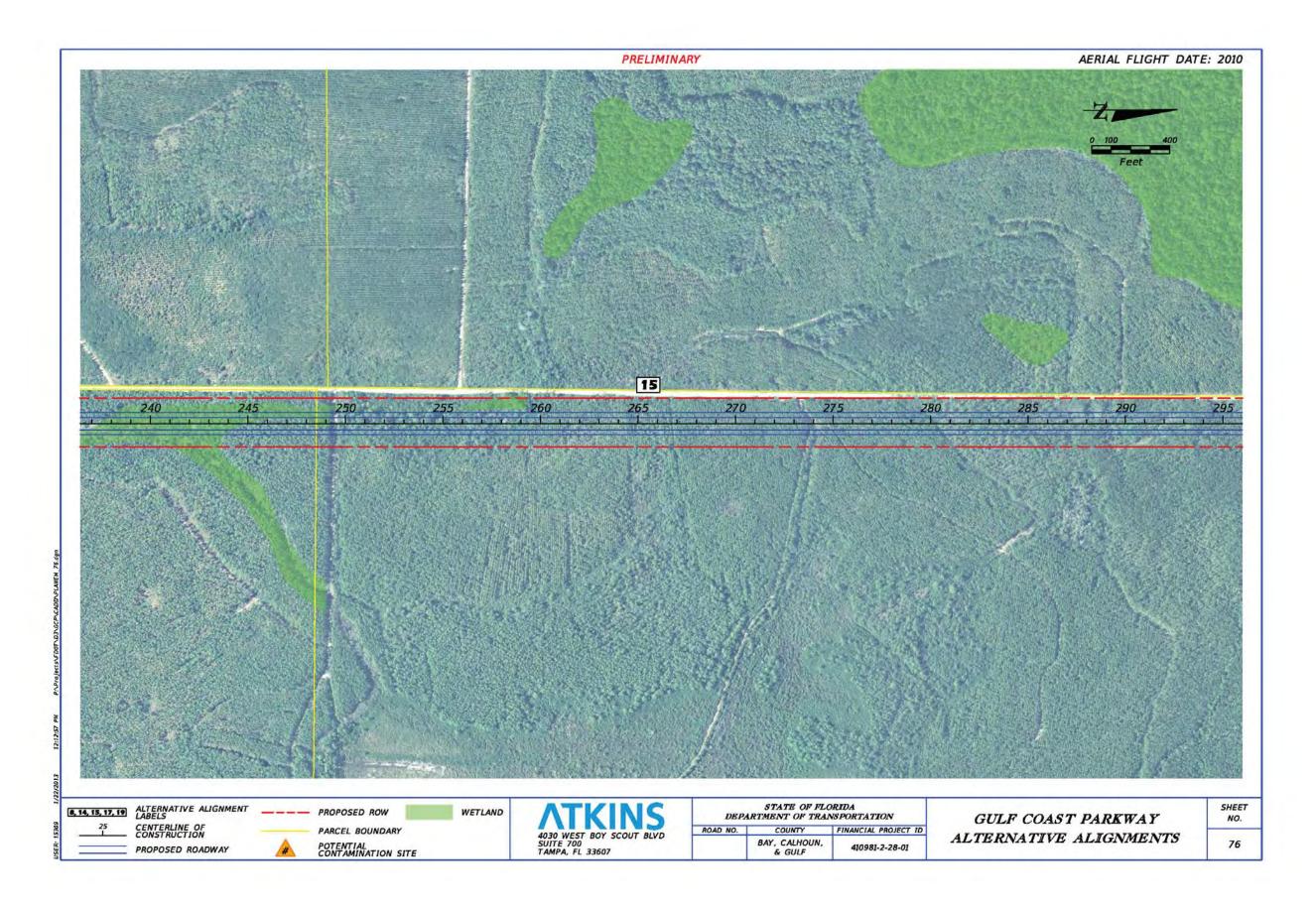


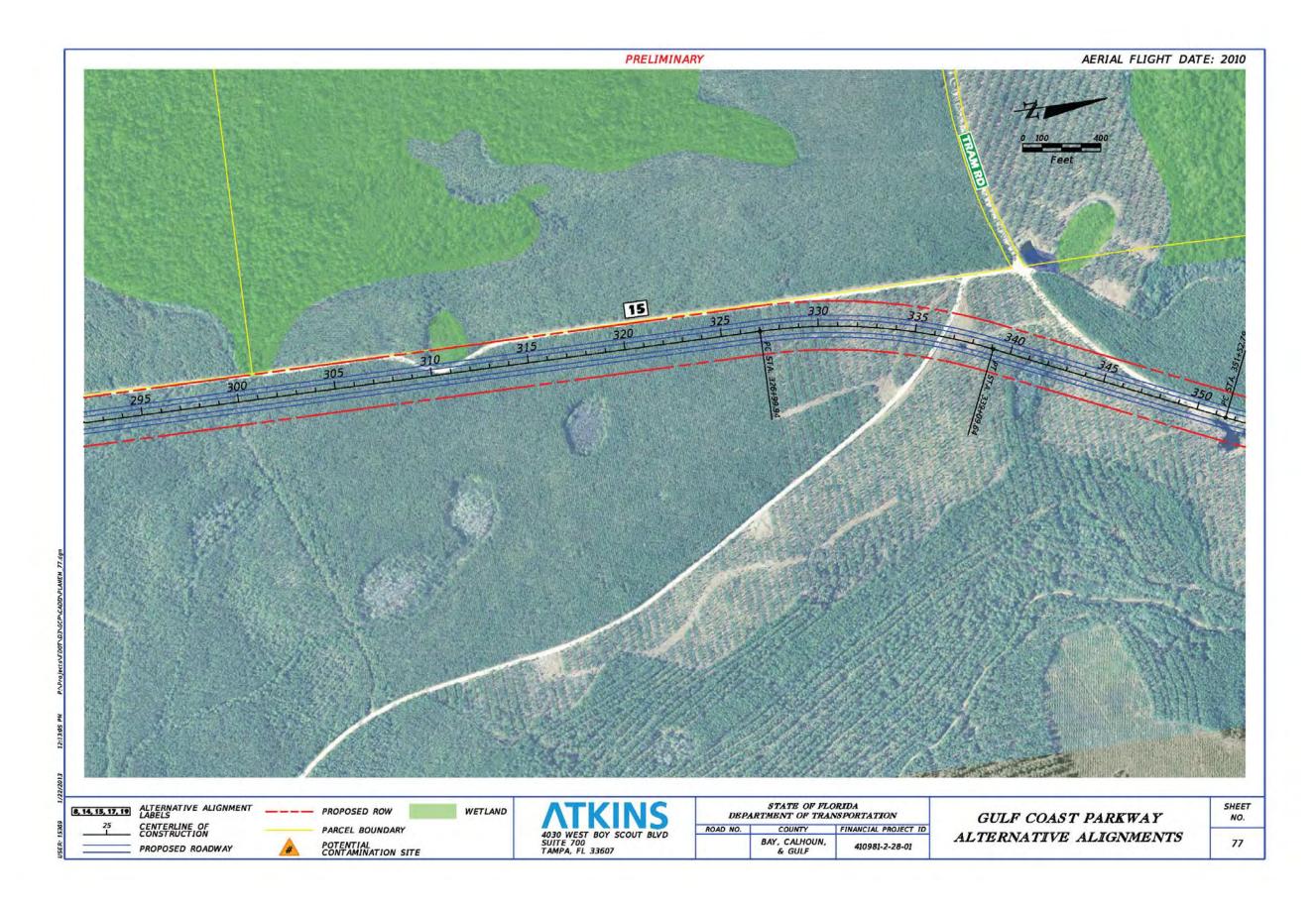


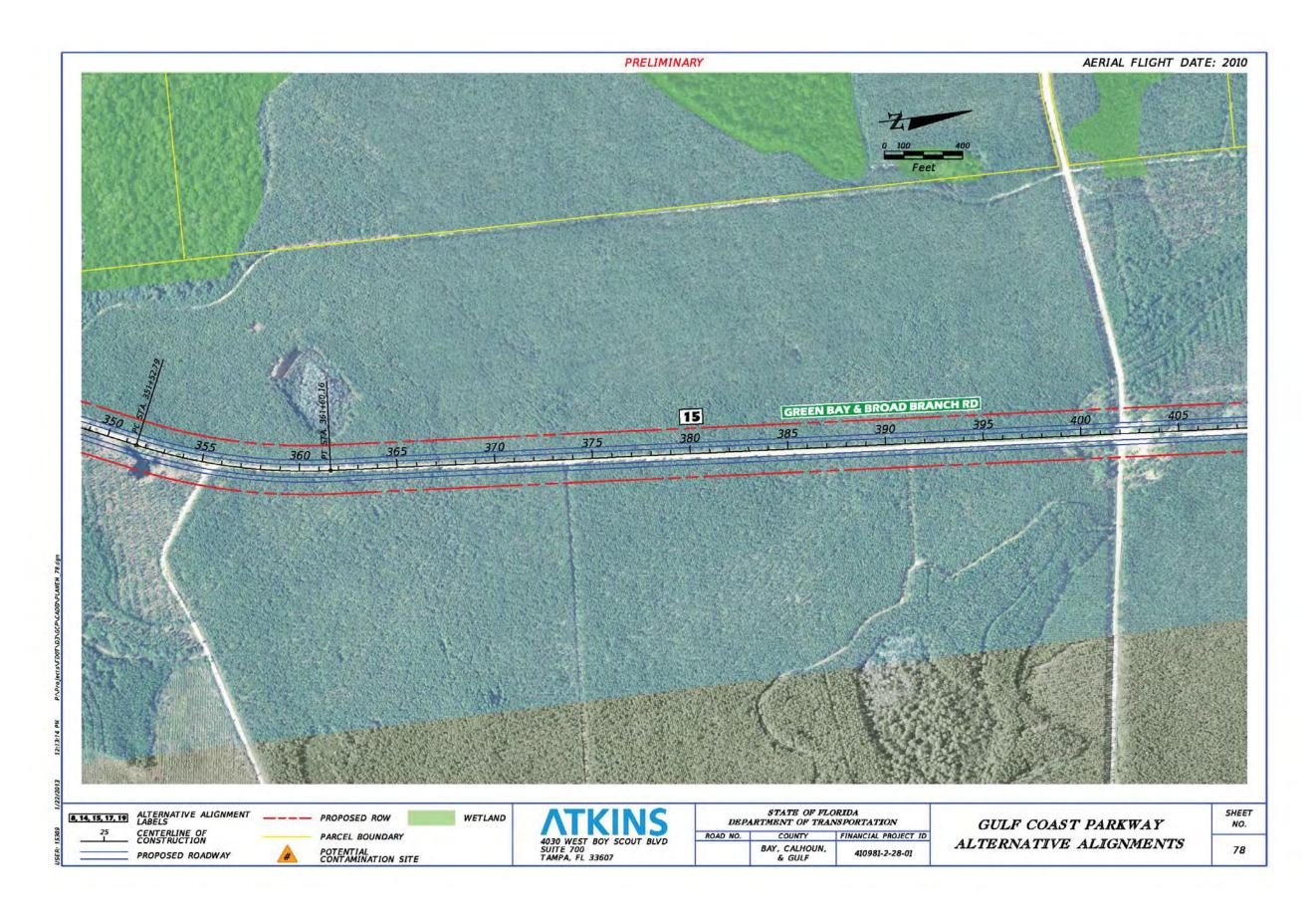


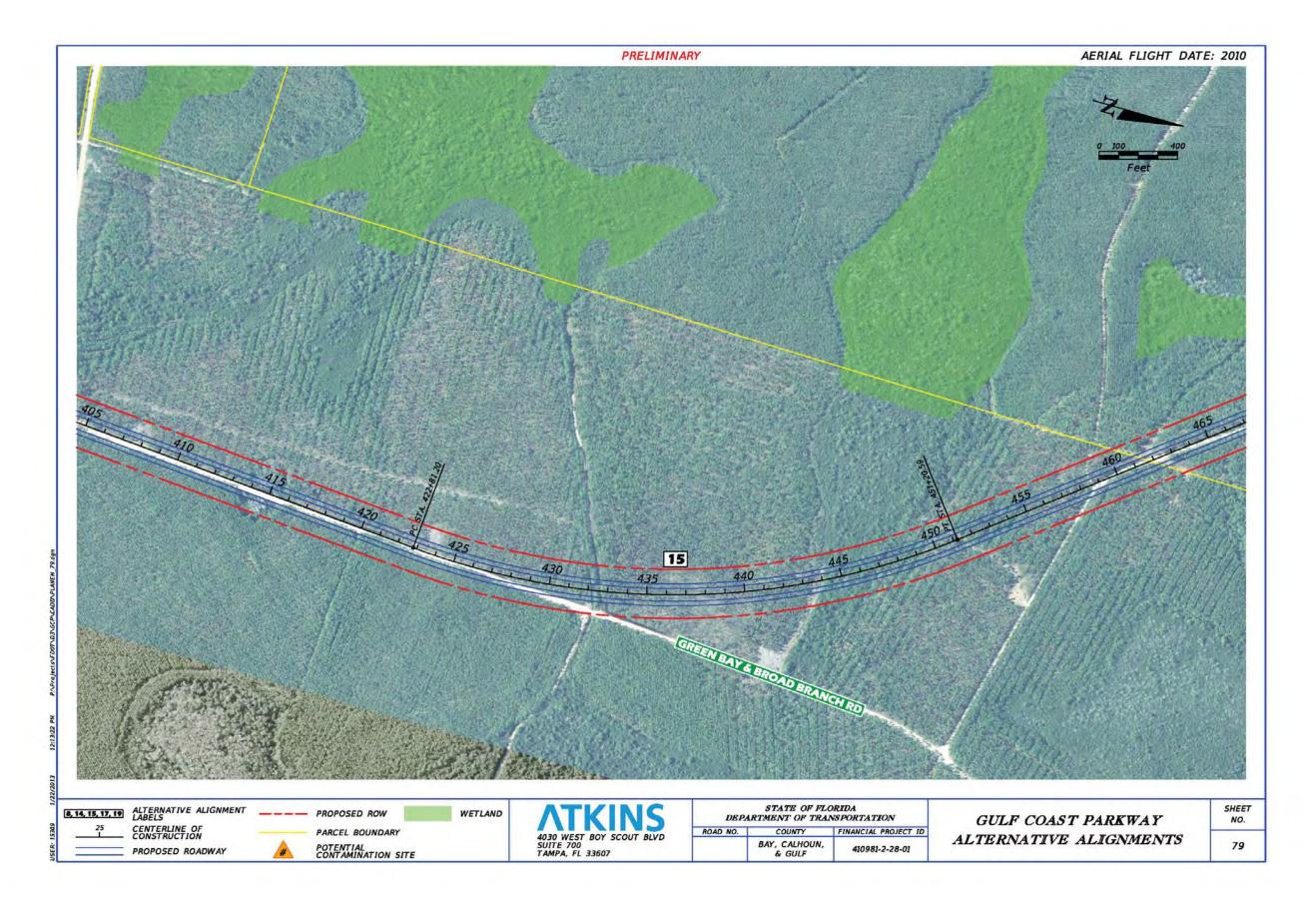


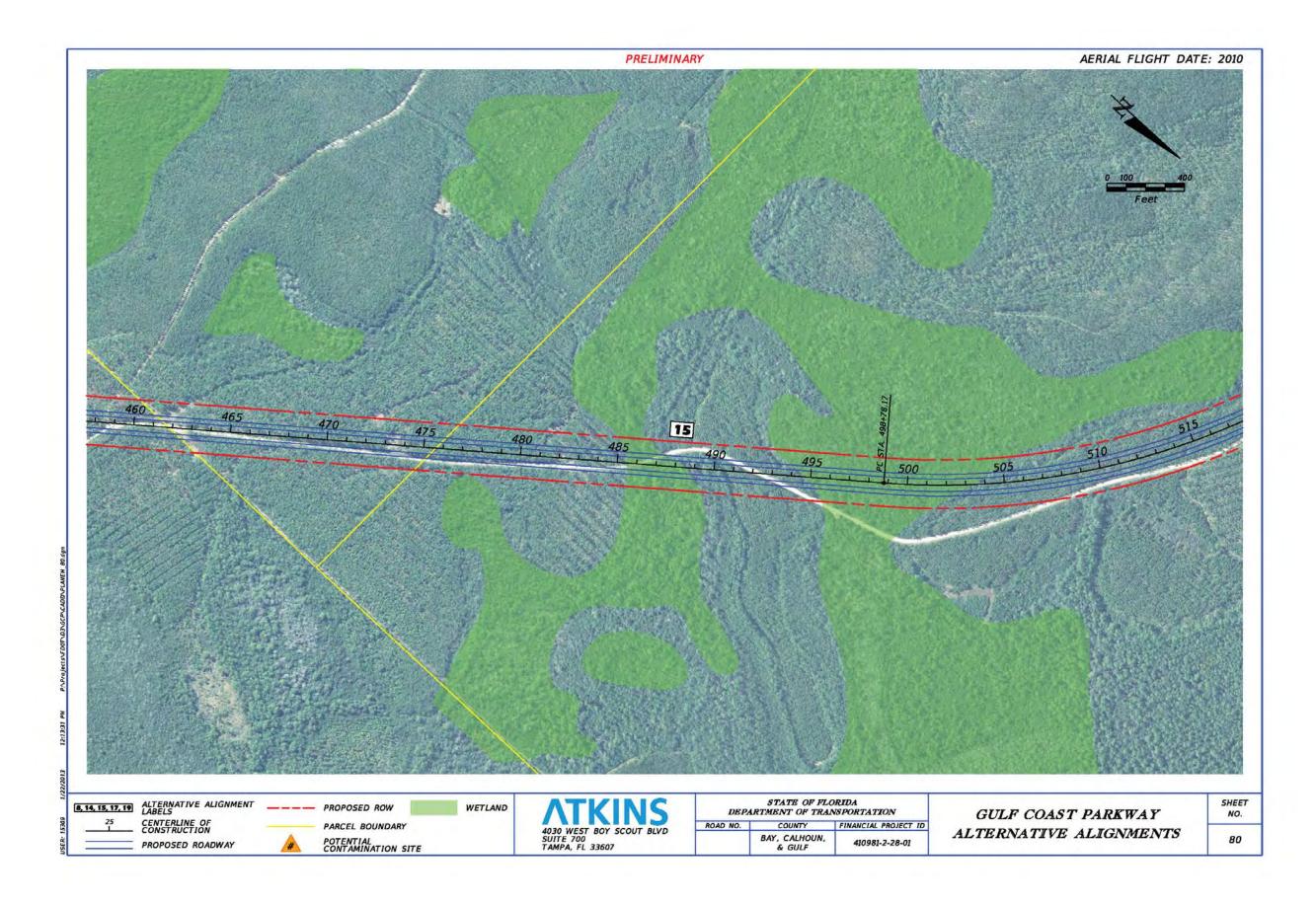


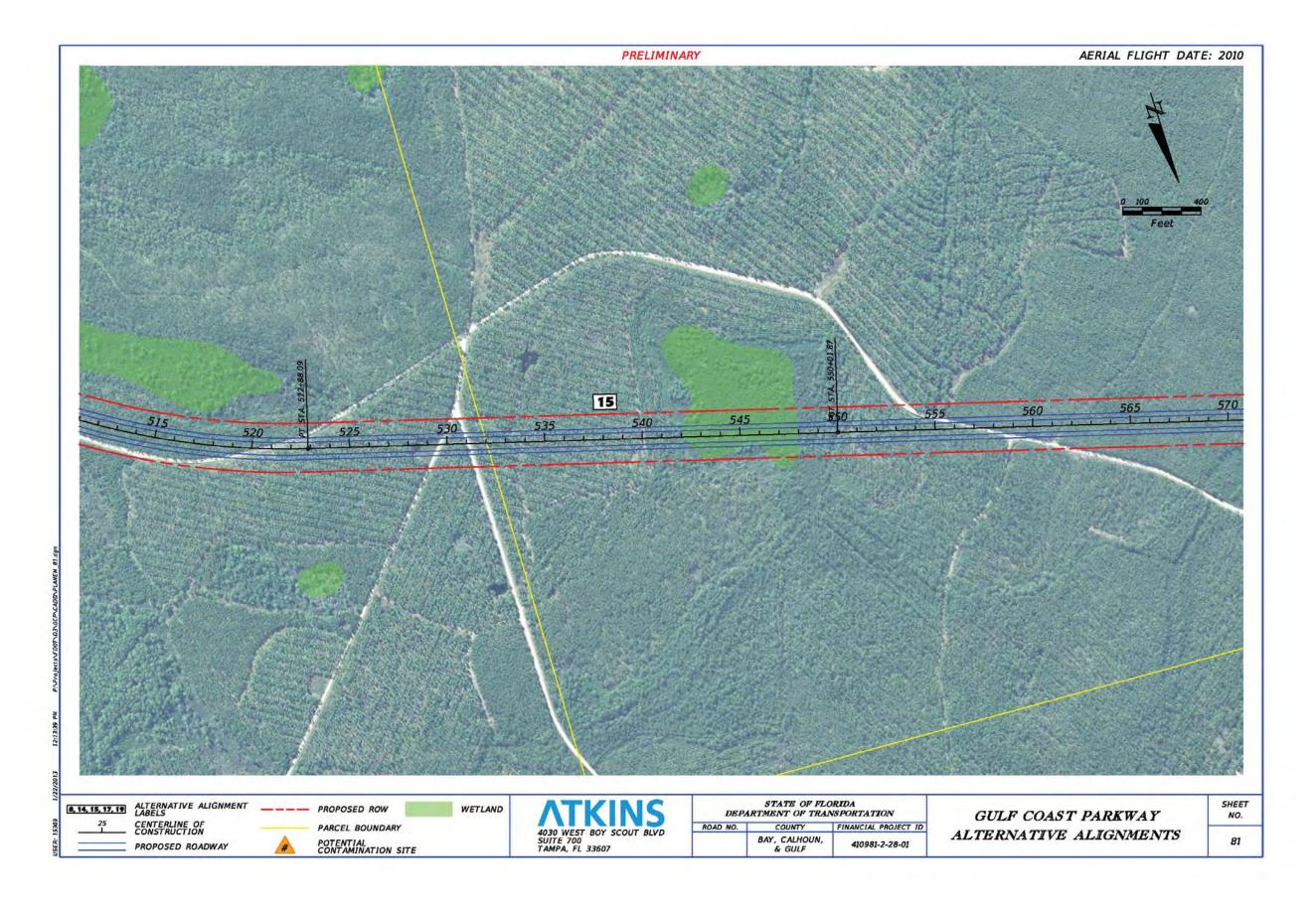


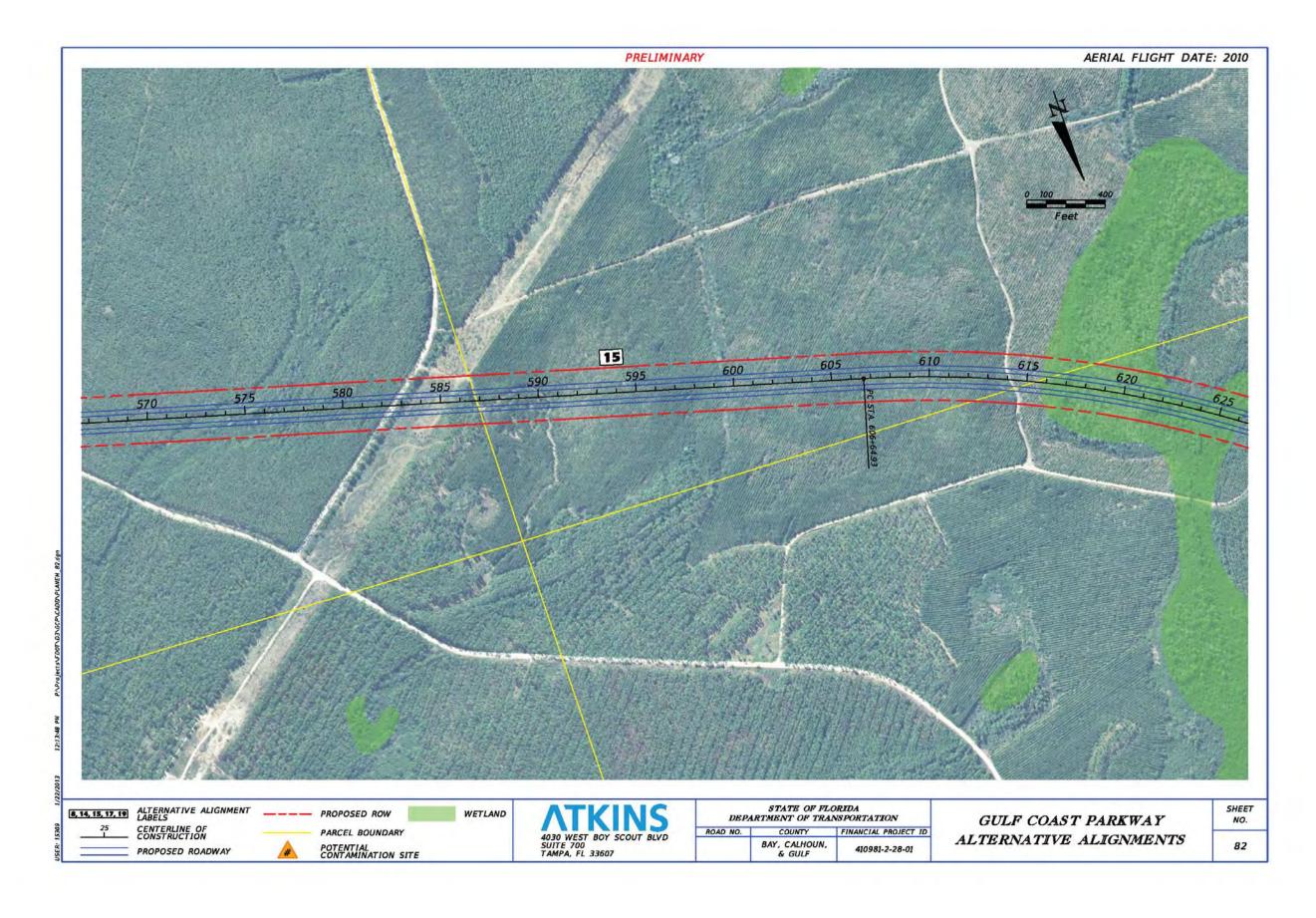


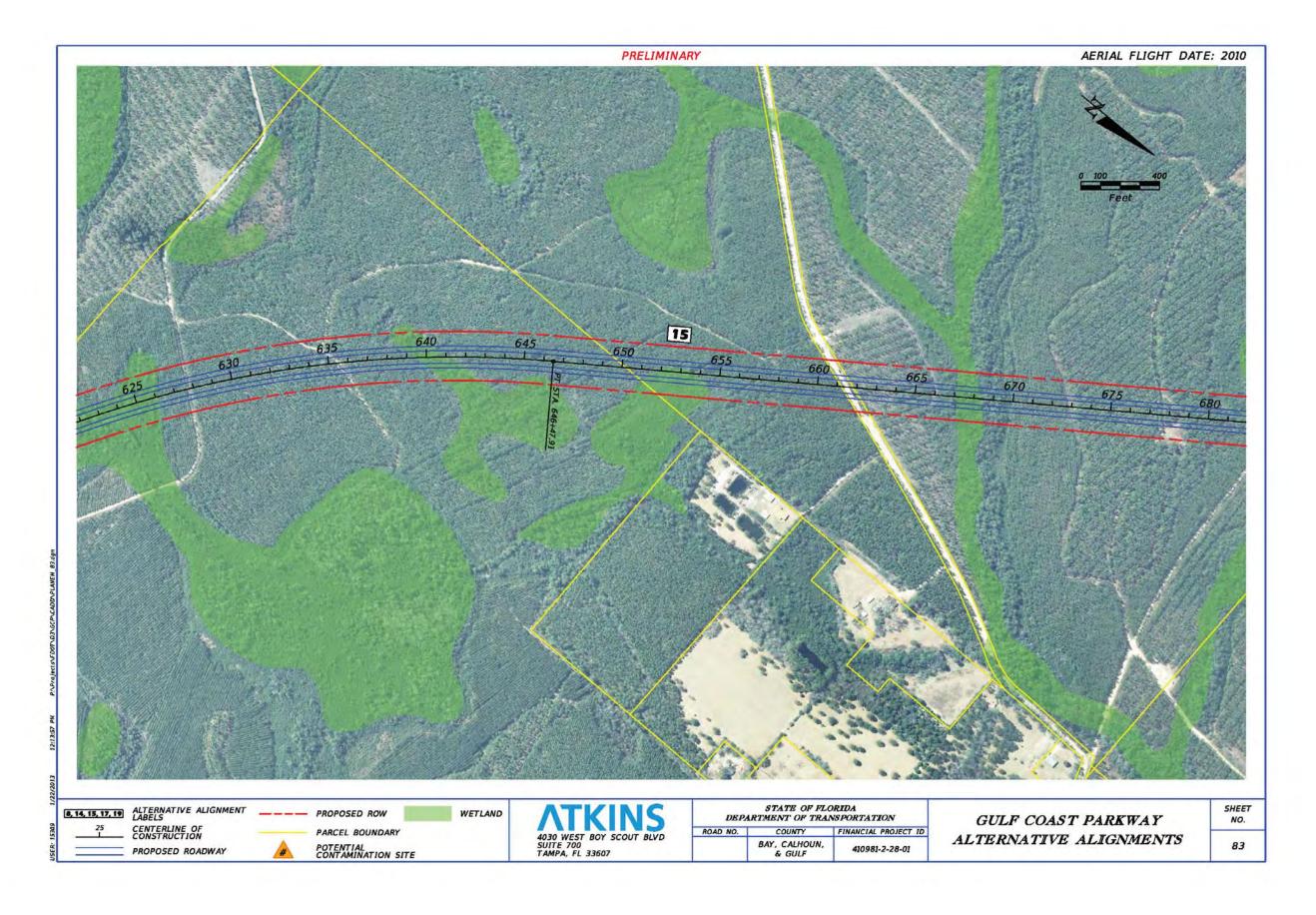


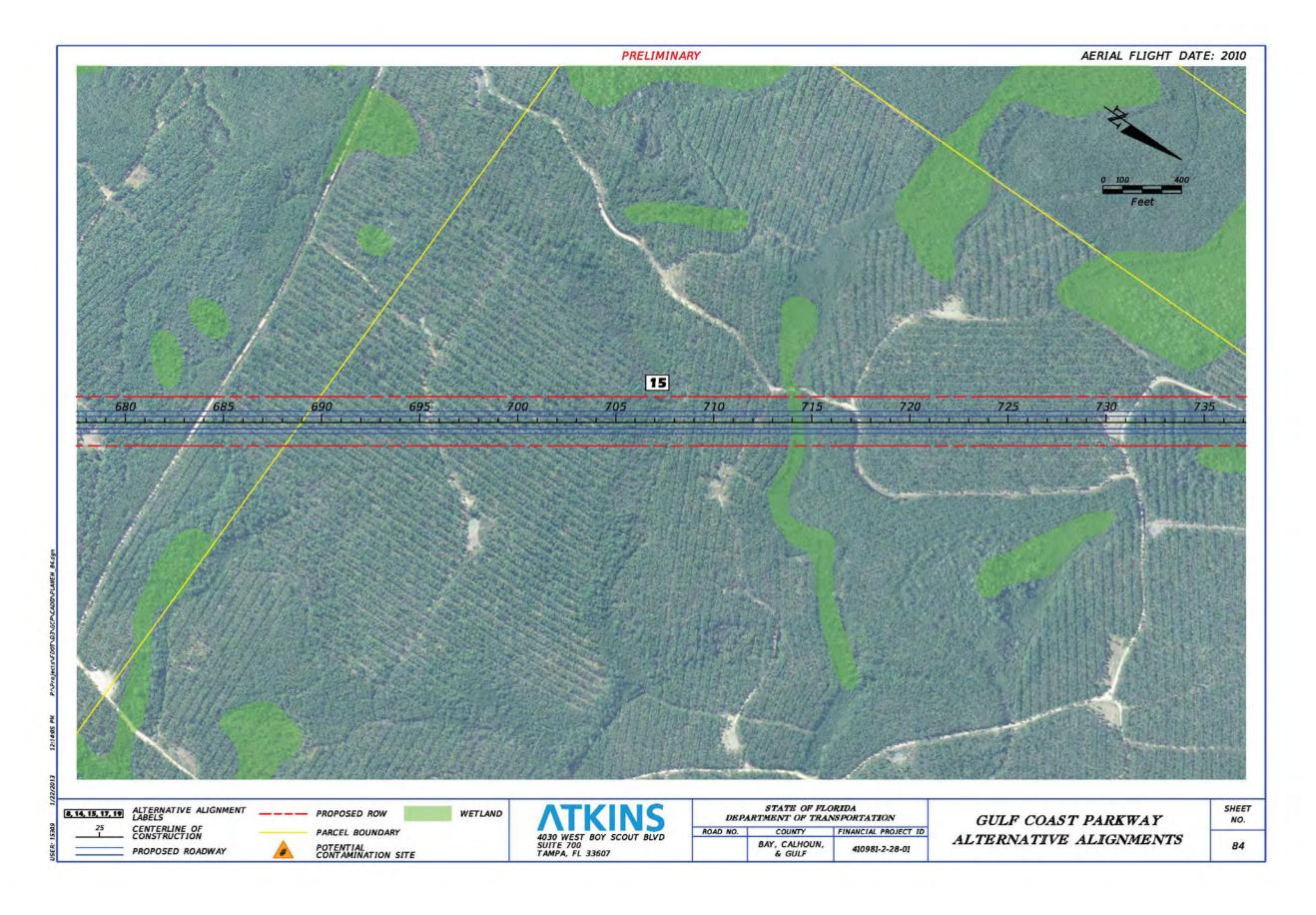


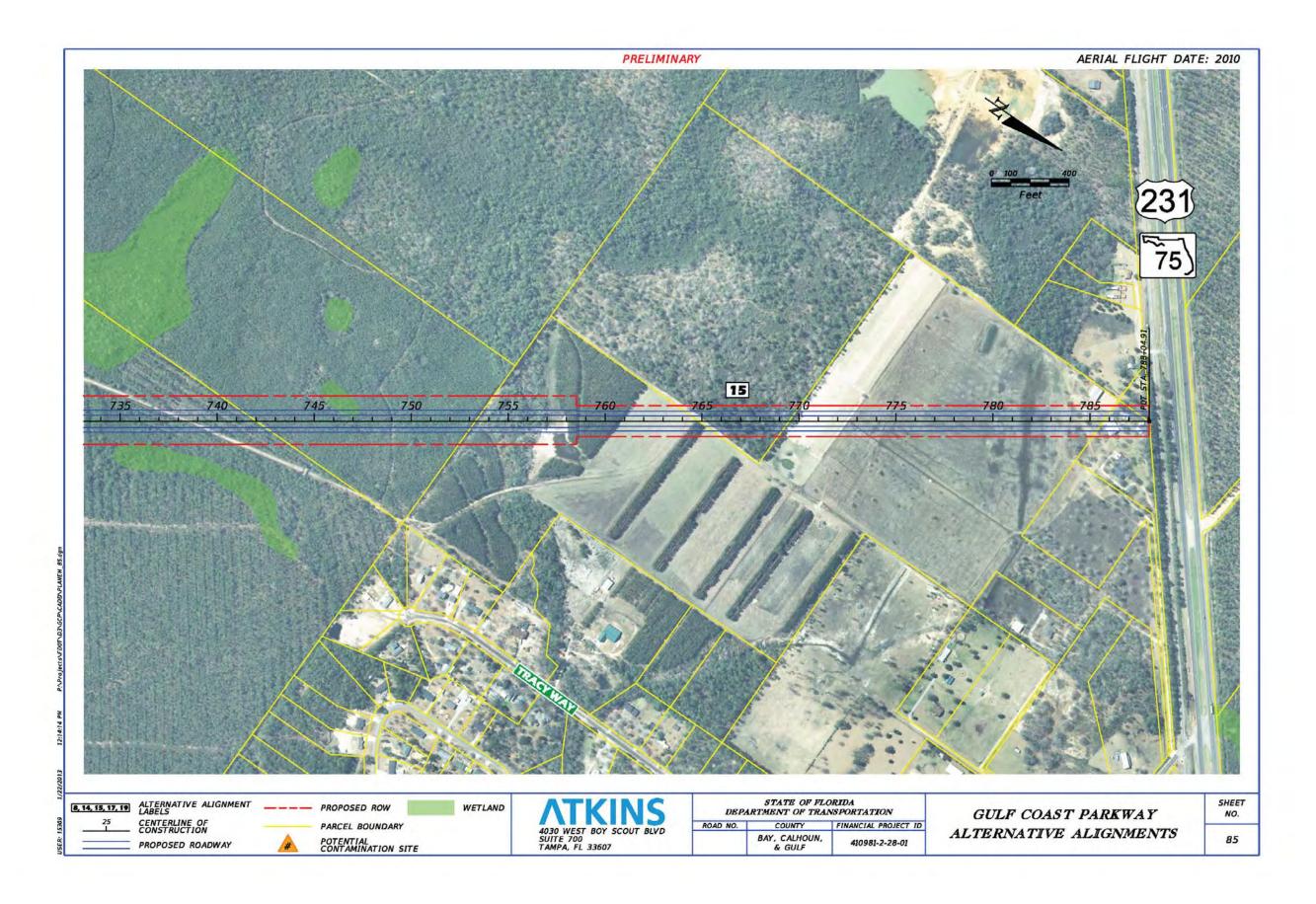












Appendix I Pond Sizing Calculations

Pond Area Relative to Area at Normal Water Surface

Assumes: L/W Ratio 2:1

Formulae:

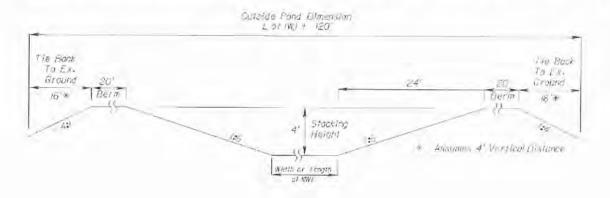
 $W_1 = (Area/2)^0.5$

 $L_1 = 2*W_1$

 $W_2 = W_1 + 120^{\circ}$

 $L_2 = L_1 + 120^{\circ}$

	Assumed	NWL			Total Pon	d Dimension	1
Area (ac)	Area (sf)	W ₁	L ₁	W ₂	L ₂	Pond Area (sf)	Pond Area (ac)
0.75	32670	128	256	248	376	93081	2,14
1.25	54450	165	330	285	450	128250	2.94
2.00	87120	209	417	329	537	176656	4.06
3.00	130680	256	511	376	631	237102	5.44
4.00	174240	295	590	415	710	294898	6.77
5.00	217800	330	660	450	780	351000	8.06
6.00	261360	361	723	481	843	405899	9.32
6.75	294030	383	767	503	887	446463	10.25



J:\FDOT 2008 Projects\41098122801_ND\drainage\pond vol est.xls

Appendix J Construction and Right-of-Way Costs supporting documents

Gulf Coast Parkway Alternative Corridors Roadway and Structure Cost Estimate For Initial 2-Lane Roadway

Alternative	Length (MI.)	Roadway Cost (\$mil)	Low Level Bridge Cost (\$mil)	High Level Bridge Cost (\$mil)	Bridge Culverts Cost (\$mil)	Intersection Cost (\$mil)	R/W Cost (\$mil)	Total Cost (\$mil)
8	34.74	\$130.51	\$36.98	\$34.76	\$0.84	\$37.39	\$83.90	\$324.39
14	40.48	\$150.42	\$45.17	\$34.76	\$1.25	\$24.04	\$101.00	\$356.64
15	45.02	\$168.80	\$56.29	\$34.76	\$1.09	\$24.04	\$103.16	\$388.14
17	30.21	\$119.07	\$12.77	\$68.08	\$0.41	\$37.39	\$88.96	\$326.69
19	35,61	\$139.65	\$16,69	\$68.08	\$0,63	\$24.04	\$108,03	\$357.11

Gulf Coast Parkway
Environmental Screening Tool (EST) Alternative Corridors

				Roadway ar	d Structure C	re Cost Estimate -		ane Roadw	ay			(Cost Components	s		2-Lane	4-Lane
Segment	Nodes	Alternative	Total Length (FT)	Total Length (MI.)	Low Level Bridge Length (FT)	High Level Bridge Length (FT)	Number of Low Level Bridge	Roadway Length (MI.)	Urban Roadway Length (MI.)	Rural Roadway Length (Ml.)	Urban Roadway Cost (\$mill)	Rural Roadway Cost (\$mill)	Low Level Bridge Cost (\$mill)	High Level Bridge Cost (\$mill)	Bridge Culverts Cost (\$mill)	Total Cost (\$mill)	Total Cost (\$mill)
Segment 1 - From US 98 in Mexico Seach to the PT of Alternative 14/15	A to B	8,14, and 15	24292	4.50	200	0.	3	1.99	0.00	3.99	50 00	\$17.54	\$1,97	\$0.00	\$0.07	\$19.58	\$35.72
Segment 2 - From US 98 in Mexico Beach to the PC of Alternative 17	A to F	17, 19	94563	17.91	1610	9100	5	14.93	0.00	14.93	\$0,00	\$65.58	\$11.19	\$68,08	\$0.00	\$144.88	\$277.07
Segment 3 - On alternative 8, from he end of segment 1 to node C1	B to C1	8	28096	5.32	1260	6690	-3	3,25	0.00	3,25	\$0,00	\$14.26	\$8.54	\$34.76	\$0.29	\$57 85	\$112.66
Segment 4 - On alternative 14/15, rom the end of segment 1 to node	B to C2	14, 15	30025	5,69	420	13330	3	2.51	0.00	2.51	\$0.00	\$11.04	\$3.33	\$54,32	\$0.07	\$68.77	\$135,33
Segment 5 - From node C2 to C3	C2 to C3	14,15	8019	1:52	355	O.		1:26	0.00	1.26	\$0.00	\$5.54	\$2.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.99	\$14.90
Segment 6 - From node C1 to C3 (option for alt. B to turn to alt. 14/15) Segment 7 - From node C2 to C4	C1 to C3	8	6666	1.26	640	Ö	1	0.95	0.00	0.95	\$0.00	\$4.18	\$4.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.39	\$15.97
option for alt. 14/15 to turn to alt. 8)	C2 to C4	14,15	6643	1.26	450	0	-0	0.98	0.00	89.0	\$0,00	\$4.32	\$3.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.35	\$13.87
Segment 8 - From node C1 to C4	C1 to C4	8	5553	1.05	1250	0	1	0.63	0.00	0.63	\$0.00	\$2.75	\$7.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.73	\$20.94
Segment 9 - From node C3 to D1, where alt. 14 and 15 split	C3 to D1	14,15	24509	4.64	910	0	3	3.90	0.00	3.90	\$0.00	517.13	\$6.37	\$0.00	\$0.08	\$23.58	\$43.78
Segment 10 - From node C4 to D2	C4 to D2	8	32916	6.23	1790	0	4	5.14	0.00	5.14	50.00	\$22.56	\$12.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$34.62	\$64.90
Segment 11 - From node D1 to E	D1 to E	14	13662	2.59	230	0	1	2.35	0.00	2.35	\$0,00	\$10.34	\$1,67	\$0.00	\$0.05	\$12.06	\$22.08
Segment 12 - From node D2 to D3 (option for alt. 8 to turn to alt. 15)	D2 to D3	8	2694	0.51	0	0	0	0.51	0.00	0.51	\$0,00	\$2.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.24	\$4.05
Segment 13 - From node D1 to D3	D1 to D3	15	4172	0,79	0	0	0	0.79	0.00	0.79	50,00	\$3,47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.47	\$6.27
Segment 14 - From node D2 to E where alt. 8 and 14 split	D2 to E	8	13579	2.57	230	o o	*	2.34	0.00	2.34	50.00	\$10.27	\$1.67	\$0.00	\$0.12	\$12.06	\$22.02
Segment 15 - From node E to G1,	E to G1	8	32485	6.15	650	0	3	5.46	0.00	5.46	\$0,00	\$23.98	\$4,76	\$0,00	\$0.13	\$28.87	\$52.99
Segment 16 - From node F to G2	F to G2	17	17681	3,35	215	0.	1	3.12	0.00	3.12	50.00	\$13.69	\$1.58	\$0.00	\$0.19	\$15.46	\$28.09
Segment 17 - From node G1 to H1 (the new intersection)	G1 to H1	8	5053	0.96	.0	D:	Û	0.96	0.00	0.96	50.00	\$4.20	\$0.00	50.00	\$0.00	\$4.20	\$7.60
Segment 18 - From node G2 to H1 (the new intersection)	G2 to H1	17	5831	1.10	0	0	0	1.10	0.00	1,10	\$0,00	\$4.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.85	\$8.76
Segment 19 - From node G2 to H2 (the new intersection) (this option is	G2 to H2	17	8077	1.15	0	0	Ø	1.15	0.00	1/15	\$0,00	\$5.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.11	\$5.16	\$9.25
Segment 20 - From node G1 to H2 (the new intersection) (for alt. 8 to	G1 to H2	8	5455	1.03	0	0	0	1.03	0.00	1.03	\$0,00	\$4,54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.11	\$4.65	\$8.31
Segment 21 - From node H1 to J (intersection of Star Ave and Tram	H1 to J	8,17	10286	1.95	ō	0	Ö	1:95	1.26	0.69	\$5,60	\$3.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.22	\$8.86	\$16.28
Segment 22 - From node H2 to J (intersection of Star Ave and Tram	H2 to J	8,17	12368	2.34	ō	0	0	2.34	2.34	0.00	\$10.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.11	\$10.55	\$19.82
Segment 23 - From node H1 to M (US 231)	H1 to M	8,17	27870	5.28	0	o o	0	5.28	2.46	2.82	\$10.96	\$12.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.30	\$37.00	\$56.72
Segment 24 - From node H2 to M (US 231)	H2 to M	8,17	25531	4.84	0	0	0	4.84	2.46	2.38	\$10.96	\$10.43	\$0.00	\$0,00	\$0.19	\$21.59	\$39.74
Segment 25 - From intersection of Star Ave and Tram Rd to US 98	J to K	8,17	7628	1.44	0	0.	0	1.44	1,44	0.00	56.44	50.00	20,00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.47	\$36.19
Segment 26 - From node J to L on Star Ave	JtoL	8,17	11089	2.10	0	0	0	2.10	2.10	0.00	\$9.36	\$0.00	\$0,00	50.00	\$0.00	\$9.36	\$17.67
Segment 27 - From node L to M	LIOM	8,17	12456	2.36	0	0	0	2.36	2,36	0.00	\$10.51	\$0,00	50.00	50.00	\$0.00	\$10.51	\$19.85
Segment 28 - From node L to N	L to N	8,17	14592	2.76	0	0	0	2.76	2.76	0.00	\$12.32	\$0,00	\$0.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.32	\$23.25
Segment 29 - From node F to P1	F to P1	19	16714	3.17	0	0.	0	3.17	0.00	3,17	\$0,00	\$13,90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.90	525.12
Segment 30 - From node E to P2	E to P2	14	23264	4.41	775	0	2	3 88 €	0.00	3.88	\$0.00	\$17.04	\$5.29	\$0.00	\$0,19	\$22.52	\$41.57
Segment at Inferior and SPBrig F222 (option for all 14 to turn to all 19)	PA SARE	cumentsyevised	for pew align	ments GCP_R	oadwayBgldgeCo	st_Initial-2iane.s	lsx 2	0.14	0.00	0.14	50 00	\$0.63	\$1.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.48	\$4.83 ¹

Gulf Coast Parkway
Environmental Screening Tool (EST) Alternative Corridors

				Roadway an	d Structure C	ost Estimate	e - Initial 2-l	ane Roadw	ay			- 0	ost Component	5		2-Lane	4-Lane
Segment	Nodes	Alternative	Total Length (FT)	Total Length (ML)	Low Level Bridge Length (FT)	High Level Bridge Length (FT)	Number of Low Level Bridge	Roadway Length (ML)	Urban Roadway Length (MI.)	Rural Roadway Length (Ml.)	Urban Roadway Cost (\$mill)	Rural Roadway Cost (\$mill)	Low Level Bridge Cost (\$mill)	High Level Bridge Cost (\$mill)	Bridge Culverts Cost (\$mill)	Total Cost (\$mill)	Total Cost (\$mill)
Segment 32 - From node P2 to P3	P2 to P3	14	2282	0.43	220	0	2	0.01	0.00	0.01	\$0.00	\$0.05	\$1.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.90	\$3.79
Segment 33 - From node P1 to P4	P1 to P4	19	2282	0.43	130	0	1	0.22	0.00	0.22	\$0.00	\$0.96	\$1.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.01	\$3.83
Segment 34 - From node P1 to P3 option for alt 19 to turn to alt 14)	P1 to P3	19	1487	0.28	130	0	1	0,07	0.00	0.07	\$0.00	\$0:30	\$1.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.35	\$2.63
Segment 35 - From node P3 to Q	P3 to Q	14	15012	2,84	255	0	1	261	0,00	2.61	\$0.00	\$11.44	\$1.82	\$0.00	\$0,00	\$13.26	\$24.33
Segment 36 - From node P4 to Q	P4 to Q	19	14310	2.71	130	.0	14	2 50	0.00	2.50	\$0.00	\$10.96	\$1.05	\$0.00	\$0,12	\$12.13	\$22.03
Segment 37 - From node Q to R	Q to R	14,19	6221	1.18	255	0	1	0.94	0.00	0.94	\$0,00	\$4,13	\$1,82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,95	\$11.11
Segment 38 - From node R to S on alt 14	Rtos	19	13305	2.52	0	0	0	2.52	1.37	1:15	\$6.09	\$5.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0,10	\$11.25	\$20.75
Segment 39 - From node R to S on alt 19	L to M	14	13863	2,63	0	0	0	2.63	1.22	1.41	\$5.43	\$6.18	\$0.00	\$0,00	\$0.08	\$11.69	\$21,49
Segment 40 - From node D3 to T	D3 to T	15	51308	9.72	2510	0	4.	8.48	0.00	8.48	\$0.00	\$37.26	\$16.52	\$0.00	\$0.25	\$54.03	\$100.64
Segment 41 - From node T to U southern option)	T to U	15	23803	4.51	410	0	1	4.24	0.56	3.68	\$2,49	516.17	\$2.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.44	\$39.49
Segment 42 - From node T to U northern option)	TtoU	15	23530	4,46	600	0	1	4.15	0.56	3.59	\$2.49	\$15.78	\$3.96	\$0,00	\$0,14	\$22.38	\$41.29
									And the second		calculation and the	A second			no change		

DJR: Comments regarding Changed conversion from 4 lane cost to SE\$396 to SE\$301 to sulfur third 2-lane cost: SE\$167 SE\$167 SE\$180 Divide by 2 Divide by 2 ultimate 4-lane 4-lane

C.\Documents and Settings\22271Wly Documents\revised for new alignments GCP_RoadwayBridgeCost_Initial-2lane.xlsx

Gulf Coast Parkway Environmental Screening Tool (EST) Alternative Corridors Bridge Length

Alternative 8

Bridge No	Length (FT)	Туре	Comment	Segment
1	60	Low level	Unnamed creek on CR 386	1
2	60	Low level	Wetappo creek on CR 386	1
3	80	Low level	Unnamed creek on CR 386	1
4	60	Low level	On CR 386	3
5	1 high level bridge	High level	ICWW on Wetappo creek	3
6	1200	Low level	Tributary to Horseshoe creek	3
7	1250	Low level	Horeseshoe creek	8
8	1155	Low level	Tributary to Horseshoe creek	10
9	110	Low level	Little Sandy creek	10
10	325	Low level	Tributary	10
11	200	Low level	Tributary	10
12	230	Low level	Sandy Creek on SR 22	14
13	70	Low level	Olivers creek on SR 22	15
14	70	Low level	Olivers creek on SR 22	15
15	510	Low level	Boggy creek	15

Alternative 14

Bridge No	Length (FT)	Type	Comment	Segment
11.1	60	Low level	Unnamed creek on CR 386	1
2	60	Low level	Wetappo creek on CR 386	1
3	80	Low level	Unnamed creek on CR 386	1
4	60	Low level	On CR 386	4
5	1.5 high level bridge	High level	Crossing ICWW 2 times, only build 1 span on first crossing (using CR 386 for other span)	-4
6	180	Low level	Tributary to Horseshoe creek	4
7	180	Low level	Tributary to Horseshoe creek	4
8	355	Low level	Horeseshoe creek	5
9	600	Low level	Little Sandy creek	9
10	200	Low level	Little Sandy creek	9
11	110	Low level	Little Sandy creek	9
12	230	Low level	Sandy Creek on SR 22	11
13	465	Low level	Tributary	30
14	310	Low level	Tributary	30
15	130	Low level	Tributary	32
16	130	Low level	Tributary	32
17	255	Low level	Tributary	35
18	255	Low level	Tributary	37

Alternative 15

Bridge No	Length (FT)	Type	Comment	Segment
1	60	Low level	Unnamed creek on CR 386	1
2	60	Low level	Wetappo creek on CR 386	1
3	80	Low level	Unnamed creek on CR 386	1
4	60	Low level	On CR 386	4
5.	1 and 1/2 high level bridge	High level	Crossing ICWW 2 times, only build 1 span on first crossing (using CR 386 for other span)	4
6	180	Low level	Tributary to Horseshoe creek	4
7	180	Low level	Tributary to Horseshoe creek	4
8	355	Low level	Horeseshoe creek	-5
9	600	Low level	Little Sandy creek	9
10	200	Low level	Little Sandy creek	9
11	110	Low level	Little Sandy creek	9
12	110	Low level	Tributary	40
13	400	Low level	Tributary	40
14	1600	Low level	Tributary	40
15	400	Low level	Tributary	40
16	410	Low level	Tributary (Southern option)	41
16A	600	Low level	Tributary (Northern option)	42

Alternative 17

Bridge No	Length (FT)	Туре	Comment	Segment
1	60	Low level	On CR 386	2
2	9100	High level	Crossing East Bay, but using low level bridge approach in cost	2
3.	200	Low level	Tributary	2
4	580	Low level	Floodplain area	2
5	430	Low level	Tributary	2
6	340	Low level	Tributary to East Bay	2
7	215	Low level	Cushion Creek	16

Alternative 19

Bridge No	Length (FT)	Туре	Comment	Segment
1	60	Low level	On CR 386	2
2	9100	High level	Crossing East Bay, but using low level bridge approach in cost	2
3	200	Low level	Tributary	2
4	580	Low level	Floodplain area	2
5	430	Low level	Tributary	2
6	340	Low level	Tributary to East Bay	2
7	130	Low level	Tributary	33
8	130	Low level	Tributary	36
9	255	Low level	Tributary	37

Note 1: When a bridge appears on 2 segments, only one segment carries the bridge with its majority bridge section in that segment

Note 2: Length of Approach is calculated as: 2466' Fili and MSE wall, 4074' concrete beam, and 150' steel structure at 65' clearance.
2466' Fili and MSE wall is the cost of the approach for the high level crossing, 4074' concrete beam (for high level bridge crossing), and 150' steel structure at 65' clearance.

Gulf Coast Parkway Alternative Corridors Roadway and Structure Cost Estimate For Ultimate 4-Lane Roadway

Alternative	Length (Ml.)	Roadway Cost (\$mil)	Low Level Bridge Cost (\$mil)	High Level Bridge Cost (\$mil)	Bridge Culverts Cost (\$mil)	Intersection Cost (\$mil)	R/W Cost (\$mil)	Total Cost (\$mil)
8	34,74	\$238.45	\$73.97	\$69.52	\$0.84	\$37.39	\$83.90	\$504.07
14	40.48	\$273.32	\$90.34	\$69.52	\$1.25	\$24.04	\$101.00	\$559.47
15	45.02	\$306.24	\$112.58	\$69.52	\$1.09	\$24.04	\$103.16	\$616.63
17	30.21	\$217.77	\$25.53	\$136.16	\$0.41	\$37.39	\$88.96	\$506.24
19	35.61	\$253.84	\$33.38	\$136.16	\$0.63	\$24.04	\$108.03	\$556.08

Gulf Coast Parkway

Environmental Screening Tool (EST) Alternative Corridors

Roadway and Structure Cost Estimate

					Roadway and	d Structure C	ost Estima	te								
Segment	Nodes	Alternative	Total Length (FT)	Total Length (Ml.)	Low Level Bridge Length (FT)	High Level Bridge Length (FT)	Number of Low Level Bridge	Roadway Length (MI.)	Urban Roadway Length (Mi.)	Rural Roadway Length (MI.)	Urban Roadway Cost (\$mill)	Rural Roadway Cost (\$mill)	Low Level Bridge Cost (\$mill)	High Level Bridge Cost (\$mill)	Bridge Culverts Cost (\$mill)	Total Cost (\$mill)
Segment 1 - From US 98 in Mexico Beach to the PT of Alternative 14/15	A to B	8,14, and 15	24292	4.60	200	0	3	3.99	0.00	3.99	50.00	\$31.70	53.94	50,00	50.07	\$35.72
Segment 2 - From US 98 in Mexico Beach to the PC of Alternative 17	A to F	17, 19	94563	17.91	1610	9100	5	14.93	0.00	14.93	\$0.00	\$118.53	\$22.38	\$136.16	\$0.00	\$277.07
Segment 3 - On alternative 8, from the end of segment 1 to node C1	B to C1	8	28096	5.32	1260	6690	3	3,25	0,00	3,25	\$0,00	\$25.77	\$17.07	\$69.52	\$0,29	\$112.66
Segment 4 - On alternative 14/15, from the end of segment 1 to node	B to C2	14, 15	30025	5,69	420.	13330	3	2.51	0.00	2.51	\$0.00	\$19.95	\$6,68	\$108,64	50.07	\$135.33
Segment 5 - From node C2 to C3	C2 to C3	14,15	8019	1.52	355	0	-1	1.26	0,00	1.26	\$0.00	\$10.02	\$4.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	514.90
Segment 6 - From node C1 to C3 (option for alt. 8 to turn to alt. 14/15)	C1 to C3	8	6666	1.26	640	0	Ť	0,95	0,00	0,95	\$0.00	\$7,55	58 42	50 00	\$0.00	\$15.97
Segment 7 - From node C2 to C4 (option for alt 14/15 to turn to alt 8)	C2 to C4	14,15	6643	1.26	450	0	1	0.98	0,00	0.98	\$0.00	57.81	\$6,06	\$0.00	\$0,00	\$13,87
Segment 8 - From node C1 to C4	C1 to C4	8	5553	1.05	1250	0	1	0.63	0.00	0.63	50.00	\$4.96	\$15.98	\$0.00	50.00	\$20.94
Segment 9 - From node C3 to D1 where alt. 14 and 15 split	C3 to D1	14,15	24509	4.64	910	Ó	3	3.90	00 00	3.90	\$0.00	\$30.96	\$12.74	\$0.00	\$0.08	\$43.78
Segment 10 - From node C4 to D2	C4 to D2	8	32916	6.23	1790	0	4	5.14	0.00	5.14	\$0.00	540.77	\$24.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	564.90
Segment 11 - From node D1 to E	D1 to E	14	13662	2.59	230	0	1	2 35	0.00	2.35	\$0.00	\$18.69	\$3.34	\$0.00	\$0.05	\$22.08
Segment 12 - From node D2 to D3 (option for all, 8 to turn to all, 15)	D2 to D3	8	2694	0.51	0	0	0	0.51	0.00	0.51	\$0.00	\$4.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.05
Segment 13 - From node D1 to D3	D1 to D3	15	4172	0.79	0	0	0	0.79	0.00	0.79	\$0.00	\$6,27	50.00	50.00	\$0.00	\$6.27
Segment 14 - From node D2 to E, where alt. 8 and 14 split	D2 to E	8	13579	2.57	230	0	1	2.34	0.00	234	\$0.00	\$18.56	\$3.34	\$0,00	50 12	\$22.02
Segment 15 - From node E to G1,	E to G1	8	32485	6.15	650	ō	3	5,46	0,00	5.46	\$0.00	\$43,34	\$9.51	\$0.00	50.13	\$52.99
Segment 16 - From node F to G2	F to 62	17	17681	3.35	215	0	1	3.12	0.00	3.12	\$0.00	\$24.75	\$3.15	50.00	50.19	\$28.09
Segment 17 - From node G1 to H1 (the new intersection)	G1 to H1	8	5053	0.96	0	Ð	.0	0.96	0.00	0.96	\$0.00	\$7.60	\$0.00	50,00	\$0.00	\$7.60
Segment 18 - From node G2 to H1 (the new intersection)	G2 to H1	17	5831	1.10	0	.0	0	1 10	0.00	1.10	50.00	\$8,76	\$0.00	\$0,00	\$0.00	\$8.76
Segment 19 - From node G2 to H2 (the new intersection) (this option is	G2 to H2	17	6077	1 15	0	.0	Ö	1.15	0,00	1.15	\$0.00	\$9.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	50.11	\$9.25
Segment 20 - From node G1 to H2 (the new intersection) (for all 8 to be	G1 to H2	8	5455	1.03	ò	0	٥	1.03	0.00	1.03	\$0.00	\$8.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.11	\$8.31
Segment 21 - From node H1 to J (intersection of Star Ave and Tram	H1 to J	8,17	10286	1.95	0	0	0	1.95	1.26	0.69	\$10.57	\$5.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.22	\$16.28
Segment 22 - From node H2 to J	H2 to J	8,17	12368	234	0	0	0	2.34	2,34	0.00	\$19,71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	50 11	519.82
Segment 23 - From node H1 to M (US 231)	H1 to M	8,17	27870	5.28	0	0	0	5.28	2.46	2.52	\$20.69	522.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.30	\$56.72
Segment 24 - From node H2 to M (US 231)	H2 to M	8,17	25531	4,84	0	D.	0	4.84	2.46	2.38	\$20 69	\$18.88	50.00	50.00	\$0.19	\$39.74
Segment 25 - From intersection of Star Ave and Tram Rd to US 98	J to K	8,17	7628	1.44	0	0	Q	1.44	1.44	0.00	\$12.15	S0 00	\$0.00	\$0,00	\$0.00	\$36.19
Segment 26 - From node J to L on Star Ave	D to L	5/17	11089	2.10	٥	.0	0	2.10	2.10	0.00	\$17.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0,00	\$0,00	\$17.87
Segment 27 - From node L to M	L to M	8,17	12456	2.36	0	0	.0.	2.36	2 38	0.00	\$19 85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19.85
Segment 28 - From node L to N	L to N	8,17	14592	2.76	0	0	o	276	2.76	0.00	\$23,25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0,00	\$0,00	\$23.25
Segment 29 - From node F to P1	F to P1	19	16714	3,17	O	0	0	3.17	0.00	3.17	\$0.00	\$25.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25.12
Segment 30 - From node E to P2	VEAR BIST	(Spreadsheet)	CP Roadwa	ridgeCost.xls	775	0	2	3.88	0.00	3.88	\$0.00	\$30.80	\$10.58	\$0.00	\$0.19	\$41.57

Gulf Coast Parkway
Environmental Screening Tool (EST) Alternative Corridors
Roadway and Structure Cost Estimate

					Roadway an	d Structure C	ost Estima	te								
Segment	Nodes	Alternative	Total Length (FT)	Total Length (Ml.)	Low Level Bridge Length (FT)	High Level Bridge Length (FT)	Number of Low Level Bridge	Roadway Length (MI.)	Urban Roadway Length (Mi.)	Rural Roadway Length (MI.)	Urban Roadway Cost (\$mill)	Rural Roadway Cost (\$mill)	Low Level Bridge Cost (\$mill)	High Level Bridge Cost (\$mill)	Bridge Culverts Cost (\$mill)	Total Cost (\$mill)
Segment 31 - From node P2 to P4 (option for all 14 to turn to all 19)	P2 to P4	14	2973	0.56	220	0	2	0.14	0.00	0.14	50.00	\$1.13	\$3.70	\$0,00	\$0.00	\$4,83
Segment 32 - From node P2 to P3	P2 to P3	14	2282	0.43	220	0	2	0.01	0.00	0.01	\$0.00	\$0.09	\$3.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.79
Segment 33 - From node P1 to P4	P1 to P4	19	2282	0.43	130	0	11-41	0.22	0,00	0.22	\$0,00	51 73	\$2.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.83
Segment 34 - From node P1 to P3 (option for alt 19 to turn to alt 14)	P1 to P3	19	1487	0.28	130	0	1	0.07	0.00	0.07	\$0.00	\$0.54	\$2.10	50.00	\$0.00	\$2,63
Segment 35 - From node P3 to Q	P3 to Q	14	15012	2,84	255	0	1	261	0.00	2.61	\$0.00	\$20.68	\$3.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.33
Segment 36 - From node P4 to Q	P4 to Q	19	14310	2.71	130	0	Ť	2.50	0,00	2.50	\$0.00	\$19.81	\$2.10	50 00	\$0.12	\$22.03
Segment 37 - From node Q to R	QtoR	14,19	6221	1.18	255	0	1	0.94	0,00	0.94	\$0.00	57.46	\$3.65	\$0,00	\$0,00	511.11
Segment 38 - From node R to S on alt 14	RtoS	19	13305	2.52	Ů.	0	0	2.52	1.37	1.15	\$11.50	\$9.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10	\$20.75
Segment 39 - From node R to S on alt 19	LtaM	14	13863	2.63	0	0	0	2.63	1/22	1.41	\$10.25	\$11.17	\$0.00	50.00	\$0.08	\$21.49
Segment 40 - From node D3 to T	D3 to T	15	51308	9.72	2510	0	4	8 48	0.00	8.48	\$0.00	567.34	\$33.05	\$0.00	\$0.25	\$100.64
Segment 41 - From node T to U (southern option)	TtoU	15	23803	4.51	410	0	1	4.24	0.56	3.68	\$4.70	529.22	\$5.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	539.49
Segment 42 - From node T to U (northern option)	T to U	15	23530	4.46	500	D	1	4 15	0.56	3,59	\$4.70	528.53	57.92	\$0.00	\$0.14	\$41.29

T\Planning\Gulf Coast Pkwy\GADDIPD\Spreadsheet\GCP_RoadvayridgeCost.xls

Gulf Coast Parkway Environmental Screening Tool (EST) Alternative Corridors Bridge Length

Alternative 8

Bridge No	Length (FT)	Type	Comment	Segment
1	60	Low level	Unnamed creek on CR 386	1
2	60	Low level	Wetappo creek on CR 386	1
3	80	Low level	Unnamed creek on CR 386	1.
4	80	Low level	On CR 386	3
5	1 fright level bridge	High level	ICVVVV on Wetappo creek	3
- 6	1200	Low level	Tributary to Horseshoe creek	3
7	1250	Low level	Horeseshoe creek	8
.8	1155	Low level	Tributary to Horseshoe creek	10
9	110	Low level	Little Sandy creek	10
10	325	Low level	Tributary	10
11	200	Low level	Tributary	10
12	230	Low level	Sandy Creek on SR 22	14
13	70	Low level	Olivers creek on SR 22	15
14	70	Low level	Olivers creek on SR 22	15
15	510	Low level	Boggy creek	15

Alternative 14

Bridge No	Length (FT)	Туре	Comment	Segment
1	60	Low level	Unnamed creek on CR 386	1
2	60	Low level	Wetappo creek on CR 386	1
3	- 80	Low level	Unnamed creek on CR 386	A.
4	60	Low level	On CR 386	4
5. 1.5 high level bridge		High level	Crossing ICWW 2 times, only build 1 span on first crossing (using CR 386 for other span)	4
В	180	Low level	Inbutary to Horseshoe creek	4
7	180	Low level	Tributary to Horseshoe creek	4
8	355	Low level	Horeseshoe greek	5
9	600	Low level	Little Sandy creek	9
10	.200	Low level	Little Sandy creek	9
1.1	110	Low level	Little Sandy creek	9
12	230	Low level	Sandy Creek on SR 22	11
13	465	Low level	Tributary	20
14	310	Low level	Tributary	30
15	13/1	Low level	Tributary.	32
16	130	Low level	Inbutary	32
17	255	Low level	Tributary	35
18	255	Low level	Tribulary	.37

Alternative 15

Bridge No	Length (FT)	Type	Comment	Segment
	1 60		Unnamed creek on CR 386	1
2	60	Low level	Wetappo creek on CR 386	1
3	80	Low level	Unnamed creek on CR 386	- 1
4	60	Low level	On CR 386	.4.
5	5 1 and 1/2 high level High level build		Crossing ICWW 2 times, only build 1 span on first crossing (using CR 386 for other span)	А
6	180	Low level	Tributary to Horseshoe creek	4
7	180	Low level	Tributary to Horseshoe creek	4
8	355	Low level	Horeseshoe creek	5
.9	600	Low level	Little Sandy creek	9
10	200	Low level	Little Sandy creek	9
11	110	Low level	Little Sandy creek	9.
12	110	Low level	Tribulary	40
13	400	Low level	Tributary	40
†4	1600	Low level	Tributary	40
15	400	Low feyet	Tributery	40
16	410	Low level	Tributary (Southern option)	41
16A	600	Low level	Tributary (Northern option)	42

Alternative 17

Bridge No	Length (FT)	Туре	Comment	Segment
4	60	Low level	On CR 386	12.
2	9100	High level	Crossing East Bay, but using low level bridge approach in cost	2
3	200	Low level	Tributary	2
4	580	Low level	Floodplain area	2
5	4.30	Low level	Tributary	2
6	340	Low level	Tributary to East Bay	2
7	215	Low level	Custion Creek	16

Alternative 19

Bridge No	Length (FT)	Туре	Comment	Segment
-1	90	Low level	On CR 386	2
2	9100	High level	Crossing East Bay, but using low level bridge approach in cost	2
3	200	Low level	Tribulary	2
4	580	Low level	Floodplain area	2
- 5	430	Low level	Tributary	2
6	340	Low level	Tributary to East Bay	2
7	130	Low level	Tributary	33
- 8	130	Low level	Tributary	36
9	255	Low level	Tributary	37

Note 1: When a bridge appears on 2 segments, only one segment carries the bridge with its majority bridge section in that segment

Note 2: Length of Approach is calculated as: 2466 Fill and MSE wall, 4074' concrete beam, and 150' steel structure at 65' clearance,
2466 Fill and MSE wall is the cost of the approach for the high level crossing, 4074' concrete beam (for high level bridge crossing), and 150' steel structure at 65' clearance

Segment	Total	Residential	Business		
No.	No. Parcels Relocations I		Relocations	Tota	al R/W Cost
1	55	10	1	\$	25,084,700
2	56	4	1	\$	39,523,100
3	19	0	0	\$	7,219,500
4	31	0	0	\$	15,802,200
5	6	0	0	\$	1,042,100
6	2	0	0	\$	366,400
7	5	0	0	\$	1,044,200
8	4	0	0	\$	760,900
9	7	0	0	\$	157,500
10	13	0	0	\$	641,100
11	5	0	0	\$	112,500
12	1	0	0	\$	22,500
13	1	0	0	\$	22,500
14	5	0	0	\$	112,500
15	14	0	0	\$	656,400
16	6	0	0	\$	571,900
17	3	0	0	\$	888,300
18	2	0	0	\$	1,139,000
19	2	0	0	\$	1,380,100
20	3	0	0	\$	1,123,100
21	4	0	0	\$	122,800
22	4	0	0	\$	122,800
23	9	0	0	\$	1,933,500
24	10	0	0	\$	3,676,800
25	20	25	0	\$	45,839,600
26	6	0	0	\$	830,100
27	5	0	0	\$	934,000
28	18	0	1	\$	23,623,800
29	4	0	0	\$	2,067,600
30	7	0	0	\$	2,802,100
31	3	0	0	\$	1,808,500
32	2	0	0	\$	1,021,000
33	1	0	0	\$	654,800
34	2	0	0	\$	1,021,400
35	8	0	0	\$	6,186,900
36	5	0	0	\$	6,191,600
37	111	0	0	\$	2,682,200
38	8	0	0	\$	8,870,900
39	5	0	0	\$	5,026,600
40	10	0	0	\$	8,952,000
41	10	1	0	\$	12,855,900
42	12	2	0	\$	12,844,800

Appendix K Water Quality Impact Evaluation

Exhibit A

Project Name: Gulf Coast Parkway

County: Bay and Gulf

WQIE CHECK LIST

FIN (Financial Number): 410981-2-28-01		
Federal Aid Project No: N/A		
Short project description: The proposed Gulf Coast Park	way is a new i	roadway that
would connect US 98 in Gulf County to US 231 in Bay C	ounty. The re	padway would be
located on both new and existing road alignments within	a 168 to 250 f	oot wide right-of-
way. The extra right-of-way width will allow for expansi	on of the road	to a four lane,
divided roadway, when traffic demand warrants. In the r	ural areas of th	ne right-of-way
width will accommodate the constuction on a 12 foot wid	e multi-use tra	ail. In the urban
areas a curb and gutter section with bike lanes and paved	sidewalks wil	I be constructed.
PART 1: DETERMINATION OF WQIE SCOPE		
□ Does project increase impervious surface area?	⊠ Yes	□ No
∑ Does project alter the drainage system?	⊠Yes	□No
If the answer to both questions is no, complete the WQIE	by checking	Box A in Part 4.
Do environmental regulatory requirements apply>	Yes	□ No
PART 2: PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS		
20-year design ADT: Ranges from 1200 to 53111 depen-	ding on altern	ative
Expected speed limit: 65 mi/hr		
Drainage area: Total Project area ranges depending on al	ternative:	
661-1168 acres 60 % Impervious 40 % Pervious		
Land Use: 5 % Residential 2 % Commercial % In	dustrial	
62 % Agricultural 31 % Wetlands % O	ther Natural	
Potential large sources of pollution (identify):		
There were 19 potential pollutant sources identified near	the project. C	of the 19, only 7
were within 500 feet of any of the 5 proposed alternatives	. These sites	were given a risk
ranking. These rankings are No, Low, Medium and High	Of the 7 nea	ar our project 5
sites were ranked low, 1 site was ranked medium and one	site was rank	ed low.

Grou	ndwater receptor (name	e of aquifer of	r N/A)	: Sufacial	Aquifer,	Intermediate System
and ti	he Florida Aquifer					
\boxtimes	Designated well head	d protection a	area?	X Yes	□ No	Name:
\boxtimes	Sole source aquifer	☐ Yes	\boxtimes	No	Name:	

WQIE CHECK LIST (Contd.)	
Groundwater recharge m	echanism:	
Infiltration		
(Notify District Drainage	Engineer if karst conditions expect	ed)
Surface water receptor (n	ame or N/A): East Bay, Deer Point	Lake, Bayou George Creek
and Callaway Creek		
	□ I ⊠ II ⊠ III □ IV [□v
Special designation (chec	ck all that apply):	
ONRW OFW		& Scenic River
☐ Special Water 🛛	SWIM Area	Plan MS4 Area
Other (specify):	-	
Conceptual storm water of	conveyances & system (check all that	at apply):
Swales Curb a	nd Gutter Scuppers Pipe	French Drains
Retention / Detention	생 마음이 하셨죠? 그렇게 하는 경기 없다.	
PART 3: ENVIRO	NMENTAL REGULATORY REG	QUIREMENTS
Regulatory Agency (Check all that apply)	Reference citation for Regulatory criteria (attach Copy of pertinent pages)	Most stringent criteria (check all that apply)
USEPA		
FDEP		
WMD (Specify)		
OTHER		
(Specify)	9	_

(Specify) Proceed to Part 4 and check Box C.

PART	: WQIE DOCUMENTATION	
	Vater quality is not an issue.	
	To regulatory requirements apply to water quality issues Document by checking the "none" box for water quality in Section 6.C.3 If the <i>Environmental Determination Form</i> or Section 5.C.3 of the SEIR.	
\boxtimes	egulatory requirements apply to water quality issues. Water quality issues we e mitigated through compliance with the quantity design requirements placed lorida Department of Environmental Protection, an authorized regulatory	
agency		
	Document by checking the "none" box for water quality in section 6.C.3. of the normal determination Form or Section 5.C.3 of the SEIR.	ie
Evalua Office:	r Name (print): Amanda Serra	
Signati		
	Amanda Sena	

Appendix L Coastal Zone Consistency Letter

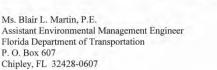


Department of Environmental Protection

Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

Colleen M. Castille Secretary

November 1, 2005





RE: Department of Transportation – Advance Notification – Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study, from U.S. 231 to U.S. 98, Financial Management No. 410981-2-28-01 – Bay and Gulf Counties, Florida. SAI # FL200509061486C

Dear Ms. Martin:

The Florida State Clearinghouse has coordinated the state's review of the abovereferenced advance notification for a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study. The study involves the proposed Gulf Coast Parkway, a new 35-mile, multi-lane facility that would connect U.S. 98 in Gulf County to U.S. 231 in Bay County. The PD&E study will evaluate alignment alternatives within the recommended corridor. Comments provided by reviewing agencies are enclosed and summarized below for your consideration in the preparation of the study.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) notes that the project area proposed in the advance notification includes the St. Andrews Bay watershed. St. Andrews Bay is a Florida Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) priority waterbody, and is designated a Class II waterbody under Rule 62-302.400(12)(b), Florida Administrative Code. Potential direct impacts of the proposed project on water quality and wetlands resources are of particular concern to the DEP. In addition, the road will facilitate secondary development in rural areas, further exacerbating non-point source stormwater runoff. The proposed project should be designed and constructed to avoid adverse impacts to the quantity, quality and flow of groundwater and surface waters in the watershed. Please refer to the enclosed DEP memorandum for additional details.

Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) staff notes that the indicated route intersects the St. Andrews Bay and St. Joseph Bay watersheds, which are Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) priority waters of the water management district. An analysis of the potential direct, secondary, and cumulative impacts of

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Ms. Blair L. Martin, P.E. November 1, 2005 Page 2 of 3

the transportation corridor on area wetlands, streams, and estuarine habitats, water quality, and hydrology should be performed. Due to their importance for hydrologic and habitat functions, isolated wetlands should be included within the analysis, along with jurisdictional wetlands. It is also recommended that alternative actions that would avoid or minimize impacts be considered and evaluated. Staff advises that mitigation for proposed wetland impacts must be coordinated with the NWFWMD in accordance with Section 373.4137, Florida Statutes. Please refer to the enclosed NWFWMD comments for further information.

The Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) has determined that the project is not inconsistent with DCA's authorities or the goals, objectives and policies of the Bay County and Gulf County comprehensive plans. The proposed project, however, is not currently addressed within those plans. Staff notes that although the roadway would improve hurricane evacuation and access to state roads in the region, the roadway improvement does not justify increased density and intensity of development in the Coastal High Hazard Area. The portions of the project located outside the urban service boundaries of Bay and Gulf Counties should not be considered an impetus to encourage future development in the rural area. DCA further recommends that the project not be advanced into the FDOT's Five Year Work Program until each comprehensive plan is amended to reflect the proposed roadway modification. Please refer to the enclosed DCA comments for further details.

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) states that the PD&E study should address impacts to listed species, and habitat loss and fragmentation for each potential alternative. Primary consideration should be given to alignments or other transportation routes that avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to fish and wildlife resources and their habitats. FWCC staff notes that improving the existing highway network would have far less impact on natural resources than development of a new corridor. Staff further notes that while this phase of the project may be found consistent, there are substantial fish and wildlife and habitat issues that must need to be addressed before the next phase of the project can proceed. The FWCC would prefer to identify and address difficult situations early in the process instead of at the final stages of the project. Please see the enclosed FWCC letter for further information.

The DEP, FWCC, and NWFWMD are concerned that the corridor alignment was selected without meaningful interagency review and comment. Specifically, it is unclear why the project did not go through the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process. The ETDM process creates and fosters coordination between land use, transportation, and environmental resource planning through early, interactive agency involvement. The project, as proposed, appears to have progressed rapidly through preliminary decision-making phases without resource agency consultation or involvement. Immediate and continued coordination with state resource agencies to prevent potential disputes during subsequent phases of the project is strongly recommended. Please refer to the attached comments from DEP, FWC and

Ms. Blair L. Martin, P.E. November 1, 2005 Page 3 of 3

NWFWMD (respectively) for details on the foregoing items, as well as additional recommendations regarding the environmental document that will be prepared for the proposed project.

Bay County Planning and Zoning Division staff notes that the proposed parkway will impact areas that serve as some of the last remaining foraging grounds in Florida for species such as the Florida black bear and red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW). In addition, Wettappo Creek is one of only two documented RCW population sites in Bay and Gulf Counties. Staff is particularly concerned about the Wettappo Creek crossing and locations south of Highway 22 due to the relatively undeveloped nature of those areas. The long-term impacts of the parkway on the area's sensitive ecosystems and rare organisms should be given special attention in the planning phase of the project. Please see the enclosed Bay County comments.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject advance notification. Based on the information contained in the notice and the enclosed state agency comments, the state has determined that the allocation of federal funds for the PD&E Study is consistent with the Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP). The applicant must, however, address the concerns identified by the reviewing agencies. The state's continued concurrence with the project will be based, in part, on the adequate resolution of issues identified during this and subsequent reviews. The state's final concurrence of the project's consistency with the FCMP will be determined during the environmental permitting stage. Future environmental documents prepared for this project should be forwarded to the State Clearinghouse for interagency review. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Ms. Lindy B. McDowell at (850) 245-2167.

Sincerely,

Sally B. Mann, Director

Office of Intergovernmental Programs

SBM/lbm Enclosures

> c: Barbara Ruth, DEP, Northwest District Duncan Cairns, NWFWMD Mary Ann Poole, FWCC Ray Eubanks, DCA Terry Joseph, WFRPC



Categories

DEP Home | OIP Home | Contact DEP | Search | DEP Site Map

Project Inform	mation
Project:	FL200509061486C
Comments Due:	10/06/2005
Letter Due:	11/01/2005
Description:	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - ADVANCE NOTIFICATION - GULF COAST PARKWAY PD&E STUDY, FROM US 231 TO US 98, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT NO. 410981-2-28-01 - BAY AND GULF COUNTIES, FLORIDA.
Keywords:	DOT - GULF COAST PARKWAY PD&E STUDY - BAY AND GULF CO.
CFDA #:	20.205

Agency Comments:

WEST FLORIDA RPC - WEST FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

Please see Bay County's comments

APALACHEE RPC - APALACHEE REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

No Comments

BAY - BAY COUNTY

Bay County Planning and Zoning Division staff notes that the proposed parkway will impact areas that serve as some of the last remaining foraging grounds in Florida for species such as the Florida black bear and red-codaded woodpecker (RCW). In addition, Vettappo Creek is one of only two documented RCW population sites in Bay and Gulf Counties. Staff are particularly concerned with the Wettappo Creek crossing and locations south of Highway 22 due to the relatively undeveloped nature of those areas. The long-term impacts of the parkway on the area's sensitive ecosystems and rare organisms should be given special attention in the planning phase of this project.

GULF - GULF COUNTY

No Comments

OTTED - OFFICE OF TOURISM, TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

NO COMMENT

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

DCA has determined that the project is not inconsistent with the Florida Statutes or the goals, objectives and policies of the Bay Country and Gulf Country comprehensive plans. However, the proposed project is not currently addressed within those plans. Though the roadway would improve hurricane evacuation and access to state roads in the region, the roadway improvement does not justify a need for increased density and intensity of development in the Coastal High Hazard Area. The portion of the project located outside the urban service boundaries of Bay and Gulf Counties should not be considered an impetus to encourage future development in the rural area. The project should not be advanced into the FDOT's Five Year Work Program until each comprehensive plan is amended to reflect the proposed roadway modification.

FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION - FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION - FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION
During the PD&E study, potential alignments should address impacts to listed species, habitat loss and fragmentation, and
focus on alignments or other transportation routes which avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to fish and wildlife resources
and their habitat. An option which would have far less impact to natural resources would be to improve the existing highway
network to satisfy the transportation need. We highly recommend that FDOT establish an interagency team comprised of
both federal and state agencies to discuss and clarify the overall environmental issues before further planning and road
design occurs. We are concerned that corridor selection has occurred without interagency review and comment. Continued
development of plans and designs without close coordination or involvement of these agencies may result in difficulties
permitting the project. The fluding for the Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study is determined to be consistent with our
authorities (Chapters 370 and 372, Florida Statutes) under the Florida Coastal Management Program. While this phase of the
project is found to be consistent, there are substantial fish and wildlife and habitat issues that will need to be addressed
before the next phase of the project can proceed. We would prefer to avoid difficult situations at the final stages of a project
when they could be identified and addressed early in the process.

STATE - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No Comment/Consistent

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

DEP notes that the project area proposed in the Advance Notification includes the St. Andrews Bay watershed. St. Andrews Bay is a Florida Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) priority waterbody, and is designated a Class II waterbody by Rule 62-302.400(12)(b), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). Potential, direct impacts to water quality and wetlands resources are of particular concern. Because the road will facilitate secondary development in rural areas, further exacerbation of non-point source stormwater runoff is also of concern. The proposed project should not cause adverse impacts to the quantity, quality and flow of groundwater and surface waters in the watershed. Please see DEP comments for further information.

NORTHWEST FLORIDA WMD - NORTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

NWFWMD staff notes that the indicated route intersects the St. Andrews Bay and St. Joseph Bay watersheds, which are Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) priority waters of the NWFWMD. An analysis of the potential direct, secondary, and cumulative impacts of the transportation corridor on area wetland, stream, and estuarine habitats, water quality, and hydrology should be performed. Due to their importance for hydrologic and habitat functions, isolated wetlands should be included within the analysis, along with jurisdictional wetlands. It is also recommended that alternative actions that would avoid or minimize impacts be considered and evaluated, Staff advises that mitigation for proposed wetland impacts must be coordinated with the NWFWMD in accordance with Section 373.4137, F.S.

For more information please contact the Clearinghouse Office at:

3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000 TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161 FAX: (850) 245-2190

Visit the Clearinghouse Home Page to query other projects.

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Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Memorandum

TO: Florida State Clearinghouse

FROM: Lindy McDowell, Environmental Manager

Office of Intergovernmental Programs

DATE: October 31, 2005

SUBJECT: Department of Transportation - Advance Notification - Gulf Coast Parkway

PD&E Study, from U.S. 231 to U.S. 98, Financial Management No. 410981-2-28-

01 - Bay and Gulf Counties, Florida

SAI # FL200509061486C

The Department has reviewed the above-referenced advance notification for a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study. The study involves the proposed Gulf Coast Parkway, a new 35-mile, multi-lane facility that would connect U.S. 98 in Gulf County to U.S. 231 in Bay County. The PD&E study will evaluate alignment alternatives within the recommended corridor. In developing the PD&E study, the Department requests that the study thoroughly evaluate the issues of concern and recommendations discussed below.

The proposed project area encompasses several major creek systems, together with associated floodplains and wetland areas, and is hydrologically connected to East Bay. One of the largest and most productive estuaries in the state, East Bay is one of four distinct bays that comprise the St. Andrew Bay System. The West Florida Strategic Regional Policy Plan (SRPP) states that the recreational, ecological, and commercial impacts of the bay system on West Florida make it a regionally significant environmental resource. The estuary is designated a Class II waterbody by Rule 62-302.400(12)(b), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), and a significant portion of the bay has been conditionally approved for shellfish propagation and harvesting. The SRPP further notes that although the water quality of the bay is generally good, the effects of development, stormwater runoff, recreational overuse and industrial discharge or accidents are the greatest threats to the bay's water quality.¹ Further, St. Andrews Bay is a Florida Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) priority waterbody.

The manner in which the proposed action would affect water quality in the St. Andrews Bay watershed is of concern to the Department. Non-point source stormwater runoff is of particular concern. In addition, the road will facilitate secondary development in rural areas, further exacerbating non-point source stormwater runoff. The proposed project should be designed and constructed to avoid adverse impacts to the quantity, quality and flow of groundwater and surface waters in the watershed. Stormwater treatment should be designed to maintain the natural pre-development hydro-period and water quality, as well as to protect the

West Florida Regional Planning Council, WEST FLORIDA STRATEGIC REGIONAL POLICY PLAN IV-16 (Natural Resources of Regional Significance) (July 15, 1996).

Memorandum SAI # FL200509061486C Page 2 of 2

natural functions of the adjacent wetlands, floodplains and waterbodies. To that end, the Department requests that the draft environmental document include the following information:

- Identify and describe significant natural resources, particularly wetland and water resources, within potentially affected areas and the functional connections between watershed ecosystems, water quality, wildlife habitat, estuarine habitat, fisheries, etc.
- Identify how each proposed alternative will avoid and minimize natural resource impacts, maintain watershed functions and protect water quality. Minimization should emphasize avoidance-oriented corridor alignments; wetland fill reductions via steep or vertically retained side slopes; and median width reductions within safety limits.
- Evaluate potential direct, secondary and cumulative impacts that may occur to identified natural resources. The study should address the proposed corridor alignments and fully evaluate all environmental and economic impacts of any unavoidable wetland losses.
- Describe any mitigation concepts that may be proposed to offset unavoidable impacts to wetlands, water quality or other natural resources.
- · Evaluate a "No Build" alternative.

The Department further notes that it is unclear why this project did not go through the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process. The ETDM process creates and fosters coordination between land use, transportation, and environmental resource planning through early, interactive agency involvement. The project, as proposed, appears to have progressed rapidly through preliminary decision-making phases without resource agency consultation or involvement. The Department would strongly recommend immediate and continued coordination with state resource agencies to prevent potential disputes during subsequent phases of the project.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Advance Notification. We request that future draft environmental documents prepared for this project be forwarded to the State Clearinghouse for interagency review. Further evaluation(s) of the project will be conducted during the environmental documentation and permitting stages, and future consistency will be based in part on adequate consideration of comments offered in this and subsequent reviews. Please call Ms. Lindy B. McDowell at (850) 245-2167 if you have any questions or need additional information.

cc: Barbara Ruth, Northwest District

Appendix M Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement

[4910-22]

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: GULF and BAY COUNTIES, FLORIDA

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), USDOT.

ACTION: Notice of Intent.

SUMMARY: The FHWA is issuing this notice to advise the public that an environmental impact statement (EIS) will be prepared for a proposed highway project in Gulf and Bay Counties, Florida.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Hadley, Environmental Programs Coordinator, Federal Highway Administration, 545 John Knox Road, Suite 200, Tallahassee, Florida 32303, Telephone: (850) 942-9650.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FHWA, in cooperation with the Florida Department of Transportation, will prepare an EIS for a proposal to provide a new highway, known as the Gulf Coast Parkway, in the regional transportation network in Gulf and Bay Counties, Florida. The proposed improvements would connect US 98 at CR 386 in Gulf County with US 98 (Tyndall Parkway) in Springfield and US 231 in Bay County, north of Panama City, utilizing a combination of existing roadway facilities and new roadway alignments. The distance of the proposed improvement is approximately 35 miles. The proposed highway would improve mobility and manage future traffic demand by providing additional infrastructure within the regional transportation network serving Bay and Gulf Counties. The proposed highway would enhance regional connections to intermodal hubs (airports, seaports, and the intermodal distribution center), would provide an alternate route to US 98 through the Tyndall Air Force Base Reservation for national security purposes, and would be an additional route for hurricane evacuation.

Alternatives under consideration include 1) taking no action, and 2) 4-lane roadway alternatives on a combination of existing and new alignments.

Letters describing the proposed action and soliciting comments will be sent to appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, and to private organizations and citizens who have previously expressed interest in this proposal. A series of public meetings will be held in Gulf and Bay Counties between September 2007 and December of 2008. In addition, a public hearing will be held. Public notice will be given of the time and place of the meetings and hearing. The draft EIS will be made available for public and agency review

and comment. A formal scoping meeting is planned in the project vicinity during the fall of 2007.

To ensure that the full range of issues related to the proposed action are addressed and all significant issues identified, comments and suggestions are invited from all interested parties. Comments or questions concerning this proposed action and the EIS should be directed to the FHWA at the address provided above.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Number 20.205, Highway Research, Planning and Construction. The regulations implementing Executive Order 12372 regarding intergovernmental consultation on Federal programs and activities apply to this program.)

Issued on: October , 2007.

George Hadley Environmental Programs Coordinator Tallahassee, Florida

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

Environmental Impact Statement: Gulf and Bay Counties, Florida

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), USDOT. ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The FHWA is issuing this notice to advise the public that an environmental impact statement (EIS) will be prepared for a proposed highway project in Gulf and Bay Counties, Florida.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. George Hadley, Environmental Programs Coordinator, Federal Highway Administration, 545 John Knox Road, Suite 200, Tallahassee, Florida 32303, Telephone: (850) 942–9650.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FHWA, in cooperation with the Florida Department of Transportation, will prepare an EIS for a proposal to provide a new highway, known as the Gulf Coast Parkway, in the regional transportation network in Gulf and Bay Counties. Florida, The proposed improvements would connect U.S. 98 at CR 386 in Gulf County with U.S. 98 (Tyndall Parkway) in Springfield and U.S. 231 in Bay County, north of Panama City, utilizing a combination of existing roadway facilities and new roadway alignments. The distance of the proposed improvement is approximately 35 miles. The proposed highway would improve mobility and manage future traffic demand by providing additional infrastructure within the regional transportation network serving Bay and Gulf Counties. The proposed improvements would support economic development in Gulf County. The proposed highway would enhance regional connections to intermodal hubs (airports, seaports and the intermodal distribution center), would provide an alternate route to U.S. 98 through the Tyndall Air Force Base Reservation for national security purposes, and would be an additional route for hurricane evacuation.

Alternatives under consideration include (1) taking no action, and (2) 4-lane roadway alternatives on a combination of existing and new alignments. Letters describing the proposed action and soliciting comments will be sent to appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, and to private organizations and citizens who have previously expressed interest in this proposal. A series of public meetings will be held in Gulf and Bay Counties between September 2007 and

December of 2008. In addition, a public hearing will be held. Public notice will be given of the time and place of the meetings and hearing. The draft EIS will be made available for public and agency review and comment. A formal scoping meeting is planned in the project vicinity during the fall of 2007.

To ensure that a full range of issues related to the proposed action are addressed and all significant issues identified, comments and suggestions are invited from all interested parties. Comments or questions concerning this proposed action and the EIS should be directed to the FHWA at the address provided aboye.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Number 20.205, Highway Research, Planning and Construction. The regulations implementing Executive Order 12372 regarding intergovernmental consultation on Federal programs and activities apply to this program.)

Issued on: October 25, 2007.

George B. Hadley.

Environmental Programs Coordinator, Tallabassee, Florida [FR Doc. E7-21508 Filed 10-31-07; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4910-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

Sunshine Act Meetings; Unified Carrier Registration Plan Board of Directors

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

TIME AND DATE: December 6, 2007, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time.

PLACE: These meetings will take place telephonically. Any interested person may call Mr. Avelino Gutierrez at (505) 827–4565 to receive the toll free numbers and pass codes needed to participate in these meetings by telephone.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: The Unified Carrier Registration Plan Board of Directors (the Board) will continue its work in developing and implementing the Unified Carrier Registration Plan and Agreement and to that end, may consider matters properly before the Board.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Avelino Gutierrez, Chair, Unified Carrier Registration Board of Directors at (505) 827–4565. Dated: October 26, 2007.

William A. Quade,

Associate Administrator for Enforcement and Program Delivery. [FR Doc. 07-5468 Filed 10-30-07;3:42 pm] BILLING CODE 4910-EX-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Federal Railroad Administration

Notice and Request for Comments

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seg.), this notice announces that the Information Collection Requirement (ICR) abstracted below has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. The Federal Register notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on the following collection of information was published on August 23, 2007 (72 FR 46315).

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before December 3, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Robert Brogan. Office of Safety. Planning and Evaluation Division, RRS-21, Federal Railroad Administration, 1120 Vermont Ave., NW., Mail Stop 25, Washington, DC 20590 (telephone: (202) 493–6292), or Ms. Gina Christodoulou, Office of Support Systems Staff, RAD-43, Federal Railroad Administration, 1120 Vermont Ave., NW., Mail Stop 35, Washington, DC 20590 (telephone: (202) 493–6139). (These telephone numbers are not toll-free.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104–13, Section 2, 109 Stat. 163 (1995) (codified as revised at 44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), and its implementing regulations, 5 CFR Part 1320, require Federal agencies to issue two notices seeking public comment on information collection activities before OMB may approve paperwork packages 44 U.S.C. 3506, 3507; 5 CFR 1320.5, 1320.8(d)(1), 1320.12. On August 23, 2007; FRA published a 60-day notice in the Federal Register soliciting comment on ICRs that the agency was seeking OMB approval. 72 FR 48315. FRA received two comments after issuing this notice.

The first comment was submitted by Donald M. Hahs, National President, on behalf of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen (BLET), who expressed whole hearted support for the proposed study. The BLET is a Division of the Rail Conference of the

Appendix N Public Opinion Surveys



GULF COAST PARKWAY PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY www.gulfcoastparkway.com



The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study for a proposed new roadway (the Gulf Coast Parkway) that would connect US 98 in Gulf County with US 231 and US 98 (Tyndall Parkway) in Bay County. To ensure that FDOT understands your concerns, please complete the following survey. Providing information through this survey does not represent your endorsement of the project. All surveys must be mailed by August 31, 2008. Thank you for your participation.

To ensure the validity of this surve by project staff to update our pro	ject mailing	list.								
Name:			Addres	s:						
City:				Sta	te:_			Zip Co	de:	
E-mail (optional):										
PL	EASE PRI	NT OR	CIRC	E YOU	R RE	ESPONSI				
In which county do you live:	Gulf	Bay	Oth	er:			2			
How far do you commute to work	(one-way)?		1-2	0 miles		21-30 mi	les	30+ m	iles	
How far do you commute to shop	ing?		1-2	0 miles		21-30 mi	les	30+ m	illes	
On average, how often each month do you travel to Gulf / Bay				y County	?		s than trips		5-10 trips	10+
Would you travel to Gulf / Bay Co	unty more of	ten if th	ere wa	s a more	direc			Yes	-	No
If you own a business, do you thir				_	-		nur hus	ingee?		
Good for my business		-		busines:		The second second	Don't			
to US 231, where would you most Overall, are you in favor of this p		aded?		10 P		a City Yes	Nort	h of Pai	nama City	Other Undecided
From the list below, circle your th	ree most im	portant	issues	regardin	g the	project.				
Roadway Congestion		Econon	nic Imp	rovemen	t	Consti	ruction	Schedu	ile	
Traffic Noise Waterway Navig										
Roadway Safety Wetlands			ds		Project Costs					
manufacture, and a second						Other (please specify):				
Potential Bridges		Wildlife								
Residential / Business Relocati	ons	Induce	d Grow	th						
How would you prefer to get infor Public Meetings Talking directly with a Project		Mailir		arkway l Newslet		Study in t		Smal	I Group Mastparkw	C. C. C. C. C. C.
Please choose your top 3 alternat	ive corridor	s:								
7 8 9 1		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	None	
Why do you consider these 3 corr	idors the he	st choic	es?							
, 20 100 0000000000000000000000000000000		viiolo								

Thank you!

Please fold your survey on the dotted line on the back, seal with the enclosed sticker, and place in the mail.



GULF COAST PARKWAY PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY



The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study for a proposed new roadway (the Gulf Coast Parkway) that would connect US 98 in Gulf County with US 231 and US 98 (Tyndall Parkway) in Bay County. To ensure that FDOT obtains your input, please complete the following survey. Providing information through this survey does not represent your endorsement of the project. All surveys must be mailed by November 16, 2009. Thank you for your participation.

To ensure the validity of this survey, please provide your used by project staff to update our project mailing list.	name and	addres	s below. This	conta	ct informatio	n will only be
Name: Addre	:ss:					
City:	St	State:			ode:	
E-mail (optional):						
PLEASE PRINT OR CIR	CLE YO	JR RES	PONSE			
In which county is your business or residence located?	Gulf	Bay	Calhoun	Othe	E	
Do you believe this project will induce growth in the area?	Yes		No	1	Don't Know	
Do you believe growth in the area will:	Be a benefit		Not be	a bene	ofit	Undecided
If you own a business, do you think the proposed project w Good for my business Bad for my				usiness t know	?	
From the list below, circle the three greatest benefits regarding the project.	,F	rom the	list below, cir regard		three greate project.	st impacts
Economic Improvement Roadway Safety Hurricane / Emergency Induced Growth Decreased Congestion Better Connectivity Tyndall Bypass Improved Travel Time		Increased Congestion Project Cost Roadway Safety Waterway Navig Property Relocations Wetlands Induced Growth Wildlife and Ha Potential Bridges Other Environment			igation s labitat	
Other (please specify):	Other (please specify):					
Of the benefits and impacts you indicated above, which do The benefits outweigh the impacts The			h the benefit	s	Unde	ided
If you traveled any of the alternative alignments north from To US 231 To Tynd	n US 98, all Parkv			d you m	ost frequentl	y travel?
If you continue to US 231, which alternative alignment do 14 15			best for this	area?	9	
If you continue west to Tyndall Parkway (US 98), which alt		alignmer 1		eve is t		his area?
Please choose your top 2 alternative alignments: 8	14		15	17	19	None
Why do you consider these 2 alternative alignments the be	st choice	s?				
Overall, are you in favor of this project?	Yes		No		Undecid	led

Thank you!
Please submit your completed survey to a meeting staff member.

Appendix O

Maritime Archaeology Desktop Analysis



TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY DESKTOP ANALYSIS GULF COAST PARKWAY BAY, GULF, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES, FLORIDA

CONSULTANT: Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.

428 E. Government Street, Pensacola, FL 32502

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Andrew Roberts, MA, RPA

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT NO.: 410981-1

CLIENT: Florida Department of Transportation, District 3

DATE: November 2012

In October 2012, Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH) completed a maritime archaeology desktop evaluation in support of the alternatives analysis for the Gulf Coast Parkway Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study in Bay, Gulf, and Calhoun Counties, Florida (Figure 1). The project area consists of five alternative routes (Alternatives) for a proposed new highway that will connect US 98 in Gulf County and US 231 in Bay County.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) defines the area within which any visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the proposed construction project may have to historic properties will be considered. The APE defined for this project is an approximately 304.8-meter (1,000-foot) buffer centered on each crossing over a perennial water body.

SEARCH conducted the maritime study on behalf of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 3, in order to identify any submerged cultural resources that are listed, or may be eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Florida Master Site File (FMSF) database was reviewed for any previous surveys or previously recorded resources. In addition, SEARCH conducted a review of in-house databases relative to potential submerged cultural resources within the APE. The databases reviewed include:

- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System (AWOIS);
- NOAA's Electronic Navigational Charts (ENC);
- 2006 NOAA Aids to Navigations (NavAids) and the 2007 US Coast Guard (USCG) Hazards to Navigation database; and
- The Global Maritime Wrecks Database (GMWD).

After completing the database review, SEARCH developed a predictive model based on archaeological, navigational, and other relevant data. Each Alternative was analyzed for its overall potential to contain submerged cultural resources. Recommendations are based on both the background research and the predictive model.

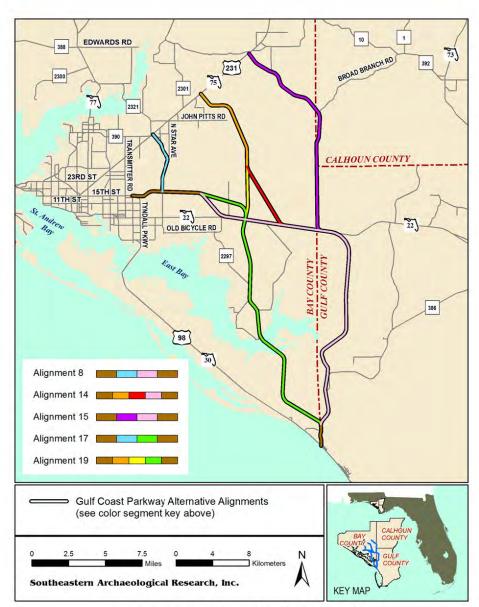


Figure 1. Project area location including the five Alternatives.

PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

The proposed Gulf Coast Parkway Project is located in southeastern Bay County, northwestern Gulf County, and southwestern Calhoun County, just southeast of the Panama City limits. Land use within the overall project area is primarily related to agriculture, with scattered residential developments. Water bodies within the project area consist mainly of small perennial drainages, though a portion of the East Bay is also included.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

This historic context is intended to provide a general overview of the history of the multicounty region (Bay, Gulf, and Calhoun Counties) in which the Gulf Coast Parkway project area is located. The first Europeans to make contact along the northern Gulf Coast included Spain during the early sixteenth century. The Spanish claimed present-day Florida and much of the southeast for Spain; however, no permanent settlements were established in the area. Instead, the Spanish focused colonization efforts at what is now St. Augustine and Pensacola.

Other Europeans challenged Spain's claim to Florida during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In 1717, the French established a small fort at a site that historians believe was located at Mexico Beach in coastal Bay County or Port St. Joe in Gulf County (Hutchinson n.d.). Dubbed Fort Crevecoeur, the establishment of this fort angered the Spanish. However, not long after the fort was established, the French chose to abandon the position and instead focus on the Mississippi coastal region.

By the mid-eighteenth century, Great Britain proved to be the strongest force in the region. The British acquired Florida in 1763 and began to carefully map extensive sections of the Gulf Coast region (Ware 1982:14). In 1766, Florida's west coast was surveyed from Pensacola to Cape San Blas, including St. Andrews Bay, which lies to the east and the south of the current project area. The cartographer George Gauld considered the extensive harbor of St. Andrews Bay to be of limited importance to the British Navy because of its sandbars and narrow channels (Ware 1982:64). Regardless, British settlers are believed to have found the area useful. Between 1780 and 1783, the British reportedly built a settlement in what is now Bay County at a town called Wells, although some historians dispute this claim (Womack 1994). Wells is thought to have been located where Panama City is today.

Spain regained the Florida territory in 1783 and held it until 1821, but established no settlement in the area. The panhandle, with the exception of the Pensacola area, was not economically developed until after it became an American territory in 1821. The first towns of Bay Head, Econfina, and Old Town (St. Andrews) were founded in the 1820s. When Florida became an American territory, this area was part of Escambia County. Through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the state legislature approved the creation of new counties that included the project area: Jackson (1822), Washington (1825), and Bay (1913).

John Lee Williams, a Pensacola lawyer who wrote about the Florida Territory in the 1820s, described the area. "It is a misshapen tract of worthless land, in general," he wrote. "This county acknowledges no civil authorities, nor laws. It owes its origin to political quackery alone." Williams provided exception to his "worthless land" view, including a "few hammocks on St. Andrew's bay, the south edges of Oak and Hickory hills, a part of Holmes valley, and the borders of Econfina river" (Williams 1976:86 [1827]).

Early nineteenth-century industries in the panhandle of Florida included indigo, naval stores, fishing, and salt making. Timber milling was the major industry in the Bay County area after the first sawmill was built on Watson Bayou, west of Panama City, in 1836. This led to the growth of a community called Millville (Womack 1994). Fishermen were active on St. Andrews Bay and Easy Bay throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

By the Civil War (1861–1865), the region remained a sparsely populated wilderness (State of Florida 1945:10). The main settlements, including Vernon (founded in the 1850s), were located primarily inland. Much of panhandle Florida, including what is now Bay County and its neighboring counties, became a haven to Confederate deserters, who could pass unnoticed through the backwoods (Johns 1963:161). Sometimes the deserters joined forces, becoming armed groups that disrupted the Union Army's postal service, destroyed railroad trestles, burned bridges, and cut telegraph lines (Johns 1963:164).

Union Brigadier General Alexander Asboth reported on an expedition through the area in September 1864 (US War Department 1891:443–445). Asboth, along with 700 men, marched from Pensacola to Marianna. Along the way, Asboth destroyed Douglass Ferry on the Choctawhatchee River. After defeating the Confederates at Marianna, the Union troops returned through the area, sacking the small inland towns of Orange Hill and Vernon (Askew 1967).

The area remained rural in the post-Civil War era, although there were notable advancements in the period, including the establishment of 12 schools in the area. Constructed through the county in 1882, the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad provided transportation to the central part of the county. The Choctawhatchee River provided the primary transportation for agricultural, timber, and naval resources prior to the railroad's arrival. To a lesser degree, this maritime traffic plied the waters of Easy Bay (Lanier 1973:150 [1875]; Webb 1885:114). Beeswax and honey were also produced. The county's farmers began experimenting in sheep farming. Land in the county ranged from \$1 to \$10 an acre, and the average farmer paid \$5 to \$10 an acre to have the property cleared. Two water-powered and three steam-powered sawmills operated in the area (Robinson 1882:186).

Wanton Webb, a promoter of Florida settlement, stated that area residents at the time were "noted for their hospitality, and will extend a hearty welcome to all strangers, irrespective of political opinion, who come to seek homes and who are honest and industrious" (Webb 1885:114). The primary communities during the 1880s were Caryville, with a population of 50; Chipley, with a population of 300; Miller's Ferry, with a population of 50; and Vernon, for which

Webb provided no population data (Webb 1885:114). The primary exports by the 1880s were cotton, timber, and cattle (Norton 1892:101).

The timber industry flourished in the 1880s when railroads began to reach the region. Water transport of timber thereby became less common. The St. Andrews Lumber Company reestablished the mill on Watson Bayou, and the town of Millville was resettled (Womack 1994). The West Bay Lumber and Naval Stores Company attracted settlers to the town of West Bay in 1890. Two major railroads reached St. Andrews Bay in 1908, greatly expanding the fish and timber markets.

The largest timber company in the region was the German-American Lumber Company. This German-American alliance ceased with the outbreak of World War I, and the company was subsequently bought by the St. Andrews Bay Lumber Company (Womack 1994). The largest economic contributors to the region were naval stores companies. The McKenzie and Vickers Turpentine Company was one of the largest in the area, maintaining four stills, including one at Burnt Mill Creek (Womack 1998). The St. Andrews Bay region was one of the largest naval-stores-producing areas in the United States in the early twentieth century.

Panama City was platted on the shores of St. Andrews Bay in 1905. George W. West founded the city and gave the town its name because it was in a direct line between Chicago and the Panama Canal Zone (Morris 1995:190). Present-day Bay County was formed in 1913 (Carswell 1991:30), and by 1913 paper mills opened near the mouth of St. Andrews Bay. The first municipal airport in Bay County opened in 1938.

World War II bolstered the economy of the area and the panhandle as a whole. The federal government contracted with Panama City's Wainwright Company to build ships for the war effort. During the war years, the company employed 15,000 workers, nearly doubling the population of the county. Wainwright constructed approximately 108 ships during the period (Mormino 1996:328). Tyndall Air Field opened in January 1941 as a gunnery range, and thousands trained at the field during the war. In 1948, it became known as Tyndall Air Force Base. Panama City Beach and the coastal communities of Bay County were developed as tourist destinations by the 1950s. The lands north of St. Andrews Bay are still relatively undeveloped, with large tracts of state forests and state wildlife management areas.

CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYSIS

Previous cultural resource surveys were reviewed for each Alternative, including the presence of previously recorded submerged cultural resources. Each Alternative is presented separately, with individual water crossings identified and any associated cultural resources listed.

Alternative 8 crosses nine different perennial drainages throughout the project area (Table 1; Figure 2). No previous cultural resource surveys were identified within the APE of Alternative 8. No submerged cultural resources have been recorded within the APE of Alternative 8.

Table 1. Water Crossings on Alternative 8 and Identified Cultural Resources

Water Body	Identified Cultural Resources
Boggy Creek	None
Callaway Creek	None
Cooks Bayou	None
Gude Branch	None
Horseshoe Creek	None
Joe Lamb Branch	None
Little Sandy Creek	None
Sandy Creek	None
Wetappo Creek	None

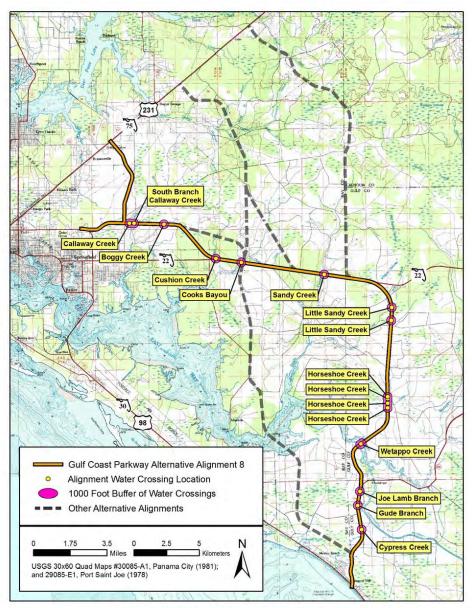


Figure 2. Alternative 8 alignment and associated water crossing locations.

Alternative 14 crosses 13 different perennial drainages throughout the project area (Table 2; Figure 3). No previous cultural resource surveys were identified within the APE of Alternative 14. No submerged cultural resources have been recorded within the APE of Alternative 14.

Table 2. Water Crossing on Alternative 14 and Identified Cultural Resources.

Water Body	Identified Cultural Resources
Bayou George Creek	None
Beefwood Branch	None
Big Branch	None
Boggy Creek	None
Callaway Creek	None
Cooks Bayou	None
Gude Branch	None
Horseshoe Creek	None
loe Lamb Branch	None
Little Sandy Creek	None
Olivers Creek	None
Sandy Creek	None
Wetappo Creek	None

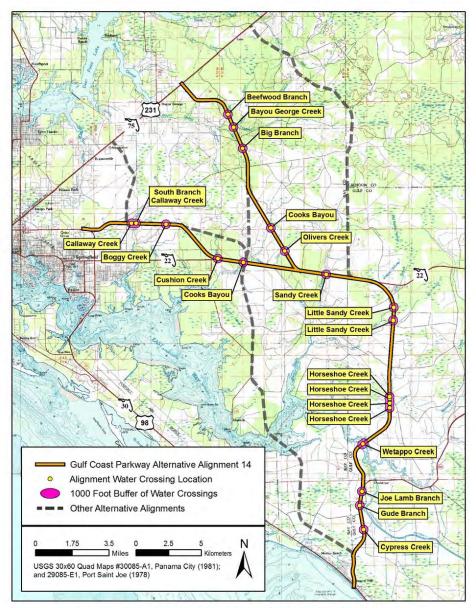


Figure 3. Alternative 14 alignment and associated water crossing locations.

Alternative 15 crosses nine different perennial drainages throughout the project area (**Table 3**; **Figure 4**). No previous cultural resource surveys were identified within the APE of Alternative 15. No submerged cultural resources have been recorded within the APE of Alternative 15.

Table 3. Water Crossings on Alternative 15 and Identified Cultural Resources.

Water Body	Identified Cultural Resources
Boggy Creek	None
Callaway Creek	None
Cooks Bayou	None
Gude Branch	None
Horseshoe Creek	None
Joe Lamb Branch	None
Little Sandy Creek	None
Sandy Creek	None
Wetappo Creek	None

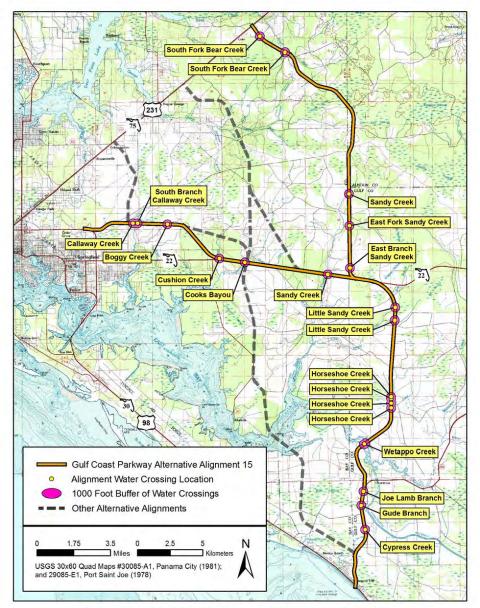


Figure 4. Alternative 15 alignment and associated water crossing locations.

Alternative 17 crosses four different perennial drainages throughout the project area (Table 4; Figure 5). No previous cultural resource surveys were identified within the APE of Alternative 17. One potential submerged cultural resource was identified within the APE of Alternative 17 (Figure 6). The resource is recorded as a "Dangerous Wreck" and a "25 ft fishing vessel" on NOAA's Electronic Navigational Charts. Based on further background research, it is SEARCH's opinion that the vessel is modern and is therefore not culturally significant.

Table 4. Water Crossings on Alternative 17 and Identified Cultural Resources.

Water Body	Identified Cultural Resources
Boggy Creek	None
Callaway Creek	None
Cooks Bayou	None
East Bay	Unnamed fishing vessel

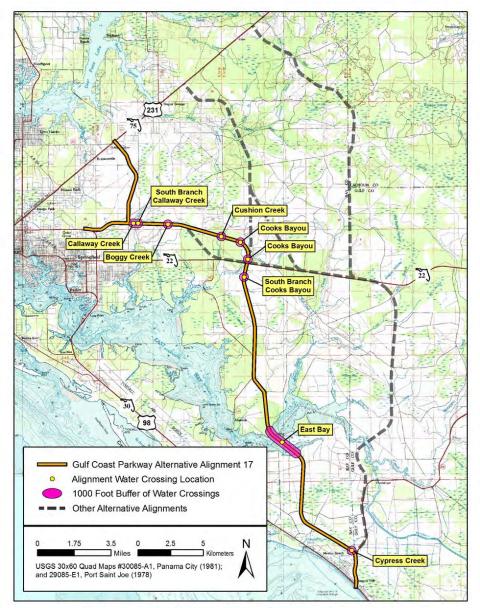


Figure 5. Alternative 17 alignment and associated water crossing locations.

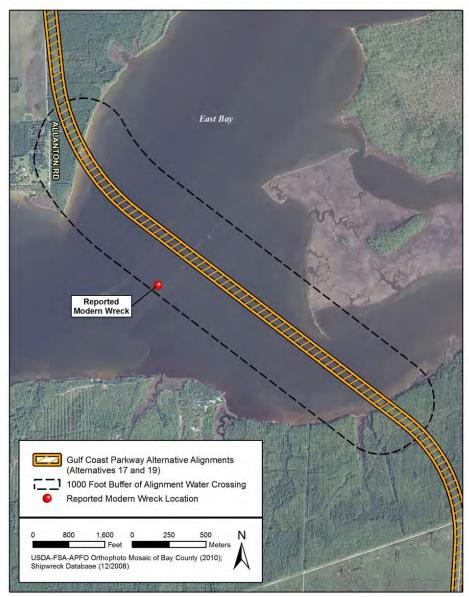


Figure 6. Shipwreck location within APE of Alternatives 17 and 19 (as reported by NOAA's Electronic Navigational Charts).

Alternative 19 crosses seven different perennial drainages throughout the project area (Table 5; Figure 7). No previous cultural resource surveys were identified within the APE of Alternative 19. One potential submerged cultural resource was identified within the APE of Alternative 19 (see Figure 6). The resource is recorded as a "Dangerous Wreck" and a "25 ft fishing vessel" on NOAA's Electronic Navigational Charts. This resource is the same shipwreck that was identified on Alternative 17 (discussed above). Based on further background research, it is SEARCH's opinion that the vessel is modern and is therefore not culturally significant.

Table 5. Water Crossings on Alternative 19.

Water Body	Associate Cultural Resources
Bayou George Creek	None
Beefwood Branch	None
Big Branch	None
Boggy Creek	None
Callaway Creek	None
Cooks Bayou	None
East Bay	Unnamed fishing vessel

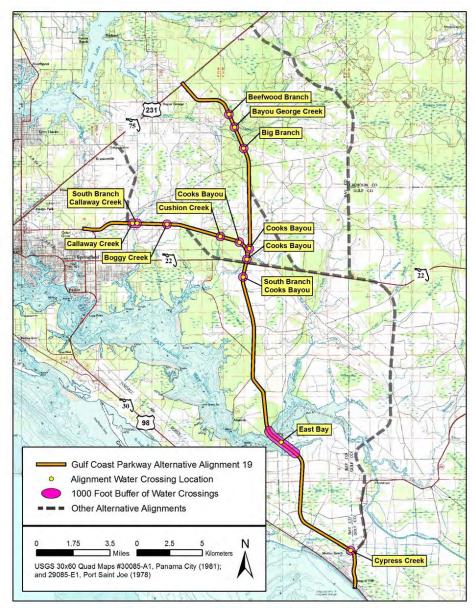


Figure 7. Alternative 19 alignment and associated water crossing locations.

PREDICTIVE MODELING

A predictive model can assist in determining the probability of shipwrecks within a given area by applying a set of established criteria. The patterning and distribution of shipwrecks lost in the open sea versus those lost near shore has been addressed by numerous authors. These include Bascom (1971), Coastal Environments, Inc. (1977), Garrison et al. (1989), Marx (1971), and Muckelroy (1978):

Marx estimated that approximately 98 percent of all shipping losses in the western hemisphere prior to 1825 occurred in less than 10 m of water. Coastal Environment Inc.'s authors follow this proposition. . . . Muckelroy suggested that the 10 m boundary probably underestimated the potential for deepwater archaeology. Bascom concluded from a study of 19th century losses at Lloyds of London that about 20 percent of all sinkings occur away from the coast. This figure probably better approximates the correct order of magnitude from all sinkings in the open sea at any period. The data in this study [Garrison et al. 1989] support Bascom. An inspection of our shipwreck distribution plots [within the Gulf of Mexico] shows that 75 percent of shipwrecks occur in nearshore waters and the remainder in the open sea (Garrison et al. 1989).

The employment of a predictive model can help differentiate the potential for submerged cultural resources within the various Alternatives by applying additional criteria. Larry Pierson, who developed the predictive model, suggests that:

Predicting the occurrence of shipwrecks . . . is a relatively complicated matter. Certainly where ship traffic is concentrated there will be more losses. When concentrated traffic occurs near navigational hazards such as islands, headlands, or submerged rocks, an increased frequency of ship losses can be expected. If these factors coincide with areas which have a high preponderance for the occurrence of foul weather or fog, an even greater frequency of accidents can be expected. But wrecks may occur even where traffic is not concentrated or when the weather is clear, i.e., ships have been lost at sea in clear, calm weather (Pierson 1987).

Pierson developed a predictive model based on a point system, where the higher point value assumes a higher probability for submerged cultural resources. The predictive model assigns points to various criteria including ports/anchorage, obstructions/hazards, shipping routes, and known archaeological sites.

The predictive model criteria and point system includes:

- · Port or anchorage* = 1 point
- Obstruction or other hazard** = 1 point

- Designated shipping route*** = 1 point
- One or fewer shipwreck sites per km² = 1 point
- One or two shipwreck sites per km² = 2 points
- More than two shipwreck sites per km² = 3 points
 - * Approach as delineated by NOAA as of 1980.
 - ** Within view of a lighthouse, buoy, or other warning device.
 - *** Within the confines of the designated route.

These point criteria can be applied to each individual Alternative within the current project area. These criteria assume that there is a higher probability of a vessel loss near a port/anchorage, near an obstruction/navigational hazard, or near a designated shipping route. This model also takes into account that if other known shipwreck sites are nearby, the probability increases for additional sites to be located in that area.

After applying the designated criteria to each of the Alternatives within the project area and adding the results, a total point value can be assigned. The higher the total points, the greater the likelihood for submerged cultural resources within that area. Results of the predictive model indicate that the Alternatives have an overall low to moderate probability for submerged cultural resources (Table 6).

Table 6. Predictive Model Results.

Port or Anchorage	Obstruction or Other Hazard	Designated Shipping Route	One or Fewer Shipwrecks per km²	One or Two Shipwrecks per km²	More than Two Shipwrecks per km ²	Total
Alternative 8						
0	0	0.	1	0	0	1
Alternative 14						
0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Alternative 15						
0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Alternative 17						
0	0	1	1	.Q.	0	2
Alternative 19						
0	0	1	1	0	0	2

Alternatives 8, 14, and 15 have a lower potential for submerged cultural resources due to their primary location within small perennial drainages that were never designated shipping routes or heavily trafficked water bodies. Alternatives 17 and 19 have a moderate probability due to their inclusion of East Bay and its history of marine traffic.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SEARCH conducted the current maritime study on behalf of FDOT District 3 in order to identify any submerged cultural resources that are listed, or may be eligible for listing, in the NRHP. The FMSF database was reviewed for any previous surveys or previously recorded resources. In addition, SEARCH conducted a review of in-house databases relative to potential submerged cultural resources within the APE. The databases reviewed include:

- NOAA Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System (AWOIS);
- NOAA's Electronic Navigational Charts;
- 2006 NOAA Aids to Navigations (NavAids) and 2007 US Coast Guard (USCG) Hazards to Navigation database; and
- Global Maritime Wrecks Database (GMWD).

After completing the database review, SEARCH conducted a predictive model based on archaeological, navigational, and other relevant data. Each Alternative was analyzed for its overall potential to contain submerged cultural resources.

Predictive models were first developed by terrestrial archaeologists interested in identifying the location of human habitations based on the analysis of environmental conditions within a given region. Archaeologists postulated that analyzing conditions around known sites could establish a set of variables that could be applied elsewhere to assist in locating new sites. Others believe that predictive modeling has severe limitations and that regulatory agencies will use these "models to authorize disturbance and development of substantial areas under the potentially erroneous assumption that they contain no significant archaeological sites" (Mather and Watts 2002). Mather and Watts address the limitations of predictive models with regard to shipwrecks:

If predictive modeling on land is contentious, it promises to be even more so underwater. The location of shipwrecks is clearly not behaviorally based in the same way as human settlement. The human decision-making component for underwater sites is considerably more limited; a captain's choice about where to sink is marginal at best. Neither do we know all the factors that determine shipwreck locations. Many stretches of water are dynamic and change over time. Ships are mobile. Also, there may be a considerable array of random factors such as storms, fires, and battles that help determine the patterns of vessel losses. Given the historically high usage of some stretches of water, it may be difficult to eliminate the possibility of shipwrecks in any unsurveyed or undisturbed areas (Mather and Watts 2002).

Suggestions to alleviate the nonconformity of shipwreck patterns include a GIS-based archaeological sensitivity analysis as an alternative. Establishment of GIS-based sensitivity zones

is useful to cultural resource managers who could quickly identify unsurveyed areas that may contain submerged cultural resources. Mather and Watts suggest that:

By overlaying data such as historic and archaeological sites, hazards to navigation, dredging activity, and remote sensing data, researchers can divide water systems into sensitivity zones. The advantage of archaeological sensitivity analysis is that it correlates directly with known data. Areas of highest sensitivity incorporate known archaeological sites; areas of lowest sensitivity have been surveyed by reputable researchers and are known to contain no archaeological sites. The unknown remains unknown, and no probability ratings are assigned to areas as a result of archaeological sensitivity analysis (Mather and Watts 2002).

With this said, results from the database review and subsequent application of a predictive model identified the potential for submerged cultural resources within each of the five Alternatives. Review of available databases identified one known wreck and no obstructions, archaeological sites, occurrences, or sites marked as "unknown." The only reported wreck was identified in the East Bay within the APE of Alternatives 17 and 19. Subsequently, Alternatives 17 and 19 have been identified as having a moderate potential for submerged cultural resources. Application of the predictive model indicates an overall low potential for submerged cultural resources within Alternatives 8, 14, and 15

Based on the background review and the predictive model, SEARCH recommends that if Alternative 17 or 19 is selected as the preferred Alternative, a marine remote-sensing survey should be conducted for the East Bay water crossing. This crossing contains the potential for submerged cultural resources due to its history as a navigable waterway and the presence of one reported modern wreck. None of the other water crossings were identified as containing potential for submerged cultural resources. Due to the low potential for submerged cultural resources on the remaining Alternatives, SEARCH recommends no further work for Alternatives 8, 14, and 15.

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2008 Database provided by Global GIS Data Services, LLC. On file, Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc., Pensacola.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System (AWOIS)

n.d. Electronic document, http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/hsd/awois.html.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Electronic Navigational Charts (ENC)

n.d. Electronic document, http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/enc/.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Aids to Navigation (NavAids)

2006 Database provided by Services Unlimited, Hammond, Louisiana. On file, Services Unlimited, Hammond, Louisiana.

US Coast Guard Hazards to Navigation

2007 Database provided by Services Unlimited, Hammond, Louisiana. On file, Services Unlimited, Hammond, Louisiana.

Appendix P

Navigation Information

Photographs of Existing Bridges

US 98/DuPont Bridge
CR 386/Overstreet Bridge
Pleasant Rest Road/Wetappo Creek Bridge

Photographs of Wetappo Creek

Photographs of Vessels Utilizing Wetappo Creek

US 98/DuPont Bridge

TO BE PROVIDED

CR 386/Overstreet Bridge



Pleasant Rest Road/Wetappo Creek Bridge





Photographs of Wetappo Creek













Photographs of Vessels on Wetappo Creek





















Appendix Q Planning Consistency Documentation

Planning Requirements for Environmental Document Approvals with Segmented Implementation

Documen Date:	nt Information: 7/30/2013			Documen	t Type:	EIS Document Status: Draft
Project N	ame:	Gulf Chart Parkwe	Y.			FM #2 a10981-8, 410981-8, 410981-5, 410981-6
Project Li	imits:	Fram US 98 in Gui	County to US 731	and US 98 (Tyndal) Pari	way) in Bay Count	410981-7, 410981-8, 410981-9 ETDM #: 7559
Are the li	mits consistent	with the plan	s? \	res.		7777
	MPO(s) (if applic			ottalion Planning Ones	ol zaliber	Original PD&E FAP# N/A
	14/100-1400		and report of the re-		1	-
Segment Segment	Information: Limits:		of US 98 and UN 98	ố nư th worg existing o the proposed Gulf To B		Segment FM #: 410981-9
Currently Adopted CFP-LRTP					сом	MENTS
Y/N	The proposed Gulf C modification is in pr		VUS 08 (ni Gulf Caur	ity to US 731 and US 96	(Tyndial) Parkway)	is consistent with the Bay County TPO 2035 Long Gauge Transportation Plan. TIP/STIP/LITP CEP
	PHASE	Currently Approved TIP	Currently Approved STIP	TIP/STIP \$	TIP/STIP	COMMENTS
PE (Final	Design)	N	N	O	N/A	This project is identified in the LRTP Needs Assessment.
R/W		N	N	Ó	N/A	This project is identified in the LATP Needs Assessment.
Construct	tion	N	N.	0	N/A	This project is identified in the LRTP Needs Assessment.
Segment			of CR 385 and prop	ased Gulf to Boy highw ern approach of propos		
	Limits:	From Intersection	of CR 385 and prop			Buy
Segment Currently Adopted	Limits:	From Interspection dang new digran dast Parkway from	arcil 395 and prop rent until the south	ет арриваскої роздов	ed bridge over Essi	Buy
Segment Currently Adopted CFP-LRTP Y/N	Limits:	From Interspection dang new digran dast Parkway from	arcil 395 and prop rent until the south	ет арриваскої роздов	ed bridge over Essi	NENTS
Segment Currently Adopted CFP-LRTP Y/N	the proposed souls of modification se to pr	From intersection dang new disconduction of the control of the con	or Cal 395 and grap rent until the south sets 98 in Gulf Caur Currently Approved	ern appiroachrof propos only to US 735 and US 96 TIP/STIP	COMN (Tyndail Parkway) TIP/STIP	Set Sond Steet With the Bay County IPQ 2015 Long Range Transported by Plans, THYSTRY SETP. CIP.
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	e existing CR 2297 i	t Bay north oc new mill is diverges into	alignment Segment FM #: 410981-6 Did Allamon Road/Kenner Road and they continues north over
		соми	IENTS
1000	:0 US 231 and US 98	(Tyndul Parkway)	s consistent with the Bay County TPO 2035 Long Runge Transportation Plan, TIP/STIP/LSTP CFF
Currently Approved STIP	TIP/STIP \$	TIP/STIP FY	COMMENTS
N	o	N/A	This project is identified in the LRTP Needs Assessment.
N	О	N/A	This project is identified in the LRTP Needs Assessment.
N.	0	N/A	This project is identified in the LRTP Needs Assessment.
rUS 98in Gull Country	a US 231 and US 98	COMM	
JUS 98 in Gull County t	a U 5 231 and US 98	(Tyndiall Parkway)	s consistent with the Bay County TPO 2635 Long Range Transportation Plans, TIP/STIP/LATP CFF
Currently Approved STIP	TIP/STIP	TIP/STIP FY	COMMENTS
N	0	N/A	This project is identified in the LRTP Needs Assessment.
N	0	N/A	This project is identified in the LBTP Needs Assessment.
N	U	N/A	Trils project is identified in the LRTP Needs Assessment.
	west on new alignm arkway) intersection	nent to a new Inters	ection with US-98 (Tyndail Parkway) approximately 1,000 feet south of gol US-98 (Tyndail Parkway) to sk lanes in the vicinity of the burning massements.
US 98 in Galf County to	o U 5 291 and U 5 98	(Tyntial Parkway)	s consistent with the Bay County TPO 2035 Long Range Franciscontailin Plan, TIP/STIP/DRTP CF
Currently Approved STIP	TIP/STIP \$	TIP/STIP	COMMENTS
N	0	N/A	(provide remments as appropriate describing status, activities, and implementation steps needed to achieve consistency)
N	o	N/A	(gravide comments as appropriate describing status, activities, and implementation steps needed to achieve consistency)
N	0	N/A	(provide comments as appropriate describing status, activities, and implementation staps needed to achieve consistency).
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Currently Adopted CFP-LRTP		COMMENTS								
Y/N The probabilistics of Parelesy from US WinGuil County to US 731 and US 86 (19 day) in zone stant with the Bay County TPO 2035 Long Range Translation (s) in process.						is consistent with the Bay County TPO 2055 Long Range Transportation Plan, TIP/STIP/(A (P CFP				
1	PHASE	Currently Currently Approved TIP STIP		TIP/STIP	ПР/SПР	COMMENTS				
PE (Final Design)		sign) N N	o	N/A	This project is feartified in the LATP Needs Assessment.					
R/W		N	N	o	D N/A. This project is identified in the LRTP Needs Assessment.					
Construct	ion	N	N.	0	N/A	This project is identified in the IRTP Needs Assessment.				

FDOT Preparer's Name:	Date: Phone #:	_
Preparer's Signature:	Email:	

^{*}Attach: LRTP, TIP, STIP pages

Appendix R

Joint Application for Environmental Resources Permit – Section A

Form #62-346.900(1)

Form Title: Joint Application for Environmental Resource Permit / Authorization to Use State-Owned Submerged Lands / Federal Dredge & Fill Permit in Northwest Florida.

Effective Date: November 1, 2010

Minor corrections incorporated January 16, 2011 Incorporated by reference in 62-346.070(2)(a), F.A.C.

JOINT APPLICATION FOR

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMIT /

AUTHORIZATION TO USE STATE-OWNED SUBMERGED LANDS /

FEDERAL DREDGE AND FILL PERMIT IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA

Note: Do NOT use this form for Notice of Intent to Use a Noticed General Permit!

Applications to the Northwest Florida Water Management District may be completed online.

The Department only accepts paper applications at this time.

Effective November 1, 2010







November 1, 2010







FORMS AND ATTACHMENTS

This form must be used to apply for an individual permit to construct, alter, operate, maintain or repair (excluding routine, custodial maintenance), abandon, or remove a surface water management system under Section 373.4145(1), F.S., and Chapter 62-346, F.A.C., within the geographic limits of the Northwest Florida Water Management District ("NWFWMD"). Activities that require an individual permit are described in Rule 62-346.050, F.A.C., and section 3 of Applicant's Handbook Volume I. These activities also are summarized in Attachment 3 of this

PROCESSING AGENCY

Responsibilities for reviewing and taking agency action on surface water management applications under Section 373.4145(1), F.S., and Chapter 62-346, F.A.C., have been divided between the Department of Environmental Protection ("Department") and the NWFWMD in accordance with the Operating Agreement adopted by reference in Rule 62-346.091, F.A.C. A copy of the Operating Agreement is in Appendix 1 of Applicant's Handbook I, and also is available at the offices of the Department's Northwest District and the NWFWMD, and on the Internet sites of the Department and NWFWMD at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wetlands/erp/rules/guide.htm, and

http://www.nwfwmd.state.fl.us/permits/permit-ERP.html. The division of responsibilities is summarized in Attachment I. SUBMITTAL AND FEES

All information requested in Sections A through F, as applicable, of this form should be completed together with location map(s) of sufficient detail to allow someone who is unfamiliar with the site to travel to and locate the specific site of the activity; construction plans, drawings, and other supporting documents that depict and describe the proposed activities; and the fee required by Rule 62-346.071, F.A.C. (see Attachment 4 for a summary of the fee schedule). This information should be submitted as follows:

- Applications to the Department must contain one original of the application with original signatures on Section A, one paper copy of all the above; and one electronic copy of all the above. Submit the application to the Department office shown in Figure 1A.
- ALL applications to the NWFWMD can be submitted through the District's web site at: http://www.nwfwmd.state.fl.us/permits/permits/ ERP html. If the applicant does not utilize the electronic application, paper copies shall be submitted by mail or other delivery service to the appropriate office of the NWFWMD shown in Figure 1B. If a paper application is submitted, it must include all requirements for submittal of a paper copy as are used by the Department.

BE ADVISED

- If activities involve dredging and filling in wetlands or other surface waters, one or all of the following may also be required in addition to any permit required: authorization to use state-owned submerged lands; and other applicable permits or authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and local governments.
- Authorization from the Department for the proposed project does not preclude the need to obtain all other required authorizations and permits required by other state, local, and federal agencies.
- Applicants are advised that documents and drawings submitted by persons other than the owner for purposes other than the private use of the owner are subject to the signing and sealing requirements of a registered professional.

 EXEMPTIONS AND NOTICED GENERAL PERMITS

- Activities that qualify for an EXEMPTION from permitting are listed in Rule 62-346.051, F.A.C., with additional information on exempt activities provided in section 3.4 of the Applicant's Handbook Volume I, and Attachment 3 of this Form. An application to the Department or the NWFWMD is NOT required to conduct an exempt activity. However, if you desire verification whether the work qualifies for an exemption, send the request as follows:
 - If the proposed activity:
 - Is the responsibility of the Department, DO NOT USE THIS FORM. Instead, send a completed Form 62-346,900(11)-"Exemption Verification Request," to the applicable Department office shown in Figure 1A. Alternatively, you may send a letter with the information below to that office. Requests to "self certify" a private, single-family dock must be submitted to the Department's Internet site at: http://appprod.dep.state.fl.us/erppa/; or
 - Is the responsibility of the NWFWMD, complete this application electronically through the District's Internet site at http://www.nwfwmd.state.fl.us/permits/permits-ERP.html.
 - All exemption verification requests must contain a location map of sufficient detail to allow someone who is unfamiliar with the site to travel to and locate the specific site of the activity; two sets of construction plans, drawings, and other supporting documents that clearly and legibly depict and describe the proposed activities in a detail to demonstrate compliance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of the exemption, the fee required by Rule 62-346.071, F.A.C. (see Attachment 4), permission from the landowner for staff to enter and inspect the property site subject to the exemption, and identification (by number and name, if known) to the rule or statutory
- Activities that qualify for a NOTICED GENERAL PERMIT under Chapter 62-341, F.A.C., must be noticed to the Department or NWFWMD before initiating work. DO NOT USE this application form to submit the notice. Instead, use the Notice of Intent to Use an Environmental Resource Noticed General Permit in Northwest Florida, Form 62-346.900(2), adopted by reference in Rule 62-346.070(2), F.A.C., and submit to the Department or NWFWMD per the "Processing Agency" and "Submittal and Fees "procedures above.







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APPLICATION FORM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMIT/AUTHORIZATION TO USE STATE-OWNED SUBMERGED LANDS/FEDERAL DREDGE & FILL PERMIT IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA

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SECTION B	SECTION B Notice of Receipt of Application						
SECTION C	Project Specific Information for Individual Permit Individual Single-family Dwelling Unit that is Not Part of Development Proposed by the Applicant						
SECTION D	Project Specific Information for Individual Permit an Individual Single-family Dwelling Unit Table 1 Project impact summary Table 2 On-site mitigation summary	Applications NOT Related to					
	Table 3 Off-site mitigation summary Table 4 Docking facility summary Table 5 Shoreline stabilization summary						
SECTION E	Information to Establish a Mitigation Banks						
SECTION F	Application for Authorization to Use State-owned Submer	ged Lands					
ATTACHMENTS							
1	DEPARTMENT and NWFWMD Permitting	November 1, 2010 Responsibilities					
Figure 1A	Florida Department of Environmental Protection Northwest District Geographic Limits and Office	November 1, 2010					
		Responsibilities					
Figure 1B	Northwest Florida Water Management District	November 1, 2010					
		Geographic Limits and Office Responsibilities					
2	Summary of Exemptions, Permit Types and	November 1, 2010					
		Thresholds					
3	Summary of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permits	November 1, 2010					







November 1,

2010







"What Sections of the Application Must I Fill Out?"

Section:	Noticed General Permits (Use Form 62- 346,900(2)	In	ndividual Perm	its
	27.00200(2)	Single- Family Residences	Others	Mitigation Banks
Section A		Yes	Yes	Yes
Section B		Yes	Yes	Yes
Section C		Yes		
Section D			Yes	Yes
Section E	13/200	1		Yes
Section F	As Needed	As Needed	As Needed	As Needed

If you are seeking verification that the proposed activity qualifies for an exemption, DO NOT use this application — please use Form 62-346.900(11), "Request for Verification of an Exemption from the Need for an Environmental Resource Permit under Part IV of Chapter 373, F.S., within the Northwest Florida Water Management District," incorporated by reference in subsection 62-346.070(2)(c)1., F.A.C., November 1, 2010.

Form #62-346,900(1) - Joint Application for ERP/SSL Authorization/Federal D&F Permit in Northwest Florida, Guide to Application, Page 1 of 1







NOTE: The information requested in Sections A through F of this application package is not intended to be all-inclusive. Additional information may be requested by the reviewing agency in order to complete your application.

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY DEP/WMD Application # Date Application Received Fee Required Proposed Project Lat. Fee Received \$ Proposed Project Long SECTION A -GENERAL INFORMATION PART 1: GENERAL INFORMATION Type of permit (check one). See Attachment 3 for thresholds and descriptions. Individual — Construction and Operation (see Rule 62-346.050, F.A.C., and section 3 of Applicant's Handbook Volume I)
Individual — Conceptual Approval (see Rule 62-346.050, F.A.C., and section 3 of Applicant's Handbook Volume I) NOTE: Do not use this form if you are submitting a notice to use a Notice General Permit under Chapter 62-341, F.A.C., Use Form 62-346.900(2) (see Rule 62-346.050, F.A.C., and section 3 of Applicant's Handbook Volume I Type of activity for which you are applying (check at least one; if a prior permit #, please circle either "Department" or "NWFWMD" as the prior issuing entity for the appropriate activity type, below): Construction and operation of a new system Operation of an existing system. Please provide existing Department or NWFWMD permit #, if known: Alteration of an existing system. Please provide existing Department or NWFWMD permit #, if known: Maintenance or repair of a system previously permitted by Department or the NWFWMD. Please provide existing Department or NWFWMD permit #, if known: Abandonment of a system. Please provide existing Department or NWFWMD permit #, if known: Construction of additional phases of a system. Please provide the existing Department or NWFWMD permit #, if known: Removal of a system. Please provide existing Department or NWFWMD permit #, if known: Retrofit of a system. Please provide existing Department or NWFWMD permit #, if known: Modification of a permit. Please provide existing Department or NWFWMD permit #, if known: Major — see subsection 62-346.095(5) and paragraph 62-346.100(1)(a), F.A.C. Minor — see subsection 62-346.100(1)(d), F.A.C. Extension of permit duration — see subsection 62-346.100(1)(d) and Rule 62-346.110, F.A.C. - see subsection 62-346.100(1)(d) and Rule 62-346.130, F.A.C. Deadhead Logging. Does the activity involve any work in wetlands or other surface waters? (see Chapter 62-340, F.A.C.) If "yes," please provide, as applicable: Total area of dredging, filling, construction, alteration, or removal in, on, or over wetlands or other surface waters? sq. ft.; TBD see EIS ac. Total volume of material to be dredged: TBD see EIS cubic yards Number of new boat slips proposed: NA wet slips; (also, if applicable: NA new dry slips in uplands) Number of existing boat slips to be altered: NA wet slips

Form #62-346.900(1) - Joint Application for ERP/SSL Authorization/Federal D&F Permit in Northwest Florida

Section A. Page 1 of 7







PART 2: APPLICANT AND ASSOCIAT	ED PARTIES INFORMATION	
A. APPLICANT (ENTITY TO RECEIVE PER	tMIT)	
Name: Joy Giddens		
Title and Company: Florida Department of Tr	ransportation, District 3	
Address: 1074 Highway 90		
City, State, Zip: Chipley, FL 32428		
Home Telephone:	Work Telephone: 850-330-1505	
Cell Phone:	Fax.	
E-mail Address: Joy. Glddens@dot.state.fl.us		
B. CO-APPLICANI		
Name;		
Title and Company:		
Address:		
City, State, Zip:		
Home Telephone:	Work Telephone	
Cell Phone:	Fax:	
E-mail Address:		
C. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ENT	TITY	- 1
Name:		
Title and Company: Florida Department of Tr	ransportation, District 3	
Address: 1074 Highway 90		
City, State, Zip: Chipley, FL 32428		
Home Telephone:	Work Telephone:	
Cell Phone:	Fax:	
E-mail Address:		
D. LAND OWNER(8) CHECK HER	E IF LAND OWNER IS ALSO A CO-APPLICANT	100
Name: TBD		
Title and Company:		
Address:		
City, State, Zip:		
Home Telephone:	Work Telephone:	
Cell Phone:	Fax	
E-mail Address:		
E. CONSULTANT (IF DIFFERENT FROM A	(GENT)	
Name;		
Title and Company: Atkins		
Address: 2639 North Mouroe Street		
City, State, Zip: Tallahassee, FL 32303		
Home Telephone:	Work Telephone:	
Cell Phone:	Fax:	
E-mail Address:		
F, AGENT AUTHORIZED TO SECURE PER	RMIT	

Form #62-346,900(1) - Joint Application for ERP/SSL Authorization/Federal D&F Permit in Northwest Florida

Section A. Page 2 of 7







-27	
Work Telephone:	
Fax:	
*	
	3011 1011 1011

PAR	T 3: PROJECT SPECIFIC INFORMATION	
A.	Name of project, including phase if applicable: Gulf Coast Parkway	
B. Note:	Is this application for part of a multi-phase project? Yes No If you answered "yes" to question B, please provide permit numbers for other a	authorized phases below:
Agenc	y Date	No.\Application Type
_	NA	
C.	Total area owned or controlled by the applicant contiguous to the project.	NA ac:
C.	Total area owned or controlled by the applicant contiguous to the project. Project area or phase:	NA ac.
		77

PART 4: PROJECT LOCATION				
Street Address Road or other location:No using street names and nearest house numbers or City, Zip Code, if applicable: Multiple – See atta	provide length of project in mi	iles along nar		
Tax Parcel Identification Number: <u>TBD</u> If projecounty property appraiser's office; if on multiple County(ies) <u>Bay</u> , <u>Gulf and Calboun</u>	parcels, provide multiple Tax	Parcel Identi	fication Num	
Latitude (DDD:dddd)	Longitude (DDD),de	ddd)		
Explain source for obtaining latitude and longitud	e: (i.e. U.S.G.S. Quad	rangle Map)		
Horizontal Datum (NAD 1927 or 1983)	aken from Central Location)			

PART 5: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Note: In this section, please describe in general terms the project and activity. Use additional pages if necessary.

General explanation of work: The Gulf Coast Parkway is a proposed new four-lane divided, controlled-access, arterial highway. The proposed facility would provide an urban typical section with bicycle lane and sidewalks in urban areas and a rural typical section with a multi-use trail on one side of the highway. The proposed new road would also provide a new high-level bridge at one of two potential locations across the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to connect US 98 in Gulf County, Florida with US 231 and US 98 (Tyndall Parkway) in Bay County, Florida.

The roadway will be located on both new and existing road alignments. The roadways interim construction would be a two-lane undivided roadway, however; the right-of-way widths will allow for expansion of the road to a four-lane, divided roadway, for the design year traffic demands. The project is approximately 30 to 36 miles in length, depending on the alternative.

Form #62-346,900(1) - Joint Application for ERP/SSL Authorization/Federal D&F Permit in Northwest Florida

Section A. Page 3 of 7







The need for the project originated from the depressed economic conditions in Gulf County. As the concept of improving the transportation network as an economic stimulus for the County was investigated, it became apparent that additional needs could be addressed by the proposed facility. These needs included: relief of congestion on existing roads within the network; improving the security of Tyndal AFB; and enhancing hurricane evacuation for those in the coastal areas of Gulf County and southeastern bay County. See EIS for further details.

Treatment type proposed:

It is anticipated that all stormwater ponds will be wet detention due to high groundwater table in the area.

Current site conditions and land uses:

The majority of the project area where alternative alignments have been proposed is undeveloped or in agricultural use. Developed areas are almost entirely confined to the southern, western and northern boundaries of the study area (see Existing Land Use Map, Figure 2 attached).

Proposed Land Use:

The proposed land use will be a high speed multilane highway.

Description of sediment and erosion Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be used:

FDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction will be utilized along with any other appropriate BMP's.

Names and classifications of all receiving waters (if available):

Due to the size and linear nature of the proposed project there are numerous potential receiving waters. Final design and alternative alignment selected will determine potential receiving waters. Potential receiving waters within the project area are generally Class III waters with the following exceptions:

Bayou George (Class I)

Bear Creek (Class I)

Deer Point Lake (Class I)

East Bay (Class II)

North Bay (Class II)

Baker Bayou (Class II -East Bay tributary)

Lathrop Bayou (Class II - East Bay tributary)

Walker Bayou (Class II - East Bay tributary)

St. Andrews Bay (Class II - Aquatic Preserve))

St. Joseph Bay (Class II -Aquatic Preserve)

Depending on the preferred alternative alignment selected, the following named waterbodies will potentially be crossed by the project (see Named Streams, Figure 3 attached).

Named Waterbodies and Stream Crossing (Alternative Alignment that may be crossed):

Bayou George Creek and tributaries (Alternative 14)

South Fork Bear Creek tributaries (Alternative 15)

Bear Swamp Alternative (Alternatives 8, 14, 15, 17 and 19)

Beefwood Branch (Alternatives 14 and 19)

Big Branch (Alternatives 14 and 19)

Callaway Creek and tributaries (Alternatives 8, 14, 15, 17 and 19)

Cooks Bayou and tributaries (Alternatives 8, 14, 15, 17 and 19)

Cushion Creek (Alternatives 8, 14, 15, 17 and 19)

Cypress Creek (Alternatives 8, 14, 15, 17 and 19)

East Bay (Alternatives 17 and 19)

Gude Branch (Alternatives 8, 14 and 15)

Horesford Branch (Alternative 15)

Horseshoe Creek and tributaries (Alternatives 8, 14 and 15)

Island Branch (Alternatives 14 and 19)

Form #62-346,900(1) - Joint Application for ERP/SSL Authorization/Federal D&F Permit in Northwest Florida

Section A. Page 4 of 7







Joe Lamb Branch (Alternatives 8, 14 and 15) Little Sandy Creek and tributaries (Alternatives 8, 14 and 15) Olivers Creek (Alternatives 8, 14 and 15) Panther Swamp (Alternatives 8, 14, 15, 17 and 19) Sandy Creek and tributaries (Alternatives 8, 14 and 15) South Fork Bear Creek and tributaries (Alternative 15) Wetappo Creek (Alternatives 8, 14 and 15)

PART	6: SITE PERMIT HISTO	RY			
A.	If there have been any pre-appli and names of key staff and proj			s, with regulatory staff, please list the date(s), local of any meetings NA	ion(s),
Name	Agency	Date	Location	Summary	
1					
-					
B.	Please identify by number any l the location, and any related en			ACE permits pending, issued or denied for project	s at
Agency	Date	No.\Applica	ation Type	Action Taken	
NA					_
					-
-					
C.	Please attach a copy of each per	mit issued for this	project or explain why o	opies are not available	

Form #62-346.900(1) - Joint Application for ERP/SSL Authorization/Federal D&F Permit in Northwest Florida

Section A. Page 5 of 7







PART 7: APPLICANT AUTHORIZATIONS

A.	By signing this application form, I am applying identified above, according to the supporting information contained in this application and application and not a permit, and that work pursuant thereto, does not relieve me of any of permit prior to commencement of construction system unless the permitting agency authorized knowingly making any false statement or rep. 1001.	data and other in represent that su nor to approval obligation for ob- on. I agree, or I a	noidental information filed with this ap uch information is true, complete and a is a violation. I understand that this taining any other required federal, state agree on behalf of the applicant, to ope e permit to a different operation and ma	plication. I am familiar with the courate. I understand this is an plication and any permit issued e, water management district or loca rate and maintain the permitted intenance entity. I understand that
	Joy Giddens			
	Typed/Printed Name of Applicant or Agent (If one is so authorized below)		Type/Printed Name of Co-Aj	pplicant
	Signature of Applicant/Agent	Date	Signature of Co-Applicant	Date
	Permit Coordinator, FDOT, District 3			
	(Corporate Title if applicable)		(Corporate Title if applicable)
AN	AGENT MAY SIGN ABOVE ONLY IF TI	IE APPLICAN	T COMPLETES THE FOLLOWIN	G:
	processing of this application for the permit application. In addition, I authorize the abor necessary to procure the permit or authoriza representation in this application is a violation. Typed/Printed Name of Applicant	ve-listed agent to tion indicated ab on of Section 37	o bind me, or my corporation, to perfor cove. I understand that knowingly make	m any requirements which may be ting any false statement or
	(Corporate Title if applicable)			
	(Corporate Title it applicable)			
	Please note: The applicant's original signature (not a	copy) is required a	bove.	
	RSON WITH AUTHORITY TO AUTHOR LLOWING:	IZE ACCESS T	TO THE PROPERTY MUST ALSO	COMPLETE THE
c.	I certify that I [check one of the following]: Possess sufficient real property interest in or Note:	control over the	land upon which the activities describe	ed in this application are proposed.
	Interest in real property is typically evide easement; judgment of the court; certific association documents, which demonstrate proposed activities to be permitted. A property interest or control over the land under this chapter (see next check box), capable of demonstrating that they will I documents do NOT have to be submit requesting activities on state-owned submaccordance with paragraph 18-21.004(3)	ate of title issue ate that the person an entity's contr that is subject to Entities with the nave sufficient re ted at this time, merged land mus	d by a clerk of the court; OR condomin on or entity has sufficient interest in or act for sale and purchase shall not be of the application, but such entity shall power of eminent domain and conden- eal property interest or control prior to but must be made available if requests at also submit satisfactory eyidence of	nium, homeowners, or similar control over the property to authorizonsidered to have sufficient real be allowed to submit an application mation authority are considered construction. Note—the above ad by the Department. Persons
	When the real property interest is a lease	, the application	n must either:	
For	n #62-346 900(1) - Joint Application for ERD/SSI And	horization/Federal	D&F Permit in Northwest Florida	Settion A. Page 6 of 7







- a. Include the fee simple owner as a co-applicant;
- Provide documentation that a governmental entity agrees to accept the transfer of the permit, including completing construction in accordance with the permit if needed, and to operate and maintain the system upon its completion;
 Provide documentation that the lease over the land and system extends for the expected life of the system; or
- d. Provide documentation that the operation and maintenance of the system is will be turned over to a new lessee or the landowner upon revocation, termination, or expiration of the lesse.
- e. If the lease does not specifically designate an entity to complete construction of the system in accordance with the permit in the event the construction is not so completed by the lessee, or does not specify operation and maintenance requirements for the system, including designation of a specific operation and maintenance entity, a separate binding document also will be required establishing that the landowner is liable for completing construction or alteration of the system and for operating and maintaining the system in accordance with the permit.
- Do NOT have sufficient real property interest, as described above (including such things as a contract for sale and purchase or an option agreement) in the land upon which the activities described in this application are proposed. Attached is:
 - A certification from the owner, lessee, or easement holder of such lands, acknowledging that they have knowledge of this
 application and voluntarily grant the permission, below, for staff of the Department of Environmental Protection, the Northwest
 Florida Water Management District, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to access and conduct necessary site visits for the
 review, inspection, and sampling of the lands and waters on the property that are the subject of the application and, as a condition of
 any permit issued, that they agree to provide entry to such lands for staff to monitor and inspect permitted work; and
 - 2. Documentation from the fee simple owner, easement holder, governmental entity, or other entity as provided for in section 12.3 of Applicant's Handbook Volume I, that they are liable for accepting responsibility for operation and maintenance of the system after completion of construction, and for and performing other terms and conditions as required by the permit.

Note: Neither 1. nor 2., directly above, must be submitted when the applicant is an entity with the power of eminent domain and condemnation authority, but such entity shall make appropriate arrangements to enable the above staff to access and inspect the property as needed to access and conduct necessary site visits for the review, inspection, and sampling of the lands and waters on the property that are the subject of the application. Such entity also agrees, as a condition of any permit issued, to provide entry to these lands for the above staff to monitor and inspect permitted work.

Typed/Printed Name of Applicant	ignature of Applicant	Date
Permit Coordinator, FDOT, District 3		

Form #62-346.900(1) - Joint Application for ERP/SSL Authorization/Federal D&F Permit in Northwest Florida

Section A. Page 7 of 7







AUTHORIZATION BY OWNER, LESSEE, OR EASEMENT TITLE HOLDER TO ENTER AND INSPECT PROPERTY

I, as owner or easement holder of the land that is the hereby acknowledge that I am aware of the application to the above named applicant, and authorize staff from the property necessary for the application. Further, I agree, as a condition of any propermitted work.	on for an environmental resource permit/fec om the Department, NWFWMD, and U.S. A he review, inspection, and sampling of the le	rmy Corps of Engineers, to acce ands and waters that are the subje	ss and ect of the this
Typed/Printed Name of Authorizing Entity	Signature of Authorizing Entity	Date	
(Corporate Title if applicable)			
(I may be contacted at	to arrange	access and inspection of the prop	perty)

Form #62-346,900(1) - Joint Application for ERP/SSL Authorization/Federal D&F Permit in Northwest Florida

Section A. Page 8 of 7

Appendix F — Procedures for Evaluating Activities under Chapter 62-25, F.A.C.

Page 1 of 3

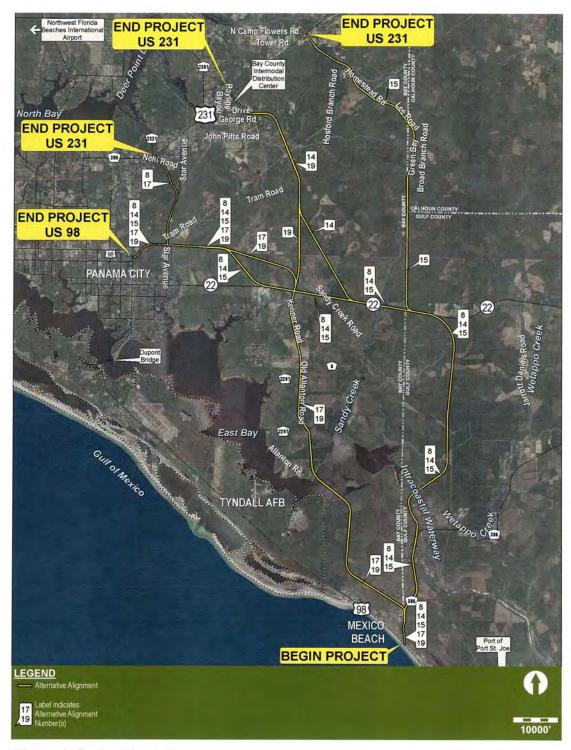


Figure 1: Project Location

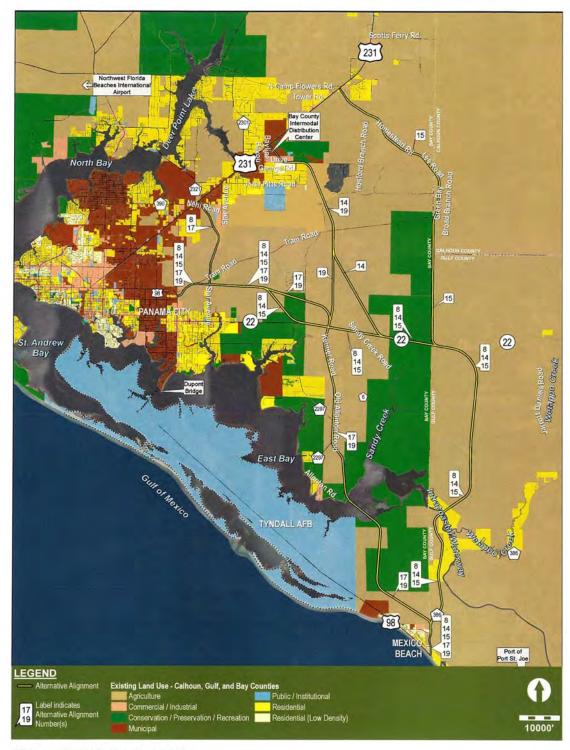


Figure 2: Existing Land Use



Figure 3: Named Streams

Bay County Mailing List

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PROFESTOR

Bay County Mailing List

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ARFIAGE SERVICES OF FLORIDA	3040 POST MAN HEVO MAYE BUY	Non-market mark		HOUSTON	- 93	77166	
TATHEY, WILLIAM A & CAROL O TIDAR GROVE COMMERCE PARK	OWNERS ARGOLIATING MC	TAD FALM ET	100 WELFERS ROWSELLING	RANAMA CITY BLACH	15	53A1E 8348F381E	
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RIDER, RHONDAS. ULLIP, CASA MAE	7550 SHADOW BAY ORIVE PID BOX 12291			MENICO BEACH	FL	32404/2410 32419/3291	
UNDERGRAM CHARLELP LOCHIA	A717 NISTAD AVI			PANAMACITY	25	12404-9200	
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FORMATION PORTFOLIO LLC	UNS FOWERS PLACE			ALPHANETTA	- 0.8	30004-0566	
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DARRETT TRAVEA	SLARRETT, MILHAEL	17796 W-20000 GT		FORMANA CITY	FL.	32405	
GERVARS MICHAEL & LAMINEN	83/7 E HART FORD DRIETE 200 204 SHARLEY YAR			PANAMA CITY	AZ Ft	334N-3291	
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GDODWIN, RICHARD (*) III	TO BOX 3151			PANAMA CITY	- 64	(32401-0131	
GOTINS, FRANKLIN ETIMENE	1011 WHY RIRE			CAL GRIVE	16.6	71268	
GRANT, J.W. INC.	202 S BRIDGINGOO BOVD			PANAMA CITY	MI	SACE.	
GRASEL PETER C	54 AZALEA DR			MENICO BEACH	PL.	30410	
GREEN CHARLES I & MAIN ANN.	SATT PHIGHWAY 22			PANAMACITY	FL.	12419-3580	
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GUIDRY, GREGORYT & OWEN D	2112 PERIOD REACH PLACE			PARAMA CITY REACH	6	32406	
GULF DOAET PEST CONTROL WC.	3600 E 157H ST			PANAMA CITY	FL.	30404	
GULF FOWER CO	3 ENERGY PEACE			PANAMA CITY	- 6	325/20-0601	
HALL DOUGLAS C	310V FEAVO GED AVE 750V SHADOW BAY DR			PARIAMA CITI	- 6	30404 Z411	
HALL WYNELL	ATTIN DENET GAMES	2716 GAMEE WILLIAM TO		PANAMA CITY	Pt	12406-7005	
HALVERSON PIME &	MICHAEL WISCOSTONIE	MC 1-8KG-014W		PORT OT JOB	Ph.	22456	
HARMON, SAMUEL L'EDANBARA O HART & HART ENTERPRISES INC.	# 0 BOX 13473 415 N TYMONU PWWY			MEXICO BEACH BANAMA CITY	PE	30404-0120	
HATCH, FYANLAYNE	ACC LA MESTADA			METICO BEACH	FL	90456	
HALPI, HIM HARRIST	3X23 E1819 (IT			PANAMA CITY	95.	30406	
HAYDEL KYLE J	1401+CRAFT AV			PANAMA CITY	PL.	35401	
HAYNES ROBERT A LIBIGAN I	ARIA MERRITT EROVAV ROAD			FANAMA CITY	16	30404	
HEAD LAND, BAY COUNTY, LLC.	17760 BACH BEACH ROAD			PANAMA CITY BEACH	FL	30413	
HEAD JAMES	2612 N EAST AVE			PANAMA CITY	FL.	3246 766	
HEAD, WILLIAM M & PAYER HELIG, JOSHUAM ETUI	P G RGC 14167 NO EASTL WIND DRIVE			PANAMA CITY BEACH HAMPTON	25	2364 2664	
HELD, PHILIP J IV & ANDREAL	5114 STEWART DR			IMMAMA CITY	PE	37404	
HERMIGAN, WALTER II	464 WEST WARD PLACE			PANAMA CITY (BACH)	166	37419	
HERREN, SUSAN JOANNE	TEIN SHADOW BAY DR			FANAMA CITY	PL.	30404-2410	
MCKS I V	651 W 296 ST 1042 FED E HIDHWAY 22			PANAMA CITY	PL.	32401	
HICKE FUSAKO	100 a VEREN AVE			PANAMA CITY	116	10305-6771	
HIGH PRACE WORSHIT EHTEN	INTERNATIONAL INC.	7724 (Filmottoky E)		THE AMARES	Pt.	32494-2316	
HODGES, ERVSTAL II HODGON LARRY L & CAROLE A	40Y LA SIESTA 2001 # 400S AV			PANAMA CITY	FL.	32410	
HODGON, LARRY L. B. CAROLE A. HOLLADAY, ECHOTHY J. TRUSTER	TECA DEEN HONT DR			YOUNGET OWN.	PL.	20400	
HOUSE OF PRAYER TRUSTEES	Pi3 Bi3+ 3021			PANAMA DITY	FL	32403-0071	
HOWELL THATHY & TAKEN I	2031 HIDE AVE			PANAMA CITY	196	12406	
HUNT, AULAN II & HANCY'S HUNTER 1 AMERIN SCUTT	7512 SHADOWBAY BR			CALLAMA ITT	- 6	124/W-2410	
HURST ROBERT F.	141A WILDROWS AT DIS			E-thirty-power.	6	72447-4556	

DOM: NO.

HAME INSTORMS, DREDGET P A STACK M J A TROPESTY NEW VICES LLC A RE VINIO PRETTY LL AGE SHE SHAFT, WIC AMERICAN SETUL	ADDRESS 2915 MADINE DT 11-EIS FROMFODE LANE 12300 HTTMDNA L FROMF 0251 MINISTY STAP, ASPANJE 12500 SAPADONI BAY OBINJE			PARAMACITY PARAMACITY WARAMACITY WARAMACITY PARAMACITY	STATE	21P 32404 52404 52404 32404 32404	COUNTRY
JAPELED, LLC JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES BAST JENSEN, ROBERT C. A.	4 BELLEVIEW BLVD #107 CONCREGATION ANTHONY C. AMELIA	LEEU VARNER ETAL TRUTTE	111 181 1WW/ III	PALEAN CITY	20	32.404 32.404	
JOHNSON, FRANKLIN D JOHNSON, LARRY TRIPLE OF JOHNS DAVID AS RUTH ANY JONES, DONALD AN & EXTABETH JUDAN, LINDADARSH & E. MOCOMOS LLC	COMB EAST AVE LOUE DUCHMON FAMILY FOURT REVOCABLE LYANG THAUST 5133 STEWART OR MILY ADALES RICAG AMBUNES CT	170-1071 AVT 1446 HC3-200 13410		EMMAMA CITY ADJUCT WEACH PANAMA CITY BROAMA CITY DEPONER	100 PE	33406-7023 39138 52456 33404 32404 80229	
KAUFMAN, RICHARDIL, ETAL VIZUTER, JAMES W. TRUISTED VELEZY, JAMES T. KENCROCK, KAMESOK'I BETH KENSINGER, MERLE WA LUJOL LI JEMT, RICHARDI AS LUJO A.	ESB SYMMYCK 4D LAMITE W HERPER REV DV TPET 2014 MARROUA PRINT CIPCLE 530 M THIOALL PRINT 3C4 E 10TH ST 46E NORTH STAR W	- HOUTHCOOLSTREET		ATLANTA MENTONI PANAMA CITY BGY PANAMA CITY PANAMA CITY PANAMA CITY PANAMA CITY	AL FL FL	32319 10084 32408 33404 33404 7425 33414 9485	
NENT, TORRELL WAYNE TOWN MISEL H WINGS BAY EDWITTPLET DIN LLE WINGS BAY EDWITTPLET DIN LLE WINGS DA, DANNEL M WINGS DA J. M. MES ESTATE	400 H AT APLAYE DESP EDID ST 225 EDIO ST PET 100 DAVIG AVE 336 SHADES REST OR 275 N EDIAET AVENUE			PARAMA CITY THEAMA CITY PARAMA CITY PARAMA CITY PARAMA CITY PARAMA CITY PARAMA CITY	PL PL PL PL PL	20404-9105 20401-5021 32415 30404-4400 30404-9720 30404-9726	
HIBES, DAVIO OF HIBES, DAVIO OF HOMESTY, PERMIT HETAL HIGUARIZ, THOMASH HOMPEL, ZERMIFER HOMESTA, VIOLIN O & MUDIEWE	ADILASIETA DAVE ATS BOILISAA JASS MEART AVE ZISH BAN CT DILA HORITH TYHDALL SWIVE JUN AARIHMIT III			MERICO IIIIACH PORT ST. JOE PARAMA CITY LYMP IMPER TANAMA CITY LYMP ANGER	PL PL	32456 32456 32415-6221 32441 32444 32444	
MEGUSE CHARLES A MUM. LAKINSY YINGMAR A BOPFORMAL A LAMAR COVELOPMENT LAMORYME MOGULE ESTATES INI LAMARODE, MARCALL LAMARODE, MARCALL LAMARODE, MOGRAT E	DANY CAST US BLAFF FL. JOYN MILL THE PARK LANK THE PROPERTY BY THE SOLW BALLY MAN BO HALL ENGINEERY DO JULIUS BLAFF CREEK PO JULI	We find and		PROPAGATOR PARACET STOCKED TO THE STANDARD CONTY PARAMA CONTY PARAMA CONTY PARAMA CONTY PARAMA CONTY	Backet	10 28 10201 4600 13403 12405 12404 7460 12404 1430	
LARAMORE, ROSERT L LEAVY, DENNIS G LET, EDWARD MARCUD JR L MINE M LET, CARY W & VALTOWN L LET LETHOMAS	MILANEAU ANE SUTH SUNDING DR 11/01 STONE BOAD 12/24 CHEROVIES II 710 CALLANAY CHASELLANE			DANAMA (17V BANAMA (17V BANAMA (17V VOIDERS STOWN WANAMA (17V BANAMA (17V	23323	EDAST EDAST EDAST TER ESTABLE EDAST	
LEE, MARTHA COSETTE LIBERTY VIE PRAMER COTY, LLE LIFE E PRAME ASSEMBLE OF GOD LIGHT SEY, EMETT LIBOUR ASTROLE & MARKAY LIBOUR POSERT FRANCIE POSERT F	SCILL EMBOWAY 22 2000 LUCISM WAY CHURCH, PAG 4000 NETAR AYE HOD BOW CHA 7016 E HIGHWAY 22 7002 E HAY 20	DATE 440 LISH TYHDALL HIVE		MATLANT PARAMA CITY PARAMA CITY PARAMA CITY PARAMA CITY	et et et et	32761 124(0-6133 32404 22406 1	
DEDCOME, RICHARD C LAVINGSTON, BENAMIN J LOOYD LUIDE F FAMIL F CMITTID LOCKER, CHARLES WILL SWINN LEPTIN, TOMM A LEMY LONE WOLF OPERATION LMOMT INC.	P D BCX 16449 ROBBE LIVENDETON FAITNESS ## 4574 RIVES FORSELLT RT 2759 E 1579 ST 5144 ET 4600EW ELVD	FO BOX AUTO TOD CHERRY (C)	HATTE HOM	PANAMA CITY DEACH LYNN HAVEN PANAMA CITY MAZIANIA PANAMA CITY PANAMA CITY	P. P. C. C.	124(6-6445 12441 12401-1281 1246-1712 1246-184 12406	
CONG. MALE, JEMY LAMLEY, JMMY L & DEISHA T MACKLIN, CAPOLYN BLWHIII MAIDEN, EVERETTE R MANNYIS, MICHAEL S LYELLY A MADEINA FORTY PINN LLC	1403 FRENDOMPANEME 517 GENWATT DR 2011 I CHARLENGE DE HT 3 BOX 125 HWY 386 1930 W24TH ST P O UPU 128			PARAMACITY PRAMACITY PRAMACITY PRAMACITY PORYST JUE PRAMACITY LYNITOLEN	A A KARA	30400 10404-5113 0404-5103 10496- 31425 31444	
MATTIN, JEFFREY L. J. JANET II. MATSIL, LEGIN MANUREL, DÖNMAN II. MC CARE FRANCIS J. MC COMMEN, JEOTHE A. MC CRAWY, JOHN PA. JOY II. MC COMMEN, JANET B. JOY II. MC COMMEN, JANET B. JOY II. MC COMMEN, JANET B. JANET B. JOY II. MC COMMEN, JANET B. JOY III. MC COMMEN, JOY III. MC	LEFFREY OF A MARCH E APPREL 1/2006 ARMANY 481 DIMMONE 681 7/177 E FORMWORD 521 10/23 BY 10/21 5427 WORD DIAMET WAY 1/21 BY LU C MARCH DEVINE	TU MORTANA ANE		LYNN MARCH PANAMACITY THE COSTY PANAMACITY POUT 23 AM MARAMACITY MARAMACITY TALLAHACITE TALLAHACITE	STATE STATE	32444 (752) 32404 36445 32404 2501 32456 3504 32456 4167 31797 12160 7750	
MC LURE AND S MC NATIONAL S MC	2203 A/DURN EAVE 0075 FTCHNG SYPEACH 100 CLUR 934 MAY 22 PURE 767			SIGNO BIOCE DULLTH HARAMA CITT PARAMA CITT	FI SEL	32442 33597 53404 6750 32404 2529 33402 07107	

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HANKE MCCLOY NEZ G, ETAL MCCAREL, JOHN M, E	ADDRESS 14 III MEZT PANOT TOTHE (66 LIVIT) MYGEN HEIDTTS 1724 ALANY AND IS 1731 SHANDOW GAV IS 1731 SHANDO			CITY PARAMA CIT! BAUBINICIE BAUANA CITY WARMA CITY WARMA CITY PARAMA CITY PARAMA CITY PARAMA CITY PARAMA CITY MODO BEACH CHARLOTTE CHARLOTTE CHARLOTTE CHARLOTTE CHARLOTTE CHARLOTTE CHARLOTTE CHARLOTTE FOOT WIGHT FOOT WIGH FOOT WIGHT FOOT WIGHT FOOT WIGHT FOOT WIGHT FOOT WIGHT FOOT WIGH FOOT WIGHT FOOT WIGHT FOOT WIGHT FOOT WIGHT FOOT WIGH	STATE OFFI CREATER CRE	219 39017 39017 34009 34007 34	COUNTRY
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		Bay County Mailing List					
HAME	ADDRESS		CITY	STATE	ZP	COUNTRY	
REMARKS ENTERFRIES INC. RISL, RICHARD T & TAMARA /	544 MIGHT HIDMAS ON		PANAMA CITY	FL.	32464 32464		
HOBERSON INVESTMENTS LLC (TAL.	47.0 BOX 467		PORT 12 JUNE	- 64	10452		
HOBERTSON, HEAVE LLC ETAL HOBERTSON, JEANS	276 THEASARE BRI 6100 E HIDHWAY 23		PORT ST JUE FANAMA CITY	PL PL	30404-0517		
ROGER CLEMONS QUALITY AUTO WOSCOE, SAMANTHA-I	SALES INC 6503 HARBOUR BLVD	2707 \$ 1879-57	PASSAMA CITY FASIAMA CITY	PI.	33405-6363		
HOSENGUET MARKEN HOWE, JAMES IN	12157 W LINEBAUGH AV #RET 2697 KYNESURLE RD		VAMPA. COTTONDALE	2	33436-1732 32431-7515		
HUSS, FLETA ESTATE SALLYS CARWACH INC.	C/G JACK IS ANN RUSS C/G SALLY FAL GOLT	MITS HYDE AVE 4001 COUNTY HAY JOY	PANAMACITY PANAMACITY	6	32405-4912 32464		
SALMAN FAMILY TRUIT	FATMA AANR ETAL TRUBTEES	7/6 BUNDEN OR	FANAMA CITY	176	32404 (360)		
SCHEP, SANDOR LA	7681 BHADOW BAY DE LAITPA BANKIN C	10 RW/ToOAT HIRROR S. IIII	PADIAMA CITY	2	32404-2410 32126		
SCHMOTZER, ALICE SCHIEDER, DAVID G BNATHLESIN	TOWN THAT OWN BAY CIE		PATTERUNCH	61.6	DADA ZATI		
SCYRENER, GEORGE CALEILEEN M.	NC 3 BOV NAM 2017 EAST AV		MENICO EBACH PANAMA CITY	2	32404-6612		
SCOTT, JAMES RAY ET AL. SEASOE REAL PROPERTIES	183 CONGLEAN DRIVE	m+110:200.	LEETING	GA	51768		
SECURES, ALLEN C. A SEVERLY G. SELLARS, J. WILLIAMO A COREW	STILL STAP AVE		PANAMA CITY	FL CI	32484-8196 23466-6210		
SEYMOUR CHARLEST SHELMAN ROBERT C	177 PINERVEWED 131 SWESSWER		BAINDHIDGE FANAMACITY	- El	3907		
SHELTON, THOMAS III SHORES, GALE L	WORNE & CAROL BANGERS	PO BOX NO	HOLERSALLE	FG TH TH	37136-0162		
SHORES, LIGALE & CARDL SANDERS	EVALUE STEPHENS	PO BOY 150	MOLENSALLE	TH	100 主有地		
SHOWN, ARTHUR KARIMBERLY &	# IS ALT PRODUCE PROVE TO G BOX 14207		PANAMA (JTV MEXICO BE-CH	76	SDANATON. SDANE		
SUBSTRUMENTES, ILL SUBSTRUMENTES IN	SATE IMPLY OF		PANAMA CITY	E RE	37404		
SHANDRE, DONALD P.ETAL SINGLETON, EMMETT P.ETAL	2704 MAULDEN ROAD 431 BELIJAH AVE		SOUTHFORT WANAGETY	- 11	32404-6108		
SUBMIT TIMETHY AS MATTER M.	STEACH LEE BOAD		PANAMA CITY	PL.	32404 (0404-2970		
SANTH, JAMES W	PO BOX B124		TANAMA CITY	75	(12404-012#		
SMITH JAKET L SMITH ROSIN O & SHEILAN	728 FINALE HALLASTREET		PANAMA CITY	6	398745 37804		
SANTH, RUBYE L. SINVERR JEFFREY E	653 E HIGHWAY III 619 SETH ST SCRITH		MANAMA CITY ARCHIOTON	-PL	10404 (4621 33803 JADA		
SOD FARM TWO THEOSELLS ETAL	TEER OTHOGRAPHIC ME 1170 REACHTREE ITHEET	MILE.	ATLANTA	2257226695	\$1530-(545) 200002-684		
SOUTHERN BELL TELL & TRU-CO	C/O WELL SOUTH LOORP.	THE PEACHTER IT IS SAIDED.	ATLANTA	G	80009-7628		
SOUTHWEST POREST INS SOWELL, JOSEPH W	ST JOE FO BOX 1986	OVER SHIP OF THE WAY	TANAMA CITY	6	32481-40001		
GRENCER, TRACY R Empires Property Management	4661 EHNY 188	10 District Colonia	FANAMA CITY Montrain	FL SI	30404 (07645-1816)		
STALLWORTH THOMAS CALENENDA	Springsto April 7311 2/0 Ceza@Cill.armu/Common PO BOX 1280	12 SOUTH WASTER SOUND PARTY AND	METERICOUND	25	32412 (0410		
STARLING DIL CO	#0 BOY 231 MUNICO BRACH SILVANIT PROF	man i manufaccio al la constanta de constanta de constanta de constanta de constanta de constanta de constanta	PANAMA CITT	- 61	32402-0231		
STATE OF FLORIDA STATE OF FLORIDA DO? STEVEN M BUCKALEW	PO BOX 807	PAGE & DAMAGRAVE, PETER GLAVE.	CHPLEY	2	30426-0607		
DEVENSING JEHNITER	P O BOX 27803 101 SIM/TH COVE LN		PANAMA CITY PANAMA CITY	PL.	32457		
STEWART, ACK O SE EXAMENCE STITCHER, SARAFRANCES	E400 E MIGHWAY 22	DOOR WACTHET DAY NAME.	PANAMA CITY FAMAMA CITY	FL.	32401 02404-9520		
STORE CHARLES JEROME	MARY I STOLTENBERG	INDEPTHY PARLES TO	PANAMACITY	640	27710 45621		
STORE, HOMBLE & MARLE W	3335 ETHERIDGE AVE		PANAMACITY	PL FL	30404-9400		
STURAGE CITY INC STRAIGHTWAY CHROUTLAN	SEZE E HIGHWAY 22 MONET RES, INC.	9611 EFFER RVT	PANAMA CITY PANAMA CITY	PC.	32454 (5406 32404		
STRANGE CARLL ETAL STREETEN RICHARD B	2711 RUTGERS OR 3113 SOUTH BITH AVE		RAMAMA CITTI HOLLYWOOD	FL.	30405-3505		
STRICYS, AND, TANYA J & LARRY STUBES, MARY PAT	9233 E-MW+22 HC 3 BOX 125		PONT DANT JOE	FL.	32494-2493 32456-6577		
SUGGS, MARTHA L. ETAL	15'B N EAST AVE		PANAMACITY	P.	32416-4311		
DWART DAVID 6 STRETT RAYMOND LITHUSTEE	27/29 HYDE AVE 311 MADNOLIA AVE		PANAMA CITY PANAMA CITY	- 40	32406 32407		
TATE OIL CO INC	#/UP IN TAKE AVE		PANAMA CITY ORESTANDA	PC PL	32454-9290 32536-6039		
TACHTON, DAVID L. TAYLOW, TERRY LYNN	PO BOX 160 824 DRETWOOT DE		LYHRAMITCHEA LYHRAMINEN	PL PL	30466-0183 30444		
THE PANTRY, INC.	1EH DOHRLASER 27H BETT) LOUISI DE		EARTHRO .	NG	27336		
THOMAS, POWILL A.	300 Janes FA 93		PARIAMA CITY PARIAMA CITY	70	10404 10404 (20%		
THE INTERNATIONAL TO BE STATE OF THE	PARA E HIGHWAY 22 VICTOR HOT CHESTA REVE	TAKEN 111	TOMANA CITY ELACH	6	2247M 2491		

NAME	ADDRESS			CITY	STATE	ZIP	COUNTRY
TOLBERT LOUIS B & AVRA H	301 SHIRLEY OR			PANAMA CITY	FL	97404-7796	
TORCHIA LEGNARD A & GERALDINE	3298 PLEASANT AV			HAMEURG	NY	14075	
TORRES, VENUS Y	316 SUKOSHI DIR			PANAMA CITY	PL	32404	
TRAVASOS, GORDON R	7555 SHADOW BAY DR			PANAMA CITY	FL	37404-2411	
TRAVERS JOHN	8738 THOMAS DR. UNIT 212			PANAMA CITY FERCH	FÜ	32408	
TRAWICK JOSEPH T TRUSTEER	BOOT HARVEY ST			PANAMA CITY	FI	37404-7509	
TRAVICK LUKE N	131 BR/DGEPORT LN			PORT ST JOE	FL	32456	
TREVATHAN, RICKY J	1327 S KIMBREL AV			PANAMACITY	FC	32404-9009	
TREMNO SARA E REGISTER	145 W HARBOR DR			LAKE CHARLES	LA	70607	
TRIANGLE ASPHALT, INC.	5437 N STAR AVE			PANAMA CITY	FL:	32404-8905	
TRUE CUT BUILDERS, INC.	P.G. BOX 36217			PANAMA CITY	51	37412	
TRZECIAK, JAMES C & ROWENA A	1001 RADCLIFF AVE			LYNNHAVEN	PL	32444-3131	
				PANAMA CITY			
TUCKER, STEPHEN & LORRIE	7708 SHADOW BAY DR				FL	32404-2405	
TYNDALL AND 22 CALLAWAY, LLC.	% WALGREEN CO TAX DEPT	SEE WILMOT BOAD		DEBRFIELD		60015	
TYNDALL PARKWAY APARTMENTS LLC	9419 E SAN SALVADOR #105	and the second second second second	The American Company of the Company	SCOTTSDALE	AZ	95261	
UNITED STATES AR FORCE	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	AIR COMBAT COMMAND	TYNGALL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA	PANAMA CITY	FL	32404	
URBAN 66 INC	3912 6B450W ST			PANAMA CITY BEACH	FL	32408	
VEIT, MATTHEW J	305 MICHELE DR			FANAMA CITY	FL.	32404	
VICK EARLE'S TRUSTES	AMY B DIX ON MOMT TRUST	1030 WORDSWORTH DR		ROSWELL	GA	30075	
VITTLES TA GO INC.	PO BOX 1080			PANAMA CITY	FL.	32402	
WAFFLE HOUSE, INC	PO BOX 6450			NORCHOSS.	6A	30091-6450	
WALLACE, AND REW T & CARLA M	2272 HELMS RD			DOTHAN	AL	36301-7799	
WAL MART STORES, INC #1207	PROPERTY TAX M0555	P 0 B0X 8050		BENTONVILLE	AR.	72712-6050	
WARD, JERRY DON & CAMILLA	1432 ALLEGHENY AVE			PANAMACITY	FL	30404-5801	
WASTE MANAGEMENT INC	P.O BOX 1450			CHICAGO	11.	60690-1450	
WATER SPIGOTING	5806 E HIGHWAY 22			PANAMA CITY	FL.	32404-6411	
WATLEY, SHARON WATERS	7543 SHADOW BAY DR			PANAMA CITY	FL	32404-2411	
WATT, JASPER A JR	3518 E 15TH ST			PANAMA CITY	EL.	32404-5831	
WATWOOD INVESTMENTS L.L.C.	P O BOX 1207			DOTHAN	AL	36302-1207	
WEDDLE, JAMES C	7712 SHADOW BAY DRIVE			PANAMA CITY	FL:	32404	
WELLS, WILLIAM	7616 SHADOW BAY DR			PANAMA CITY	FL	37404-2412	
WEST, FRED E	C/O 2399 PLEASANT GROVE ROAD			HENDERSONVILLE	NC:	267.33	
WEST, ROBERT L	2302 PELICAN BAY CT			PANAMA CITY	FL	3240B	
WHISPERING PINES APARTMENTS	LLC	715 82ND ST		MIAWIA BEACH	FL	33141	
WHITEHEAD, OLAVEAN E	WHITEHEAD DONNIE	7535 SHADOW BAY DRIVE		PANAMA CITY	FL.	32404	
WHITTON, FREDERICK P & MARTHA	2716 DOUGLAS RD			PANAMA CITY	FL	32404	
WILLIAMS, JAMES R &	JENNIFER MARIEA WILLIAMS	7534 P07558URGH ST		PANAMA CITY	FL	32404-2409	
WILLIAMS JAMES R & CARLA SUE	7534 PITTSBURGH ST			PANAMA CITY	FL	22404-2409	
WILLIAMS, RONALD L.	7546 SHADOW BAY DR			PANAMA CITY	FL.	32404-2410	
WILLIAMS, THAD E & ANDREA	PO BOX 13698			MEXICO BEACE	FL	32410	
WILSON DAVID I	PITEOL 697			LYNN HAVEN	FL	324 44	
WINE, DAVID W & DEBORAH A	1950 MACLAND WOODS DRIVE			POWDER SPRINGS	QA.	30127-5404	
WOODHAM FAMILY INVESTMENTS: LT	3673 HWY 2			GRACEVILLE	FL	32440-7501	
WRIGHT, EDDIE'S & MARGARET, A	1725 E GULF BEACH DR			ST GEORGE ISLAND	FL	32328	
WYATT BLENNE JR & EILEEN P	PD BOX 1159			LITHIA SPRINGS	GA	30122	
YARBROUGH, VICKUL	120 PATALE DRIVE			TALLAHASSEE	FL	30317-8589	
YAUR JAMES J	6725 E 5TH CT			PANAMA CITY	FL.	32404-9509	
YOUNG DENNIS L & LAUREN	5320 BRADLEY PARK DR			COLUMBUS	66	31904	
YOUNG, RICHARD D	7640 SHADOW BAY DD			PANAMA CITY	FL.	37404-2412	
HOLZSCHUH 2C	5842 HWY 2597	SCHUHBE WHILD COM		PANAMA CITY	FL	32404	
TANK DOLLARS W. C.	200 6 TUTE 1 4821	AND ASSESSMENT PRODUCTION		ENGINE CITY	Ph.	10404	

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NAME	ADDRESS			CITY	STATE	ZIPCODE	COUNTRY	
ACLINIORT JET AL	PD BOW 10097			MEXICO READH	FL	#3410	COUNTRY	
AGAMS CATHY P	SAS ENGLE BY			WORT ST AGE	n	III2466		
ADAMS HORACE DI MOLENDA WUFT	TET VIASHINGTON CT			THOMASVILLE	04	11792		
ACAMS JOSEPH P. R. MARCE L.	10) DOVE LINE			WEWWITCHER	n.	32465		
ADAMS THOMAS E & BETTY	2013 FAIRNEWRD			SHELBY	NC	20150		
ACCISON ANTHONY L & MAREN L	PO 804 (009)			ME KICO BEACH	FL	22430		
ADVINSON MARY M	BERRY STREET			GUILF EREEZE	FL	22581		
ALDAY HILDA & & CARET	TRUSTEES	1887 - MON DR		TALLAHASSEE	FI.	37303		
ALEXANDER MARLE	560 CINEAL RD			TALBOLTON	Gián	31827		
ALLAN CHAPLES D'IRVSTEE	501 BUNNERS COVERD			FANAMA CITY	FL.	23401		
ALLYN MILLIAM P & MARY T	460 VIELDOR DR			PORT 5T JOE	TL.	33456		
APEX DEVELOPMENT LLC	RO 8031 501			PORT STUDE	70	13457		
ARGUETA CARLOS ARMS DEANA M	PD 80X (350)			MEJICO WEACH	FL.	E3410		
ARMSTRONG RICHARD J & DEBORALL	BOX 13095			MEXICO BEACH	FL	E3410		
ARHOLD JEAN	EDGO VY HAW ON			PORT STUDE	FL	32486		
AFNOLO JOHN F	3318 WHW 06			PORT ST JOE	F).	32456		
ARNOLD RICHARD FILSHEILA P	PIO BOX 1504			OCALA	FL	TDE751504		
ARRINGTON ALEXANDRA & RICHARD	4000 GLENNLIRST DRIVENDRYN			JAOKSONVILLE	FL	92924		
ASHMORE ANDREAL ET AL	715 risk ristyP			PORT STADE	Th	72456		
AVERS JOHN DIE	D4 CF CRF INN.			FIGHT ST. ALE	FL.	32456		
EATLEY JAMES & MARTING.	3720 HVW 388			FORT ST.IDE	15.	22450		
BAILEY ROBIN ET AL	1786 ATTAPLICAS WHICHMAN RO			WHITHAM	BA	2097		
BALANCED TWEERLAND FIND	RMI: DMEERLAND GROVE	2001 FEACHTHEE ST	SUITE HIM	ATLANTA	GA	30000		
BARGEE WRITHE H	180 LENG AVE			PORT STUDE	FL	22460		
BARBOUR DAPYING & ASSEMP	(450 PLEASANT REST CEMETARY RO			WEWMERTSHAR	FL	33485		
BARFIELD FICHARD D	HIGHWAY 188			WEWANTONIA	FL	32485		
BARNEAU JAMES TIFT AL	248 BASSWOOD POAT!			PORT STUDE	17)	27468		
BARNHILL GLEN E	SET TEMATTLAND AVE	4210		MATTLAND	FIL	321514748	Carlotte State	
BAUMDARTNER CARY R-4 HATHRYN A	CHEST MINES RO	PALANCATHURE		HOCHCHHADE	THE TWINK	11540	DRE LANGA	
BAULEY ROBERT J & LYNN W	#I4BH BRYAN DT			OREENWOOD	FL.	02443		
BAYMASH OF PORT STUDE	PIO BOX 571 BEM FOMAER FLOGE			PORT 9T JOE DOUGLASVILLE	FL	92457 90195		
BECHAM KEITH G IL AUDE A BELCHER CAROLYNN	0710 VAN ALSTYNE ST			WANDOTTE	MI	481925908		
RELIESBACH JAMES R & JAYNE K	92 10 VAN NLS I THE 111 BE 74 HVW 08			PORT ST AGE	FL	30466		
BIGGINS AUPORA AULILAR TRUSTEE	WIE S BOX 128 C			PORT STUDE	FL	10466		
BIZEN ROMALD (I	BET FALMETTODA			PORT IN JOE	PL.	324585544		
BIZEN RONALD G ET UN	SET FALMETTODA			POPT STUDE	Fl	324565544		
BLACHMON STEVE A & NEVA G	IN I N LOVE ST			POFF STUDE	FL	£3458		
BLACKSTON MICHAEL D	#14 E CHURCH STREET			EL BERTLEY	BA	3690		
BADWELL ETREE	UT AGUIL DEWELDON			CCHAMBA	90	30100		
BLASSINGAME MONTFORT WILL	SMR.ET	THE REPORT AND		VEWMITTHEA	FL.	23485		
BLOCOMORTH DEGROE & BEVERLY	PD 904 797			DOMALDSVILLE	GA	31745		
BORDERS CHARLES HWWWOOD SR	335 TH STREET			MEWAHITCHKA	FL	E3485		
BOUGHER GOUGLASI L.	159 BOUCHER UN			PORT DT JOE	FL	E3450		
BOMERS J A III	ZBZXPALMERGO			MEGO	OA	217869663		
BOWERS RICHARDS & OR VICINE	374 FLEASANTREST RO.			VIEWAHITCHICA	FL	73465		
BRADLEY DENNIS K A WEIDY D	#47 SELMA ST			PORT STUDE	FL	33456		
BRANCH A G	3407 BROOKSIDE			DOTHAN	AL	3003		
BRANCH CHARLES II	BE15 COUNTY PIGAD SIM			PDR7 ST JOE	FL	22456		
EFRASON HAROLD (& DONNEALLA.)	290 Crupe (see			Overment	VL.	TM50		
HEEMAN JEFFREY RIA MELANIE	PO BOIL INE	The same of the same		WENDHITCHICA	FL.	23465		
BROKERWILLIAM E IL.	SACQUELINE H MARCORST 67	BATTO LONG ST		PORT STUDE	FL	22466		
BROOK CHARLE MACK &	SCHOLEST EL	282 168		WANTED DE	BA	22400		
BROOK CLARENCE EVAN	MG18 VADA FIDAD	THE BUT THE		BAINERIDIDE	GA	3811		
BROOK THOMAS ALLEN	BIG BASSWOOD PD			PORT STUDE	FL	E2456		
BROOK THOMAS L & MINA C	117 BASSWOOD FO			POPT STUDE	FL	32456		
BROWN ROALDL	1708 N EAST AVE			PAHAMA CITY	FIL.	33405		
BROWN ROBERT WARF & LINDA (I	PO BON 11834			MEXICO BEACH	FL	83410		
DROWNELL JAMICE FAY	PIG ROW 1960N			MERICO BEACH	FIL	02410		
BRUMFIELD RUSSELL &	VICKI MIN POSEFTSON	HIBIT DAVENEDET TRACE		ACMORTH	GA.	20101		
BUCKAL DASTELDI M	DUD THE POSSESS OF	THE LATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		FLOMEN BRAICH	GA.	30543		
BUCKALEWITEVEN M.	PO BOX 17811			PANAMA CITY BEACH		02417		
BURGESS JESSE L. & BETTY J	B441 OLIVE AVE			PORT 9T AGE	FL	02450		
BURNETT YROY & ANNA!	SID4HICKORY ST			PANAMA CITY	FL	32404		
BURROVAS EARL LUF	A14 PALMETTO DE			PORT BT JOE	FL	33456		
BURINONG EARL LIST	MODERN MICH.			PORT UT JOB	FE	32.467		
BUSKLINS EDWIRD F & WARY LIVE	HOUSE TIME			MIDLIGO BEACH	Fig.	01440		

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NAME	ADDRESS		CITY	STATE	ZIPCODE	COUNTRY
BUSICENS PREDERION E N'ROSEM BYFID NOLLAWNE D	PO BOX 15025 307 PALMETTO DIV		MEXICO EEADH	PL.	#3410 #3456	
CAPO DANREL JOHN	PO BOX 500		CROSS CITY	n	02628	
CAPLSTER GARY 6 LT III	103 MMGSAAVE		PORTST, KDE	10	32456	
CARLTON FURT L	108FORK DR		VEWNHTCHO	FL	32485	
CARPENTER UNDA F CARR RICHARD N	19137 BANDERA HICHARY 875 N CANAL DR		HELUTES PORT STUDE	FL	TH623	
CARR WILLE & GEORGE WILLIEEN	PIO BON 216		PORT STUDE	FL	22457	
CARR WILLIAM H. IR &	EARCLYN C PHINCY	PD BOV 514	POHT STUDE	FL	23457	
CASTANEDA MANUEL	SHEN CANAL ERRYE		PORT STUDE	FL.	T3450	
CATHET VILLIAM ALLEN &	CAPOL GOPF TRUSTEES	3112 38C0V 3.31\$III	ME/JCD YEACH	FL.	EM10	
CAMEN PALIF N & ELIZABETH H	KIRS CONSTANCE AVENUE		PORT ST JOE	774	29134 T2450	
CHAFFE WILLIAM M. JR & SANDRA III CHALDS SALLY A	PD BOX 10470		MEDICO BEACH	FL	22410	
CHEISTIE JAMME A	7700 CHIFEMA ST		PANAMA CITY	FL	32340 483 18	
CHURCH CHURCH OF CHRIST AT	THE REACHES INC.	PO BOX 33881	MEXICO BEACH	FL	33410	
CHURCH OVERSTREET BIBLE	CHURCH INC GENERAL DELIVERY		PORT ST JOE	FL.	324550000	
CHALL) DANIEL A & ELEANOR A CLANTON R DARRELL & H NANCX	7017 HUGH DRI 9417 OLIVE AVE		PANAMA CITY PORT ST. IDE.	FL	304047918	
CLARKSTEVE	TOZIE NIO ST		LEGISCH	75	48680	
CLEGGEY OWNERS RA	BETTY W	WIX RESULT 2008	VEWARTCHES.	The	23495	
COLEMAN DANIEL & MAPIDAMET	WENTHERE	422) HVACATR CBH/	PALM BOY GAPGERS	Th.	23410	
COLLINS KENNETH TIS MARENIC	BI BI ARGOWALT LANE		PORT 61 JOE	FL	27450	
CONNEY TRUDY SUSAN CONNEY JAMES D. IV & BARBARA	94 (2 ALIGER AVE 271 COMMIN DR		PORT STUDE PORT STUDE	FL	27456	
COOK A H MRS	DID VII. PATRICI	1499 MEADSWOTES LANE	DUNMOCE	GA	20239	
CCION ANNIE MAE	DIDDANEL CCCLEMM	4YZ) HYACINDI CIGN	FALM BEACH DARCEN!	FL	23410	
COFELAND CHARLIEE	5444.US 19.500TH	100	THOMASVILLE	GA.	21757	
COUTIN MARGARET N.S.	TILLINVESTMENTS ET AL.	PO30X III	BOX, TO TROPI	FIL.	DOMO YOURSE	
COSTIN SHERRY LYNN	0741 ALDERAVE		BOIL TO TROP	PL PL	E2456:	
COVELL PETER & LEE H COX ROBERT & CAROL	197 ORESTANDODILANE 303 CORRAL DRI		PORT STADE	FL	32450	
CREEKSIDE PARTNERS LLC	8646 GLEN ABBEY DF		TALLAHASISES	FL	023(12	
CREST ENTERPRISES & OBJERAL	CONTRACTORS INC.	POBOX 3300	MEXICO BEACH	FL	E3410	
CROOK STEWERT III ET AL	4705 8TH 5T		PARKER	FL	30404	
CULBERTSON PICHARDA & INGE II	312 COUNTY POAD 386		PORT STUDE	PL	92456	
CLYMYSHAW ELINDA F DAUGHERTY PHILLIP'S & TASETHA	BBID CR-Sis 4(3 DELBURG BT		WEWMITTON'S DAVITSON	PL NC	22465	
DAVENPORT BETTY L	101 MAUTILUS CIRIVE		POPT 67 JOE	FL	£3450	
DAVIS CHARLES A & STEPHANE	2381 HVW C88		PORT 61 JOE	FL	23456	
DAVIS JOHN TROY	17 I EAGLE ST		PORTST INE	FL.	73458	
DAVIS MAXINE G	RIFE LONG ST		FARMORE PORT ST IDE	NL.	33468	
DAVIS PROVADO DUDIN EDIDINA L. DAVIS RICHARD P.	TEN PALMETTO		PORT UT JOE	F)_ FL	33450	
DAVIS RUPONG	1048.W 117H CT		PANAMA CITY	VL.	22401	
DAY RICHARD U & GAIL S	8440 Y/HV/Y IIII		PORT OT JOE	FL	72450	
DEESON WILLIAM RIA MARIAN	PO BOX 10000		MEXICO BEACH	FL	33410	
DELMONTAGNE TIMOTHY DEMANDMENT JAMES LIS KAY D	PO BOX 58040 147 OAK RIDGE RD E		M CNITEVERCE TALLAHASINES	FL.	34766 33305WBV	
DEMENT WALTERN	THE BUILT ST		POST TIT TIME	FL.	23450	
DEMOJEV ROBERT EJR	10105 H9V/ H4T		MOSS FORT	Ms	19583	
DENSMORE AVILOR	1248 SPARTANAAVE		FORT DRAWAII	Fig.	22010	
DEPLY TIMOTHY L	POBON 19114		MEXICO BEACH	FL	22410	
DEFINISON ARTHUR T	FO BOX 465		FT WALTON BEACH	FL	372546 372560WES	
DICHINSON RCK L	PO BO / NAS		MONTEACLE	THE	27256	
DILORENZO JOSEPH	310 WATERCRESSOR		FRAME IN	TN	E7064	
DOESNS EDDE D & NATHY 5	715 BEACH DR		DESTIN	FL	E2541	
DOUBS RONALD (II	PO MOR TIDAD		MEXICO BEACH	100	33410	
DOO'S OF WETAPTOLLE	HICH BOX 98710 THAN LANAY 32 MILL FO	III ASACTAL ST HEATE	MENICO HEACH CAMEROGES SERVE	PL	33458	Latreness
DODGON CLAUDE JUP	714 ELFALAST	Michael St. (MCO)	DAMES OF STATE OF STA	QL.	38280	Twing page
DONES CHARLES	191 HENSLEY LANG		WENNESDAY	A.	30460	
DONLEY CHARLES B & KIMBERLY !	4507 MILL BAYOU ROAD		EAHAMA CITY	FL.	82404	
DOT ST DF FL	DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION		TALLAHASSEE	FL	87399	
DOUGHERTY DEBORIAN & DOWN CARCLIN	BRIBNIDA CANNIGTON PO BOX 14143	MALEND WIE BOIL	MULBERY MEXICO BEACH	FL	333E0 23458	
DUNIAWAY AURINEY E	ALD IN CRANGE DRIVE		YOUT AT AN	PL.	02466	
DU NICAN NOVEMBER N	ACCOUNTS TO HIS COUNTY THE		Charton	6.0	201100	

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NAME DUREN DECROE DUREN INLDAP EAREN DANON EASTERNOOD AUSDIN R EASTERNOOD AUSDIN R	ADDRESS 100 DUPONT DR 100 DUPONT DR 100 TIME HOUSE WIND 100 TIME HOUSE BY 100 TIME HOUSE BY 100 TIME HOUSE BY			PORT ST AGE PORT ST AGE PORT ST AGE PORT ST AGE WEWARTDRA	R. PL	ZIPCODE 17456 82456 17456 Ot505177 E2465	COUNTRY
EQUER GARY WE LILLIE IS	162 FONDVIEW CIRCLE			PORT STUDE	FL	EM56	
EHMIE EARL & RUTH FICENSIMANTS D. & MARKS TRET #	WTA N CANAL DR			PORT STUDE	FL.	22456	
EMEROINO OROWTH TIMEFRIAND	FUND	BMI TIMBETILAND DIROUR	760 SPACHTIMES STREET STE 180	ATLANTA	GA.	10303	
ESTHER JL	1111 CAPRI DRIVE		the second second second second	FANAMA CITY	FL	3/24/05/1/200	
ETHEREDGE CUFTON T	P(0),(950)(400)			PORT STURE	FL	3240 YDAES	
FUBANISHAY W TAIN GARY H & BETTY M	TO NOTTH CANAL DEC			MEXICO BEACH PORT ST INC	FL.	73450 33450	
FALISIO ROBERT	PO BOX (III)			PORT STUDE	FL	334570183	
FARRIS RICHARD ET JUL	NOT CREEKSIDE DRIVE			LEESBURG	GA	317030603	
FERRISE JOAN	HIGH MONUMENT AVE HILL HOFTH CAVAL STREET			PORT STUDE	FL	32458. 32456	
FETTINGER JAMES 6 & DOMAN 6	24E HAW 300			PORTST-IDE	FL	32456	
FLA GAS TRAVSMISSION CO	ATTN PROPERTY TAX DEPARTMENT	PO BOX YES		HOUSTON	(19)	272511100	
FLOORE CARY E'S GRACE	400 BUDDY FLOORE PC1	manufacturers		VEVANTORA	T.	42465	
FORGOTTEN COAST WILD TWENTS	TAK CRET CAIG.	NO PERSON NAMED		ST PETERSBURG ST GECRGE ISLAND	FL.	2/020	
FRANCIS BILLY R.A. (EMIFERA	BEZICOCNLES AVE	SOLD GOLDEN		PORT STUDE	F)	22450	
FRANCIS PAUL	0121000 00			MENCO SEACH	F2.	23430	
FRANCIS PAUL G FRAZIER JAMES LA SARRARA FI	POBOLI (31A) 1 (37 SETHEL ROAD)			MEHCE BEACH CONVERSORIAL	FL	20012	
GAINES MARCH	501 DOROCH AVE			THOMASVILLE	GA	017928845	
GARDNEP LEWS L	PO BOX 12020			MEIGOD BEACH	61	39A (02/39)	
GARTON WAYNE & LOARDLYN	178 HOVAL GARS EACH	59		EEGHALIM	784	67667	
GEBOLT VIROINA M USIV	2010 BRAUN MAY 2010 ARPERIORSE ST			SAN ANTONO PORT 6T JOS	FL	71050	
GIBBS DEVINA D	III 00 SARDIS CHURCH RD			MOULTRE	17.0	E1704	
GIESTON BENJAMIN M	2101.CONSTITUTION DR			PORT STUDE	FL.	353486	
GIRSON HAPPIS GUY	THE CANAL CH			PORT ST JOE	FL	33456	
GILBERT VILLE MAE GILBERT WE ARREN C	PD 90# 13118 577.5 740.57			MEXICO BEACH WEVIANT CHICA	FL	304665	
CLASS EMPHNEY E	SET/ BLACKWELL BUY			MARIETTA	DA	10466	
GOMESIDAEV & PUTCHIS	BCSLGRADI-DR			COLUMBUS	BA	31907	
GDODWIN BOWDING	PO BON 1998			WEWAHTDHIA	FL	321793501 324651939	
GCENELL PATRICIA S TRUSTEE	WILL E RECYTANCE DE			MORRESTOWN	111	E7814	
GRANT RUDY MARKE & LAWRENCE #	MIS DAIBY DIR			PLATTSBURG	MO	04477	
GREDER SUE A	1181 MCGUFFEY LANE			BATAVA	.04	45100	
GREEN GARY LAMONT	PO BOX 176 M TN CANAL DR			PORTST JOE	GA.	23 73001 FB 22404	
GRIFFIN FRANCES E	1078 SQUTH LONG ST			PORTST, IDE	FL	72400	
GRIFFIN FRED & BRENDA & WARD	701 (01H 57REET			PORT STVICE	FL	773450	
GRIMALDI RALPH J IL REGINA I. GSEGNER ROBERT	1736 CHANNEL PARK DRY			MEXICO BEACH MARIETTA	EL.	33450	
OTE WE	HO BOX 220			FORT ST. A.E.	10	304570200	
OTC/NC	507 5TH ST			FORTST JOE	YL.	12456	
OULFORD CHARLES E	FC BCH 12005			MEXICO (BACH	EL.	304103335	
BUILFURD GERTRUDE BUILFORD WILLIAM J SR	PÓ SON 1981/ PÓ SON 1981/			MENICO BEACH	FL	32410	
QUILFORD WILLIAM 5 & HIMBALLY	8230 MELISSA DRIVE			FANAMA CITY	Th.	22401	
GUILLDT DONALD WA YVONNE D	175 BG 8640 DE			PORT ST JOE	FL	124585723	
GULF BEACH TRUST	63 THE FARM BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS			SUMMERITEWN	FL	38483 32456	
HADDOCK COMMED	STEM BATRICK-ST	TODO FIFTH STREET		PORT STUDE MORT STUDE	VI.	32456	
MAD AN OFFICE OF A SOFFINE L	STE 3 SCHOOL LATE			PORTST AND	The same	23150	
HADEMAN THOMAS 5	RIRS BOX 985			PODEVILLE	14	A767:25579	
HATE BOARTOE PREBAYE	TRUSTER	114N-293H-8-		MENCO BEACH	FL.	33410 93410	
HAMBRICK BEVERLY # HAMBRICK JAMES #	PIO BOX 10400 PIO BOX 070			MEXICO BCH MORT STUDE	FL	03410	
HAMMON OWENDOCKN L.	447 ERIVER RD			WEWAHITOHA	FL	304950892	
HANCOCK JOHN WET AL	PO BOX 1048			WEWAHITCH'S	FL	37485	
HANEY GLENNE HUMEY GLENNE A	ULT CARRILANE			WEWANTEHKA	FL	00468 00466	
HANNA JOSH II	BET PALMETTO DINVE			PORT ST AGE	FL.	72466	

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NAME HANSON BILLIET HANSON JOHN TA CAME	ADDRESS 167 PALMETTOON 167 PALMETTOO		PORT ST JOE PORT ST JOE PORT ST JOE	STATE	ZIPCODE #7456 #2456 #2460	COUNTRY
HWIDY RAYMOND	July CW300		PORT ST AGE	A.	32456	
HARE JOHN	122 MARSHALL LANE		WEWNHITCHGO	FL	28485	
HARMON MARY	PO BUY 13/73		MEJICO BEACH	FL	22410	
WARRIS OREOLOGY S & VEH I V M	115 DAIGHDOE ROAD		DIMAL	GA	31794	
HARRISON JEANETTE I	54 34TH ST NE		CAIRD	GA	39028	
HARRISON (BLAND)	64 34TH ST NE		CAIRD	DA	38028	
HART CURTS & LOUIS	PO BOX 14000		MEXICO BEACH	PL PL	21703 23410	
HATTAWAY JUSSIE U.S.DCILLEGETY	BIEN CANAL DRIVE		PORT ST JOB	FL	33458	
HAY JAMES E & MARRY D	PT IBDV 147F		PORY STUCE	FL	33456	
HELLJOSKIA	SITE M ST		PERRYVILE	MD	21903	
HENDRY JOSEPH PUR ET 41.	TRUSTEES	170/ELMWOOD	HARLINGEN	TK	79550	
HENRY DANIEL P III &	DALE R BRADGHAW	75ttl ROBINNOCO DR	PORT STUDE	FL	72466	
HERVE HARRISET	FILL BOX 2400		FINAMA CITY	n	23164 2017/900	
HERRING ORVIL W & MAFRE	PO BOX 10sis		MENCO HEATH	15.	12410,498	
HERRING MENAND DIET (D).	153 MALANTTO CHI		PORT ST JUE	* Fig.	22456	
HESS CREWLY & ARETH HISALEH HEARTT LISA & SHERRY NORMAN	155 SUNSHIVE RO 117 SOUTHLAKE DR		PORT STUISE MODUTHE	GA.	22456 21788	
HICKSON CENNIS C	331 EDWAY DR		PORT 51 JOE	FL	32450	
HIEBER DEDROE IP	TO FALMETTO DR		PORT ST JOE	FL	224561817	
HINSON WILLIAM LUR HEDGE RUBY C & BENYY L	PO BOW 1978S 15 W PLEASANT REST RO		MÉNICO BSACIII WEWANTOHIA	F)	S2410 S2405	
HOLLAND ROBERT J	THE MANYEE'N DRIVE		WARTELAND	MI	AI(2010)	
HOLLAND ROBERT L	977 SMEET OUM CIRCLE		MEMMITTHEA	FL	III.5460	
HOLLEY BRIAN LALERA A	SWINDECATUR AVE		SCGTTDALE	DA	20079	
HOOTEN HARRY C.A. HOWELL JAMES	BUZANNEH MILLS PO BOX 13110	(IRCARDNALIP	SANIGRIDGE MEXICO BEACH	GA FL	30410	
HOMELL WADE HIS EVA J	RID BOX 13020		MEXICO BEACH	FL	10541.0	
HUBERMARY BETH MOORE HUFFMAN CARL RIS MONIQUE C	PO Stor Taris		THOMASVILLE. WEWAHTOHAA	DA PL	337001316	
HUMPHIRES CHARLES C	THE SWEET OUN CIRCLE		CEPAL GABLES	FL	33(14062)	
HUNTEH BENNIE	145 FORK DR		WEWAHTTHIA	FL	E3485	
HUNTER FREDDIE I	575 CHAPEL LANE		PORT STUDE	FL	E2488	
HUNTER GEORGE M III HUNTER JULIAN H	BIT CHAPEL LANE BIT SMEET GOM CIRCLE		POPT 61 JOE WEVANT DAW	FL	£3456	
HUTSON ROBERT WURLS PEGGY A	SCHTTHIGPEN TRIL		SALE CITY	GA	11794	
DITERIORATAL DITERIORES LLC	20-GLUFFRAN DE		POST of John	Fil.	21164	
JACKSON JIMMY C & DONNA A	DIME GLENN ABBET DY STRY CORD TR		TALLAHASSEE	PL AL	ESIZ I 191264	
JAMES JULIA A	MITHEULAH RU		MORGANTOWN	W	200000071	
JASINGN FORERT J & DEBORAH L.	1010 PLEASANT REST RD		WEWAHTCH(A)	FL	77465	
JENNANGSKENNETH W JOHNSON C WILL CARGLYN	TET MARY ANN EN		MONTGOMERII GEANDRIDGE	AL.	23442	
JOHNSON PATRICIA A &	MANCY HITHOMISON	-1011 PKZLAVII I LAW F EM	COLDRADO SITRINOS		1100140	
JONES DAVID N & DUNNE C	27'L LEVE CAR DEC		VEWARITHA	FL	19460	
JONES JERRY L & MARIANNE W	PO BOX 701 BEW-EATREY PC		ORISTOL COLUMUBUS	DH.	303210221 63214	
JERDAN DAVID F & RITM	821 CO RO 269		SELMA	164	56791	
JULIAN RICHARD	PO BOX IDDAY	and the second s	MENICO BEACH	Th_	322410	
JUSTICE HAREN 5 4. HENERAL GLADI'S E	BANDA WEND BANGW INST ST	TOTAL CHI	WENGHITCHEA	F)	33485	
HEMIEV DIAME M &	KATHEYN A LYDNE	TITO EFECTER DOVE	SAMESVILLE	BA	31506	
HERRINGTON CH. MIRES	GALDILANAN IDE		PORT STAGE	EL.	E2150	
HENT CHARLES M'& PATRICIA D	POTECH TUTAL		MERIOD BEACH	EL.	33410	
KLEINSCHMIDT CAFE E & JUANTA	51¢ ALPINE WAY		PARAMA CITY	FL.	334042461	
KRAMER GERMANIE G TRUIT	14THUNTER CIR		PORT DT JOE	V.L.	334501633	
KUNKEL PONALD E & CLARE	1000 CAPISTPAND		MEXICO BEACH	FL.	32456	
LABONTE BENOT L'A LORPAINED	DIS SUNSHINE RD		PORT 51 JOE	FL	37456	
LANDFORD PHILA	THI DULFAIRE DR		PORT 91 JOE	FL	30458	
LASONE REACHHOUSE LLC	HEIGHT OFFIDE LANE		LOVERMORE L	2	19460 18601	
The same of the sa	The state of the s		11121110000	-		

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		Gulf County Mailing List				
NAME	ADDRESS		CITY	STATE	ZIPCODE	COUNTR
AWROV & JAMES D	BS00 COUNTY ROAD 3/8		WEWAHITCHKA	FL	33485	2001111
AVITT (EFFREY L.S.) YWH (I. CRIE JAME) R	SIS HUNNY 77 AA		PORT ST JOE. Cheley	n.	02456 0408-451.6	
EMIDNES VALIDANI III	HILDOWN EDGE		BIPMINGHAM	-AL	36942	
EONARD MARY D EOPOLD ROMALD GEORGE N	MAINE HALLE	FC SDI (//W/	PORT STUDE MEJICO BEACH	FL	E2456- E2410	
ETDHMAN JAN E	2221 ON BOTTOM PD	CARATTINE	TALLAHASSEE	FL	22312	
EVELL ARTHUR EVINS ERREST L GLUNDA D	PO 80x 753 16654 SUMRAY RO		NEFTLINE TALLAHASSEE	FL.	07753 27009	
IGHTFDIOT VERNON	PO 80H 829		ALBANY	G#	31702	
JTTLETCH MAURY III COAN EUZABETH J	PICO BICON BIT		PORTET NOT SUR SAGUE	FL.	2240 700 74	
CICELE PIATRICIA J	PG BOX (1997)		MERCO BEACH	FL	E2410	
OVINGGOOD MICHAEL T MALLEN JIMMY DIA PATRICIA A	384 SHALLOWFORD RD		CARFOLLTON	GA GA	30110	
LICAS SHELAY.	195 SCRUE OWLET		PORT STUDE	FL	32456	
VLES VALUAM F & WILDRED A ALIDRI EVERETTE R & MARY W	3235 CR 388 RTE 2 BOX 125		PORT STUDE PORT STUDE	FL.	32456 32456	
MAMORAN JAMES E LEETTI FI	831 SQUTH LONG RD.		PORT IIT JOE	FL	33456	
MARIN THOMAS IN MARINS JAMAT III & DELINE C	40 L L - mCkSlok FID		FITZGENALD BONDON	GA GA	21750	
MARSHALL ARCHE & VERW	HIE MARSHALL CAME		VEWANTOHA	FL	32465	
MAPTIN CLARENCE & FRANCIS	HER GEDROWAYE		FANAMA CITY	12	334114117111	
MATTISON MALIREEN A	354 PONCE OF LETIN		PORT STUDE	FL	12450	
MAJE DONALD B & NANCY & MAJEWELL STEVE R & DONNA C	PIBLIS MAYDEN		FRISOD CITY	AL	20109	
MAKWELL STEVE RIA HEMILETH T	409 DANE ROAD		FRISIOD (/TV	AL.	(95445)	
AC CATHEN CHELSION AC CAULEY PETER I'S TERRY S	DTEUCKARDINAN LAKE		ATLANTA	AG	20349- 20341	
MC CLAIN NORMA W	11940 A HW. 77		FANAMA CITY	FL	35109	
MC DONALD RONNETTE P MC REE CLAFENCE E IR	10MO BIG CANGE TRAIL		TALLAHASINEE	FL	02X12	
AC KENZIE TANK UNES INC	PIO BOX 1200		TALLAHASISSE	FL	323621200	
MC FHERSON DARIY D. 4. JARONIA D. MESSER CHARLES L. & CYVITHIA L.	150 OCKLAWAHA RD		WEWAHITCHKA MEXICO BEACH	FL FL	E144.6	
MEHICO BEACH LAND &	DEVELOPMENT LLC	HITTEMAS CH	MENCO BEACH	FL	22450	
ALES CHESTERM & WANDA	14651 NE NITH STREET 578 NORTH LONG STREET		WILLISTON	FL FL	23485	
VILLER TAMMY	BOSE VV HVW 18		PORT STUDE	FL	32456	
MILLSCLOVES C & AUDV H	BEST GARLHOLLOWON. BIO BOW 202		DOMALDSVILLE	CA GA	T0810	
MMS CSCARM JR & VICILIE II	1.055 CILDRIVER RUAD		CORNELIA	GA	90531	
HINTS PEAVY & JEAN HISTA ROBERT F	1740 DOGWOOD DAYE		FORT UT JUE COMMINO	PL. DA	23450 20043	
ADCH MICHAEL ET AL.	WITE PLEASANT REST READ		WEWANTERKA	FL	E3400	
AOLZAHN FRED N. EANNE HONEVHAM BOREN D	31/30 VIRGINIA AVE 345 FINE AVE		WAYZATA ZHATTAHOODHEE	MH	568013160 333341723	
MONTFORD DORS 5	COF C BOX 315		VEWAHITORA	FL	73465	
MORGAN ELTON THOMAS	SALTH DERVEAL	PO BOX INVAL	PORT STUDE	FL.	32456 323022535	
MOTE ALAN K & MOHALEY R	114 HINGS BRODE ROAD		CARROLLTON	COA	2011	
MOTERALPH D MUMPORD FIGHARD \$5MLL?	6741 UBERTY READ PROFIVEDANI, OR F.		JADESONVILLE	GA-	22225	
MURNAN EDVANTO L	2015 FOREST ST.		PORT STUDE	W.	22456	
NACHTSHEM MELVIN D & PATTY	3 (3 SOUTH CANAL DR. 78 DOVE DRIVE		PORT STUDE FORTHOW	F), GA	2345/(Qee) 1 24808	
NAUS JAMES W& BARBARA	FID BOX 13 (W)		MEINCOBEACH	FL	E2400	
HAUS MSON LEE'S JOSTANA NEICHAROT ROBERT JP A SARIMRA	THE FALMETTO DINVE		PORT ST JOS PORT ST JOS	FL.	32456 224565000	
NEWSOME DAVID	6015 VVHighway Int #6		PORT 5T JUSE	FL	113400-6080.	
HOHOLS MALCOM & MARILYN HORMAN SHERRY U	7725 EVENNO STOKE LI4		TALLAHATISISE MOLLTRIE	DA.	07312	
ACREMORTIC LANGUE	140 STRAIGE AVE		MENANTONA	-	20044	
NORTON VALUANIE IL ENA O DERIEN MARGARET	3311 SOUTH HARBOUR OF		FAMAMA CITY LONG VICCO	FL	30760	
OLSONMEL & TERRO	FICIBLY 1948		PRINEILLE	- ORI	87754	
ONORATO JOHN S.A.DALETE ORO ADRIAN MARK EJAHET I	227 FINA HAVE PC		MEDICO REACH	FL.	22466 22466	

NAME CROS. CAR	ADDRESS		CITY	STATE	ZIPCODE	COUNTRY
OWNET JULIE R OVERSTREET INATHERS LLC PARADUSE LAKE INFORENTIES LLC	DESCRIBENT MELL PER MISSIGLEN ARBIT DE 1100 S7TH ST		TALLAHASSEE MENCO WACH	PL PL	94533 32313 32410	
PARKER BRIJCE L	TET SHELL RD		PORT STUDE	FL	1241 February	
PATE BOBBY	PO BOX 681		SALEM PORT STALE	AL FL	3997A 324679681	
PATRICIL W.B.	1478 MEADOWEREEK LM		DUNMOCDI	04	202383806	
PECISRINO MARINA R	4612 ST AUDUSTINE ROAD		MONTCELLO	FL	27544	
PELCROBERT & S. AMANUM J	PIO BOX 10297		MEXICO BEACH	F)	2910	
PERFORMAN SRIVAN CURIA	DERALDINE P	recorded and	WEWWITCHON PORTST.CE	YL.	33486 33456	
PETERSON JAMED & MARCIA	0013 RIDGE RICAD		OCEAN SPRINGS	MS	33564	
PETERSON WALTER I.	711 HONE ISUDILE FD		GAINEBVILLE	FL	205011025	
PHELPS MARKO L & MURIEL PHELPS MARKO L & KAREN E	12011 MILES ROAD 236 CR 386		KALEVA PORT STUDE	FL.	49940 72458	
PHILLIPS MARK WA JOAN	157 FOREST ST		PORT STUDE	F).	77450 77450	
PICKETT REBAWLYDHNE TRASTEE	PO BOIL 305		PORT STUDE	FL	77457	
PITTS LOUIS RET UX	TTT LUCIA AVE		PORT STUDE	FL	10456	
PLAST GARY W PLEASANT REST CEMPTERY	TRUTERS		MARRINGIA DAL RETRIET	TL.	22480	
POLLOCK PORENT E & BORRIE	1824 PED BIPD CIP		COLINESVILLE	- 08	20400	
POWELL JEFFERY L & HIM L	560 FALMETTO DR		PORT STUDE	FL	22458	
PRICE BOBBY FRAME & SHIFLE! P.	BEI WETAPPO DR		WEWNHTCHO	FL	22485	
RAMSEY RICHARD L. RAV ROBERT L. & DOMNA L.	TELLINAN RD		PORT ET JOE STONE WOLNTAIN	FL	22456	
PAY MILLS ALVIN & PEGGE W	6617 LANCE ST		PANAMA CITY	FL	22404	
REICHERT MOMILLA DENEVIEVE	EMIDOLETON	OLEMBITTIASSE 11	D 71/09 LEOMBERO			DERMANU
RENHARDT JOHN	172 DUNDIANE RD		PORT 57 JOS	FL	304505700	
ROWART DIRECTOR BALLS	FAMILY LIMITED PARTMENEN	4000 BOVERMENT ST	PENSACCIA	PL.	304505916	
RHAMES CURTISE & ARLENE #	118 GRIFFITH FIOAD	And moranismitted	AEESBURG	GA	E1793	
PHAMES LYNWOOD & DIAMAR	0921 CF 186		K#CTHAV3W	FL	30485	
RICHARDS BALPH & VIRGIE	2301 WHIVER ST N		ELVRIA	134	440302200	
RISH WILLIAM J.ET AL.	DO FISH GIBSON & SCHOOL	200 E 4TH STREET	PORT ST JOE PORT ST JOE	FL.	304570007	
HOBERTO NELLA	REAL Carrellio Divor	SHIE #1H SHIEL!	MARAMIA	VL.	22446	
ROGERS KENNETH N. & SHARON E	SIN CHAPEL UN		PORT STUDE	FL	£2458	
HOMMES JOHN G GMARTHA E	177 DHAPEL LANE		POFT STUDE	FL	E2456	
RUPP DANIEL & SUSAN	256 OCKLAWAHA PIJAD 354 BIVINS RD		WEVAHITO-SA VILLA PILAGE	FL Ge	23485 20180	
RUSSELL THOMAS IT'S HAPDAHA A	THE FINEVIEW DR		LEESONS	GA	11783	
SARSTON E PAUL	HC 3 80X 8132		MEHCO REALH	FL	35410	
SADDLER TINA D & GARY M OHBS: SANDE NORMA LEE	B107 ALABAMA AVE		PORT ST JOE	ALS:	23454 20307	
SANDER ECHLEY M OR DONA L	301 GAUTIER MEMORIAL WAY		MERICIAN PORT ST. JOE	FL	23450 23450	
SANDERELMO / M SHIFLEY A	DELTA CANAL DR		PORT STUDE	FL	72450	
SANDER GUSTAVE & LINDA	124 SCRUE OAK 5T		PORT STUDE	FL	22469	
SAMPORO JOHN & DOVINA	ASTN GAY AVE		FANAMA CITY	FL.	25009	
SCARBROUGH FAUL ELL FATRICIA E	ITI FNON M		PANEMACHICHICA	FL	13495	
SCHADEN FICHURO TILLIQUALLISON	DUSTNUTMED COUNT		TALLAHASSEE	FL	22300	
SCHELL MELISSA	GET MORTH LONG STREET		POH7 STUDE	FL	22466	
SCOTT SHELBY	ATENCOUNTY POAD BEE		PORT STUDE FORT STUDE	FL	3245/5758 32458	
SEIFERT FRANK 14 DONNA M	PO BOY MIZ		POHT STUDE	FL	2345 70007	
SHEPARD JAMES & KATHERINE	A PERFOREST AVE		MACION	BA	31394	
SHULEP JOHN C	Pi3 BGH 13073		MEHCD BEACH	FL	224 (10072	
SHURRUM RODERF JR & MARIE F	1518 MARVIII AVE		PORT 5T JOE PORT 5T JOE	FL.	£3456	
SIMONES BLLY R	#045.COUNTY RD 82		MEDOWEE	AL	30770	
SWART CHARLES HIS LOSS PI	C/O CHARLES COSTINEBOURE	120 FCRREET WT	PORT 07 JOE	FL	122456	
SM/TH CAROLIN	25/23 JOHNSON DRIVE		LYMM HAVEN	FL	324444723	
SMITH GUNTON F.	347 QUARTER HORSE ST 378 WETAPPO DRIVE		PORT STUDE WEWARTONA	FL.	32486	
SMITH WILLIAM CISLEMAN	4412 JAN COCKEY DRI		PANAMA CITY	FL	304007430	
SOMMERS / BYNETH W/L PANELA J	II4100 VISTA FIDGE LN		DERRY	84	47506	
SPERCER TIMETITY J & TAMMER &	PO NOR 100		PANAMA CITY	70.	20402	
ST JOYN MICHAEL WA CYNTHAS A.	67/801939AVs 29		PROMERS	DA	10263	

NAME	ADDRESS			CITY	STATE	ZIPCODE	COUNTRY
ST JOSEPH LAND & DEVICE				PANAMA CITY BOH		23407	COUNTRY
	100 BECKRICH ROAD SUITE 200	2003 C D 200			FL.		
STARTON GAINES &	ELINIAR CLEANINGHAM	1983 C () 1881		MEMOVER PARK	n	30465	
STEGCHESTERE	7091 PRINCETON CR				n.	10103	
STOCKED DARRELL ARVIDADES	THE MO CALL EMIDGE FO			CHANCE	AL	10961	
STOKES RANDALL AS GALLY	TRUSTEES	P0 (0) (8)		BLADISHEAH	94	T1516	
STOMP CARRIEL	PID BON 13TRY			MEHCO BEACH	FL	E2410	
STOMP JOHN F & STALY	285 N Patrice Street			POHT STUDE	FL	52466-6575	
STREET AMIN W	PO BOX 19941			MEJICO BEACH	FL	23410	
STRICHLAND JOYCE DI	B11 SQUTH HWY 71			WEVMANTCHKA	FL	12485	
SULFDDUANEA	REDIT CALCHER ST			PANAMA CITY	FL	23404	
SURBER HOMELL	378 50 CANAL DRIVE			PORT STUDE	Th	T340/I	
SURBER WAYNE E & HALL AND	T15 CHAPEL LANE			OVERSTRUCT	Y'L	T3M50	
SWARN WILLISE & CARRIE E.	176 RICHOHER LTI			PORT STUDIE	FL.	T1450	
SYLVESTER STEVEN & TERESA	BES4 COUNTY FROMD 358			WEWAHTCHKA	FL	T3460	
TOZUC	FICKBOX 14100			MEXICO BEACH	FL	E3410	
TARAMIMACI G & PAVAMA M	AL GASSACON	TABLE RESIDENCE OF		REACHTREE CITY	GA	20262	
TARBAA MUTAZ A E AMAL SICIAN	2550 HLAVYCL BY LN			FANAMA CITY	FL.	32405	
TAGUE CHARLES E	17725 SIMONSON RD			BEULAH	- 00	W1023	
TAPPER GEORGE G. & AMELIA G. &	B ROY (1850H JR AS TRUSTERS	OF FATRICIA M TAPPER	PD BXX	PORT STUDE	FL	204570290	
TAUNTON DAVIDLE & ABROAL A	457000±820	4		VEWNALLIAN	TL	T249/50070	
TAYLOR JOHN LATINTMOLE H	STREDHAPEL LANE			PORT STUDE	15.	32458	
TAYLOR QUYER (& LIURA)	R147 COCKLES AVE			FORT ST JOE	15.	22456	
THARFE POWILD II & SHARON E	161 SHELL RO			PORT ST JUE	FL	27458	
THE DEPM & SISME	PD 90H 19812			MEHICO BEACH	FL	27410	
THEMAS JAMES FI	BEZI GASTON DR			SEVEPLY HILLS	CA	H1210	
THOMAS SHERRY ANN					FL	33458	
	3981 CP 316			PORT ST.JOE		53485	
THUMM JOHN A STEERE A THIT MANAGING AGENCY	27614JMM NOBIRD AVE	DO THE DOLLO AS ELLO		DVERSTREET	FL	E901	
	FLORIDA BIDARDI DE FORESTRY	THE DRIVE DOUGLAS ELLEY		TAMAHADDEE	67		
3373 (003)	3300 COMMONWEALTH BLVD			TALLAMASSISE	VL.	1.000	
TRAUDHOEF JACK TRUSTEE	H40 HARSHLANE	The second second		CASTALIAN SPRINGS	771	87033	
TURNER SPECIAL NODE &	TRANSPIRES.	SHOWIGHAND		PORT STATE	Ed.	20104	
TURNER LARRY	407 TEVAS DE			MEXICO BEACH	FL	37410	
VATHS C JOHN	AUTRITOUST			PORT STUDE	FL	3045.0	
WACHENDORF THOMAS.J.	SIN LAMETON LIV			MAPLES	FL	34104	
WKONEF JAMES A	B1X N LIQNO STREET			PORT ST XOE	FL	30450	
WASHER ROYALD WASHIRLEY	9E55 CF (985)			PORT STUDE	PL	U2456	
WALL MISON & LISA	ESSE WWW WIRE			WEWARTORN	FL.	R2486	
WARD BRENDAIL TRAINTEE	PID B(3X 7/32			PORT STUDE	FL	E2457	
WINTER CHARGE FAMILY TRUST	PID BOX 163			LAKE PARK	BW	3167466603	
VALTRINS HEREIEFT & NURMA	HERIFLEASANT REST RD			WEVAHITDHIA	FL	324853644	
VADINDERG PHARES E	BRIS ACHERS PT ROAD			DELTON	Art	49040	
WERBACHER DONALD RICHARD	285 FORE OR			VEVANITORIA	FL	324856911	
WEST DEBRA DARLENE	3651 CR 986			PORT ST #E	FL.	\$1546B	
WESTON DANIEL J	204 NONSMINERD			PORT STUDE	FL	E3458	
WETAPPOINC	BOY 5 18			PORT BT JOE	TL.	234570519	
WETAPPO PRESERVE LLC	201 E FOURTH DT			PORTST JUE	FL	E3458	
VALEBLER EDWARD EUGBNE	FT 4 BDW (85)			PINEVILLE	194	37367	
VANTE FRED A DETRIE	144 SHELL RD			PORT ET JOE	FL	32456	
WHITE JACQUELYNE	HIGH LAWHON MILL RO			CHAMPORDVILLE	FL.	93307	
VALTE PATRICIA P	Y ROWN STATEMENT DAY			PERSACCIA	TIL.	7251.0	
WHITFIELD JOSEPH III	PIO (8CO) 1709			VEWANTER	The state of the s	204851209	
WHITHELD ROBERT DIET AL	SETE ALADAMA AVE			PORT ST. IDE	FL.	72456	
WHITHELD RIDY E	DIG VIHITRIELD ROY E	250 WBISCLE ERWE		MIAM SPIRITOR	FL	20166	
WILLIAMS GARY S & CHRISTINE F	590 LANERIDGE DRIVE	THE PROPERTY OF		CONVERS	BA	33004	
IN CARE DIVISION	STEEL STATE OF THE			DESCRIPTION	AL.	200001111	
WILLIAMS THAD 6 AND REA	PO BOX 578			PORT 51.33E	FL	EX450	
WILLIAMS WILLIAM COLS	GERALDINE C	(WUDHTREEFERSIDE		PORT STUDE	FL	27456	
		UNITED STATES THE				22405	
WILSON PICEERT LISP &	6571.CO FID 386	10 Water 1997		WEWAHITCHIS	FL		
MOCOMAN LAWRENCE &	PATRICIA TRUSTEES	(ULANY IIII		PORT ST JOE	PL	173451	
WORTHINGTON JOE	851 CENTRAL AVE			PITZGERALD	GA	01/150	
WRIGHTSERTREMARY	RG 80 / 5			WHISHAM	GA	11.51 (2005)	
YEREY PRESTON E SMAROO!	9341 OLIVE AVE			PORT ST JOE	EL	03456	
YOUNG DAVID E & GAIL H	34'F CHAPEL CANE			PORT 61 JOE	YE.	172450	
YOUNG GLEH WAJANETO	BUILTLYNT CRIVE			MAPLANICA	PL:	02440	
VODING RID & MARSHA L							
ZIPPERER RICHARDE & VIOLEM	75 17 GEORGIA AVE 310 EUENA VISTA AVE			PORT STUDE SARASIOTA	FL	92456 94243	

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